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THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

Town Hall, Bombay.

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REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

FOR THE

YEAR 1869-70.

133546

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
HELD ON THE 6TH OCTOBER 1870.

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Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

ESTABLISHED 22nd SEPTEMBER 1836.

List of Members.

Messrs. Alsen, Riebe & Co.
" Bell, Ventz, & Lucius.
" Blackwell & Co.
" Blascheck & Co.
" Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
" Clason (H.) & Co.
" Ewart, Latham & Co.
" Finlay, Muir & Co.
" Finlay, Scott & Co.
" Forbes & Co.
" Framjee, Sands & Co.
" Gaddum & Co.
" Graham (W. & A.) & Co.
" Grendon, Tippet & Co.
" Gumpert (A. C.) & Co.
" Hutchison, Dods & Co.
" Kunkler, Prieswerck & Co.
" Killick, Nixon & Co.
" King (G. S.) & Co.
" Knoop & Co.
" Lawrence & Co.
" Leggatt & Co.
" Lockhart (George) & Co.
" Lyon & Co.
Messrs. Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.
" Macneb, Thomsen & Co.
" Nicol (W.) & Co.
" Peel, Cassels & Co.
" Pim (G. F.) & Co.
" Ralli Brothers.
" Rennie, Scovell & Co.
" Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
" Sassoon (D.) & Co.
" Siegfried (Jules) & Co.
" Stearns, Hobart & Co.
" Volkart Brothers.
" Wallace & Co.
" Watson, Bogle & Co.
The Agra Bank, Limited.
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
The Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.
The National Bank of India.
The P. & O. S. N. Company.

RETIRING COMMITTEE.

Donald Graham, Esq., *Chairman.*
H. E. Bright, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*
Gustav Ventz, Esq. .....
C. Douglas, Esq. .....
C. Macdonald, Esq. ..... } *Members.*
W. Nixon, Esq. .....
E. D. Estill, Esq. .....

COMMITTEE FOR 1870-71.

A. D. Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*
W. G. Hall, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*
C. Douglas, Esq. .....
J. K. Bythell, Esq. ..... } *Members.*
Thomas Wilson, Esq. .....
W. Lang, Esq. .....
Captain G. F. Henry .....

James Taylor, Esq., *Secretary.*
Muckondrow Bhawoo, *Head Clerk.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Revised and adopted at a General Meeting held on 1*st Dec.* 1864.

I. That the object and duties of the Chamber shall be to encourage a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good; to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency; to collect and classify information on all matters of general commercial interest; to obtain the removal, as far as such a society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile interests in general; to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and other means assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business; to communicate with the public authorities, with similar associations in other places, and with individuals on all subjects of general mercantile interest; and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of the Chamber.

II. That all persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber, and disposed to aid in carrying into effect the objects of the same, shall be admitted Members by the vote of a majority of not less than two-thirds of those voting at a General Meeting, as provided for in Rule III.

III. That one-fourth of the firms constituting the Chamber shall be held sufficient to form any General Meeting when the same has

been regularly called together—one partner representing a firm; but two or more partners of one firm being present only to count as one member of the Chamber. That seven clear days' notice shall be given before any resolution proposing changes in the Rules of the Chamber be brought forward, and that such notice be given in writing to the Secretary, who shall circulate it for the information of the Members of the Chamber.

IV. That the Chamber reserves to itself the right of expulsion in case of need, to be decided at a General Meeting by a majority of three-fourths of the Members present at such General Meeting duly convened.

V. The subscription of each firm or Member of the Chamber shall be Rupees 25 per month.*

VI. That the affairs and funds of the Association be managed by a Committee of seven members, consisting of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Chamber and five Members, who shall be elected annually at a General Meeting of the Chamber in the month of September, and shall remain in office for one year, but be re-eligible on expiration of office. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman, as the case may be, to be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee, and in their absence the Committee to elect their own Chairman. Three to be a quorum. In the event of any Member of the Committee resigning or declining to serve, the remaining Members of the Committee shall fill up the vacancy.

VII. The Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Members of Committee for election must be proposed at least seven days before the General Meeting to be convened for the purpose of elections, and their names be published in the rooms of the Chamber for that period, and by circular. No two Members of one firm shall be on the Committee at the same time.

VIII. That all questions before the Committee shall be decided by a majority, the Chairman having a second or casting vote in case of an equality of voters.

IX. That the Committee shall meet on Friday, or on such other day as may be found by them most convenient, of every week, to receive and dispose of all communications and references, and to take under their consideration generally all matters embraced in the objects of the Chamber; and that their proceedings be laid on the table for the inspection of all Members, subject to such regulations as they may make.

* *Subscription.*—The following resolution was adopted at a Meeting of the Chamber on April 11th 1870:—"That the Subscription to the Chamber be reduced from Rupees 25 to Rupees 20, and that the charge for a copy of each of the publications to Members be Rupees 15 per mensem."

X. That General Meetings of the Chamber be held quarterly for the purpose of discussing any measures of public interest which may arise, and that in the interval between the Meetings the Committee of the Chamber be intrusted with the selection of subjects for discussion at those meetings, and give notice of the same to the Members beforehand. That a Special General Meeting shall be called by the Chairman, or by his order, seven days after the receipt of a requisition from any three firms Members of the Chamber; but that a majority of firms, represented by one or more Members from each firm, being Members of the Chamber, be required to constitute such General Meeting, and that the Annual General Meeting shall be held in the month of September, on such day as the Committee for the time being shall direct, such Meeting to be convened on a seven days' notice. That all General Meetings of the Chamber shall be advertised in the newspapers.

XI. That the Committee be authorized to provide suitable accommodation for the meeting of the Chamber, to pay all expenses of the establishment, and to control generally the management of the affairs of the Chamber.

XII. That all moneys or funds of the Chamber, as received, be paid into the hands of the Treasurer or Treasurers for the time being, and that the same be available by cheques signed by the Chairman, or in his absence by the Acting Chairman for the time being, and by one other Member of the Committee.

XIII. That a Secretary be appointed by a majority of Members, in such way as the Committee for the time being may point out; that it shall be the duty of such Secretary to keep the records and accounts of the Chamber, to collect subscriptions, handing the same over to the Treasurer, to conduct correspondence, and to act generally under the directions of the Committee.

XIV. That all the proceedings of the Committee be subject to approval or otherwise of General Meetings duly convened.

XV. That any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose, but that a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of Members.

XVI. *Honorary Members.*—Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or eminent in commerce and manufactures, may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber, and as such shall be exempted from paying subscriptions.

XVII. That an Annual report of the proceedings be made, and copies sent to the similar associations in India, China, and elsewhere.

XVIII. That the foregoing Rules be added to, or altered, only by a majority of Members of the Chamber.

XIX. That the firms whose signatures are attached be considered as acknowledging the "Bombay Chamber of Commerce," as now constituted, to represent their public and united interests.

XX. That the foregoing Rules be copied into a book, to be kept with the records of the Chamber, and be signed by all the Members, and that copies be printed and delivered to each firm.

TONNAGE SCALE AT BOMBAY.

At a General Meeting of Merchants held in the offices of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, on the 6th of June 1856, convened by circular under the direction of the Committee of the Chamber, William Forsyth Hunter, Esq., Chairman of the Chamber, in the Chair, it was proposed by Henry Scott, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co., seconded by John Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, & Co., and unanimously carried—"That from and after the 1st of January 1857 the following amended Scale be taken to regulate the Trade from Bombay and the Malabar Coast to the United Kingdom, in the absence of special agreement to the contrary" :—

Articles.	To the Ton.
Aloes, in kegs	16 cwt.
Alum, in bags	20 „
Annato, in cases	50 feet.
Apparel	50 „
Arrowroot, in cases	50 „
Asafœtida, in cases	50 „
Barilla	20 cwt.
Bees' Wax, in cases	50 feet.
Betelnut, in bags	16 cwt.
Blackwood, in straight square logs	50 feet.
Do. otherwise	20 cwt.
Books	50 feet.
Borax, in cases	50 „
Do. in bags	20 cwt.
Bullion	per cent.
Camphor, in cases	50 feet.
Canes, Rattans, in bundles	16 cwt.
Cardamoms, in bundles	50 feet.
Cassia Lignea, Fistula, and Buds	50 „
Chassum	10 cwt.
China Root, in cases	50 feet.

ARTICLES—(*continued*).	To the Ton
Cigars	50 feet.
Cinnamon, in bales	6 cwt.
Do. in cases	50 feet.
Cloves, in cases	50 „
Do. in bags or frazils	10 cwt.
Coals	20 „
Cocoa, in bags	12 „
Coculus Indicus, in bags	16 „
Coffee, in cases	50 feet.
Do. in bags or frazils	16 cwt.
Coir, in bales	50 feet.
Do. in bundles or loose	6 cwt.
Do. Rope, in coils	8 „
Colocynth, in cases	50 feet.
Colombo Root, in bags	14 cwt.
Copra, in robins	12 „
Do. in bags	12 „
Coral, Rough (not Specimen), in bags	20 „
Cotton, in bales	50 feet.
Cowries, in cases	50 „
Do. in bags	20 cwt.
Cubebs	12 „
Cummin Seed, in cases	50 feet.
Cutch or Terra Japonica, in bags or baskets, unscrewed	16 cwt.
Dates, wet	20 „
Do. dry	16 „
Dragon's Blood, in cases	50 feet.
Ebony, square and straight	50 „
Do. otherwise	20 cwt.
Elephants' Teeth, in cases	50 feet.
Do. in bundles	18 cwt.
Do. loose	20 „
Furniture	50 feet.
Galingals	12 cwt.
Galls, in bags	16 „
Do. in cases	50 feet.
Ginger, dry, in cases	50 „
Do. in bags	12 cwt.
Gram	20 „
Ground Nuts, shelled	16 „
Gums, of all kinds, in cases	50 feet.
Gum Olibanum, in bags	16 cwt.
Hurtall, in cases	50 feet.
Hemp, in screwed bales	50 „
Do. loose or in bundles	7 cwt.
Hides and Skins, in screwed bales	50 feet.

ARTICLES—(*continued*).	To the Ton.
Hides and Skins, loose and in small bundles	12 cwt.
Horns, Buffalo and Cow, loose	16 „
Horns, Deer, loose	8 „
Horn Tips, of any kind	16 „
Indigo, in cases	50 feet.
Jackwood	50 „
Lac Dye, in shells or cases	50 „
Linseed, in bags	18 cwt.
Mace, in cases	50 feet.
Mother-o'-Pearl, in cases	50 „
Do. in bags	20 cwt.
Munjeet or Madder Root, in cases or bales	50 feet.
Do in bundles or bags	12 cwt.
Musk, in cases	50 feet.
Myrabolams, in bags	16 cwt.
Nutmegs, in cases	50 feet.
Nux Vomica, in cases	50 „
Do. in bags	16 cwt.
Oil, of any kind, in casks	210 im.gals.
Oil Seeds, Teel, Rape, Mustard, Khorassan, and Castor.	17 cwt.
Opium	per chest.
Paddy, in bags	16 cwt.
Pepper, in bags	16 „
Pimento	14 „
Plumbago, in bags	20 „
Rattans, in bundles	16 „
Do. Ground...	16 „
Red Wood	16 „
Rhubarb, in cases	50 feet.
Rice, in bags	20 cwt.
Safflower, in cases	50 feet.
Do. in screwed bales	50 „
Do. in bags	10 cwt.
Sago, in cases	50 feet.
Sal Ammoniac, in cases	50 „
Do. in bags	18 cwt.
Saltpetre	20 „
Sandal and Sapan Wood	16 „
Sealing Wax, in cases	50 feet.
Senna, in bags	6 cwt.
Do. in bales	50 feet.
Shells, Rough, in bags	20 cwt.
Silk, in bales	10 „
Do. in cases	50 feet.
Soap, in cases	50 „

ARTICLES—(*continued*).	To the Ton.
Sugar, in bags	20 cwt.
Talc	20 „
Tallow	50 feet.
Tamarinds	18 cwt.
Tea, in chests	50 feet.
Timber, Teak; Square Planks and Poon...	50 „
Do. Round, one-fifth off.	
Tobacco, in bales	50 „
Tortoise Shells, in chests	50 „
Turmeric, in bags...	13 cwt.
Tutenague	20 „
Unrated Wood	14 „
Whanghees (*vide* Canes)	16 „
Wheat	20 „
Wines and Spirits, in casks	50 feet.
Do. in cases	50 „
Wool, in screwed bales	50 „
Zedory	20 cwt.

*** The Standard Ton at Bombay for Measurement Goods shall be taken at 50 cubic feet.

Proposed by James Fleming, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., and seconded by William Trevor Roper, Esq., of Messrs. Lawrence & Co., and carried unanimously—"That the Freight on Oil be paid on the full gauge of the Cask, ascertained at the port of discharge."

Proposed by Thomas Stock Cowie, Esq., of Messrs. Remington & Co., and second by John Parsons, Esq., of Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., and carried unanimously—"That when Freight is payable on weight the same is to be on the Nett Weight delivered."

(Signed) W. F. HUNTER,

Chairman.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the Measurement by Callipers, upon Exports from Bombay of Cotton, Wool, Hemp, and other Pressed Bales, as revised and adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, at a Special General Meeting held on Wednesday, the 2nd November 1870.

I. That Callipers shall from time to time be submitted to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and if found correct, shall be branded with a stamp bearing the name of the Chamber, to indicate the same.

II. That if, from use or otherwise, any Calliper should get out of order and be objected to, the party objecting shall send the Callipers to the Chamber for examination, and should the objection be valid, the Chamber stamp shall be defaced by the Secretary. If, however, the objection is found to be groundless, the Secretary shall give a note to that effect, and the party objecting shall be bound by his decision.

III. That any Callipers found incorrect, and on which the stamp has been defaced, may be re-stamped after adjustment.

IV. That no measurements shall be held good except such as are taken by Callipers bearing the Chamber's stamp.

V. That Public Measurers shall be appointed under the authority of the Chamber of Commerce, and stationed at the different Bunders, to measure pressed bales of Cotton, Wool, Hemp, and other merchandise.

VI. That a Fee, the amount of which shall in no case exceed half an anna per bale, but which may be regulated by the Chamber from time to time in order to meet the expenses of the necessary establishment, shall be levied on all bales measured by the duly appointed Measurers.

VII. That no bales be measured without the production of the Custom House Pass bearing the endorsement of the Measurement Fee Clerk, to the effect that the Fee has been paid.

VIII. That the Measurers shall measure not less than five bales in every hundred, ascertaining the length of the bale and the greatest width and depth over the lashings, and as near the centre of the bale as possible, but not over the knots.

IX. That the Measurer shall give a Certificate of measurement, which must accompany the bales to the ship or steamer, and shall furnish the Shipper with a copy thereof. This Certificate, which shall be retained by the ship, shall state—

The date and hour of measurement.	The name of the ship or steamer,
The number of the boat,	The number of bales,
The name of the Tindal,	The marks of the bales,
The name of the Shipper,	The measurement.

X. That the Shipper shall, if required in writing, give the Agent of the ship or steamer notice in writing, of the time when, and the name of the Bunder on which his bales will be measured, in order that the ship or steamer may be represented.

XI. That the bales shall be alongside the ship or steamer within 36 hours after measurement, weather permitting, or the Certificate shall be void, and the bales shall be remeasured on board, written notice however in such case being given to the Shipper, so that he may have the option of attending.

XII. That the salaries of the Measurers, and all other expenses connected with this scheme of measurement, be paid by the Chamber from the Fee Fund raised under these Rules.

XIII. That a Special Committee of two Members of the Chamber be appointed by the General Committee, into whose charge shall be placed all matters pertaining to the measurement of Cotton, as defined above, including the appointment of the Measurers, the fixing of their salaries, the payment of the same, and the doing of all things necessary for a proper and economical working of the scheme. That in case of any difference between the two Members of the Committee the matter in question shall be decided by the General Committee of the Chamber.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
2nd November 1870.

GENERAL RATES OF COMMISSION.

Table of General Rates of Commission chargeable in Bombay, as revised by the Chamber of Commerce, and confirmed at a General Meeting held on the 11th February 1843.

		Per cent.
1.	On procuring freight ... ... Brokerage, when actually incurred, shall be considered a legitimate charge in ship's accounts.	5
2.	On collecting freight	2½
3.	On tendering a vessel (if accepted) for the conveyance of troops; on the amount of the charter party ...	5
4.	On shipping goods of every description on which no commission for the purchase has been charged ...	2½
5.	On shipping treasure, bullion, and jewellery	1
6.	On ship's disbursements when in funds	1
7.	On ship's disbursements when not in funds	2½
8.	On account of passage-money, whether the same passes through the Agent's hands or not	2½
9.	On effecting insurance...	½
10.	On settling insurance losses, whether partial or total, also on procuring return of premium, exclusive of commission on receipt of cash	2½
11.	On the sale or purchase of goods of all denominations (except as under)	5
12.	On purchases of all kinds with the proceeds of goods sold, and on which a commission of 5 per cent. has been previously charged	2½
13.	On the sale or purchase of ships, houses, and lands, of opium, and of diamonds, pearls, and jewellery of all descriptions...	2½
14.	On the sale or purchase of treasure or bullion ...	1

		Per cent.
15.	On the sale or purchase of cattle	5½
16.	On goods consigned which are disposed of by outcry or sent to a shop, on net proceeds	5
17.	On goods consigned and afterwards withdrawn, invoice cost	2½
18.	On guaranteeing the responsibility of person to whom goods are sold, on the amount of sale	2½
19.	On attending the delivery of contract goods to the Company or individuals	2½
20.	On collecting house-rent	2½
21.	On sale or purchase of private bills of exchange ...	1
22.	On effecting remittances by bills of exchange... ...	1
23.	On taking up at interest bills from the Company exclusive of one per cent. on remitting	1
24.	On exchanging Company's securities of all descriptions, or investing money therein, and on transferring Government paper from one constituent to another.	½
25.	On surrendering or depositing in the Treasury Company's security of all descriptions	½
26.	On procuring money on respondentia or on loan ...	2
27.	On recovering of bonds, or of bills for absentees overdue at the time of their being placed in the possession of the Agent	2
28.	On debts when a process at law by arbitration is necessary	2½
29.	On debts when recovered by such means	5
30.	On managing the affairs of the estate for an executor or administrator	5
31.	On recovering funds from a bankrupt estate	2½
32.	On guaranteeing bills, bonds, or debts in general, by endorsement or otherwise	2½
33.	On bills of exchange returned noted or protested ...	1
34.	On granting and cashing letters of credit	2½
35.	On becoming security to Government or public bodies in any case	2½
36.	On depositing Government paper as security for constituents	1

	Per cent.
37. On receipt or payment, at the option of the Agent, of all moneys not arising from proceeds of goods on which commission has been previously charged...	1
38. In cases where the debtor side of the account exceeds the creditor side, including the balance of interest, commission to be charged at the rate of	1

NATIVE CONSIGNMENTS.—By a Resolution of the Chamber passed unanimously on the 29th of March 1866, it was ruled "that the recognised rate of Commission in England on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guarantee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Commissions sanctioned by the Chamber."

At a Special General Meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce held on 30th April 1868, it was unanimously resolved that the following rates for ships' commissions be added to the general list of commissions approved by the Chamber:—

For executing orders to Charter or engage Tonnage in Bombay or at outports ... ...2½ per cent.

On realizing Bottomry Bonds or negotiating any loan on *respondentia* ... ...2½ per cent.

On landing and re-shipping goods from any vessel in distress, stranded, or wrecked, or on landing or selling by auction damaged goods from any such vessel, and acting as agent for the master on behalf of all concerned, on the declared value of all such goods as may be reshipped, and on net proceeds of all such goods as may be publicly sold ... ...5 per cent.

If Opium, Indigo, Raw Silk, or Silk Goods ... ...2½ per cent.

If Treasure, Precious Stones, or Jewellery ... ...1 per cent.

On Moneys expended, *i.e.*, on all disbursements made in efforts to save Ship or Cargo ... ...5 per cent.

On Ships leaving the Port in ballast which have been consigned inward free of commissions, 6 annas per ton upon the English tonnage.

On Ships leaving the Port in ballast which have been consigned inwards and outwards, 12 annas per ton upon the English tonnage.

SHIP FREIGHT INWARDS.

In August 1858 a general agreement was come to by the merchants in Bombay to the effect that Inward Freight, when stated in sterling, or payable at the current rate of exchange, should, in the absence of special agreement, be paid and received at the rate of two shillings per rupee.

The manner in which the agreement was afterwards printed in the Annual Reports of the Chamber led to differences of opinion regarding its proper interpretation, and also as to the original intention of the framers.

Reference was then made to the original draft, which, on being produced, was found to be in terms as above stated.

The subject was brought before a general meeting of the members of the Chamber held on 30th April 1868, when—it having been considered desirable that on a matter of so much importance the agreement should be set forth in such a manner as would prevent all misunderstanding in future—the following resolution, as a re-declaration of the original agreement, was unanimously agreed to, viz :—

"With reference to the payment of Inward Freight at Bombay when stated in sterling, or when stated to be payable at the current rate of exchange, we, the undersigned merchants, do hereby agree that all such freight falling due after this date shall, in the absence of special agreement, be paid and recovered by us at the rate of two shillings per rupee."

JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
30th April 1868.

SHIP FREIGHT INWARDS.

It is hereby notified that, at a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce held on Wednesday, 22nd March, it was unanimously resolved that the Agreement of 1858, and as subsequently revised in 1868, regarding the payment of Inward Freight, be cancelled, and that, in future, payment should be regulated in conformity with the following Resolutions:—

I.—"That the payment of Inward Freight, when stated simply in sterling, shall be made at the rate of 2*s.* per Rupee."

II.—"That the payment of Inward Freight, when stated to be payable in sterling at the current rate of Exchange, shall be made at the current rate of First-class Credit Bills at 6 months' sight on London."

By order of the
Committee of Management,

JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce,
15*th April* 1871.

GENERAL MEETINGS IN 1869-70.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday, the 13th October 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider the Cotton Bill now before the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, as amended and passed through Committee.

Present :—

Mr. H. E. ASTLEY, *Chairman.*

Mr. D. GRAHAM, *Deputy Chairman.*

Mr. Gustav Ventz.	Mr. A. C. Gumpert.
„ Charles Douglas.	„ W. Hector.
„ H. E. Bright.	„ J. K. Pollock.
„ Charles Macdonald.	„ B. M. King.
„ D. C. Stewart.	„ R. E. Bickerdike.
„ J. A. Anderson.	„ T. E. Taylor.
„ Robert Ewing.	„ W. R. Bailey.
„ E. Thomas.	„ W. Nicol.
„ J. K. Bythell.	„ W. F. Peel.
„ J. N. Graham.	„ F. A. Vlasto.
„ F. Sanquet.	„ H. W. Atkinson.
„ G. A. Kittredge.	„ O. Nolke.

JAMES TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

The notice convening the Meeting was read by the Secretary.

The Chairman having made a few remarks in reference to the object of the meeting,

Mr. Kittredge (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co.) proposed the following resolution :—

"That this Chamber considers the Bill 4 of 1869, as amended in Council, October 4th, on the subject of Cotton Frauds, unnecessary, and calculated to injure the interests of trade."

Mr. D. Graham (Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.) seconded the motion.

It was then proposed by Mr. W. Nicol (Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.) seconded by Mr. C. Macdonald (Messrs. Macdonald, Tweedie, & Co.),

"That the Cotton Bill which has been under the consideration of the Chamber, though more stringent in several of its provisions than appears to be desirable, yet, having regard to the serious evils of fraud and adulteration prevailing in the Cotton trade, with which the existing Cotton Frauds Act has been found powerless to cope, the Chamber is of opinion that, judging from the experience of the past, only a stringent Act will suppress the evils so much complained of, and hereby resolves to memorialize the Legislative Council to pass the Bill."

As a third resolution it was proposed by Mr. R. E. Bickerdike (Messrs. Knoop & Co.), and seconded by Mr. W. F. Peel (Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.),

"That the Chamber recognises the advisability of passing a new Cotton Bill, but cannot approve of the Bill now before the Council in all its details; and that a Special Committee of the Chamber be appointed to revise it with a view to a relaxation of some of the more objectionable clauses."

After further discussion and the withdrawal of Mr. Nicol's motion, the motion of Mr. Bickerdike was put from the Chair and carried by the casting vote of the Chairman, there being eleven for and eleven against it.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as a Committee to carrry out the object of the resolution:—

The Chairman (Mr. Astley), Mr. Bickerdike, Mr. W. Nicol, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Bythell.

The meeting then adjourned after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday, the 27th October 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider further the Cotton Frauds Bill.

Present :

Mr. H. E. ASTLEY, *Chairman.*

Mr. D. GRAHAM, *Deputy Chairman.*

Mr. H. E. Bright.
„ George Foggo.
„ Charles Macdonald.
„ Charles Douglas.
„ T. J. Ashburner.
„ E. Thomas.
„ Robert Ewing.
„ J. A. Anderson.
„ J. N. Graham.
„ A. C. Gumpert.
„ J. K. Pollock.
„ W. Nixon.
„ H. Maxwell.
Mr. G. A. Kittredge.
„ Mr. R. E. Bickerdike.
„ B. M. King.
„ T. E. Taylor.
„ Ed. Lord.
„ Gustave Ventz.
„ W. R. Bailey.
„ T. A. Vlasto.
„ H. W. Atkinson.
„ Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.
„ Nusserwanjee Wadia.
„ Morarjee Goculdass.

The Chairman having read the requisition and the notice convening the meeting.

Messrs. Kunkler, Prieswerck & Co., were, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Charles Douglas (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.), admitted members of the Chamber, after ballot.

Mr. C. Macdonald (Messrs. Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.) took a preliminary objection to the holding of the Meeting, and said that if this was the proper time to raise the question he would raise it now. It was whether the Chamber were in order in holding this Meeting on the terms of the requisition.

The Chairman said that they most certainly were in order—upon the requisition of any three firms, members of the Chamber, a Meeting could be called to consider any question.

Mr. G. Foggo (Messrs. Forbes & Co.), moved the following resolution :—

"While appreciating the danger of suddenly withdrawing all the measures adopted against frauds in the Cotton trade, we are still convinced that there are other means than special legislation, less restrictive in their character, and less oppressive in their operation, by which Indian cotton may be maintained in its value, and its cultivation improved and extended."

"*Resolved*—That special legislation on the subject of Cotton Frauds is unnecessary, and injurious to the general interests of the cotton trade. That if Government will establish cotton markets (which can be made self-supporting) and if the Collectors and Magistrates in the districts exercise the powers already entrusted to them, the question of fraud in the Cotton trade can be safely left to the general penal legislation of the country."

Mr. Henry Maxwell (Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.), seconded the proposition.

After some discussion on the subject Mr. Macdonald moved the following as an amendment :—

"That this meeting do not proceed to discuss an address to the Legislative Council in terms of the advertisement, but that the Meeting be now dissolved."

Mr. C. Douglas seconded the amendment.

The Chairman then put the amendment when five voted for, and 25 against it. He then put Mr. Foggo's motion, which was carried by 26 votes to five :—

Mr. Bright (Wallace & Co.) proposed—

"That a Committee be appointed to represent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, the opinion of the majority of this Chamber against special legislation regarding Cotton Frauds, and the still more unanimous feeling among its Members against the Bill No. 4 of 1869, as passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, and to respectfully memorialize His Excellency on behalf of the Chamber to withhold his assent from the said Bill."

Mr. Anderson (Messrs. Finlay, Clark & Co.) seconded the resolution, which was then put by the Chairman, and carried by 27 votes to five.

On the motion of Mr. Taylor (Messrs. Lawrence & Co.), seconded by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee (Framjee, Sands & Co.), the following gentlemen were appointed as the Committee :—

Mr. George Foggo, Mr. D. Graham, Mr. A. C. Gumpert, Mr. J. A. Anderson, and G. A. Kittredge.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, on the motion of Mr. Foggo, closed the proceedings.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday the 17th January 1870, for the purpose of electing a Chairman and Deputy Chairman, the former in the room of Mr. H. E. Astley, resigned.

Present :-

Mr. D. GRAHAM, *Deputy Chairman,* in the Chair.

Mr. H. E. Bright.	Mr. H. D. Dods.
,, Gustav Ventz.	,, W. Christian.
,, C. Douglas.	,, W. M. Tennent.
,, C. Macdonald.	,, E. D. Estill.
,, J. W. Bythell.	,, F. Vix.
,, B. M. King.	,, Ed. Doering.
,, J. K. Pollock.	

JAMES TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

The Circular convening the Meeting having been read by the Secretary,

It was proposed by Mr. W. Christian, of Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co., and seconded by Mr. J. W. Bythell, of Messrs. Gaddum & Co., and carried unanimously :—

"That Mr. Donald Graham, of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., be elected to the office of Chairman, and Mr. H. E. Bright, of Messrs. Wallace & Co., Deputy Chairman."

There being no other business before the Meeting it was dissolved after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday the 16th February 1870, at 12 noon, to vote an address to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

Present :

Mr. DONALD GRAHAM, *Chairman,* in the Chair.
„ H. E. BRIGHT, *Deputy Chairman.*

Mr. G. Foggo.	Mr. Charles Herring.
„ C. Macdonald.	„ James Douglas.
„ J. K. Pollock.	„ R. Campbell.
„ H. D. Dods.	„ J. Windram.
„ J. Graham.	„ Ed. Doering.
„ W. M. Tennent.	„ Nanabhoy Byramjee.
„ A. D. Grant.	„ Dhunjeebhoy Framjee.
„ G. Ventz.	The Hon. A. H. Campbell.

JAMES TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

The Circular convening the Meeting having been read by the Secretary,

The Chairman called on the Secretary to read the draft Address prepared by the Committee to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

The address having been read, it was moved by the Honourable A. H. Campbell, and seconded by Mr. G. Foggo, "that the address now read be adopted."—*Carried unanimously.*

The Chairman then gave a brief account of some of the principal questions that had occupied the consideration of the Managing Committee during the last few months.

The Honourable Mr. Campbell drew the attention of the Committee to the question of the measurement of Cotton bales, for shipment per steamers—and after some discussion the matter was left for the further consideration of the Committee.

The Meeting then adjourned.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the offices of the Chamber on Monday, the 11th April 1870, to consider the following subjects, namely :—

1. The despatch of the English Mails on Sunday morning.
2. The subscription to the Chamber.
3. The expediency of Memorializing the Government of India against the proposed addition to the Income Tax.
4. A scheme for the measurement of Cotton or other Merchandize on the bunders before shipment.

5. The high tariff on the G. I. P. Railway as compared with the E. I. Railway—also with regard to the high charge for half-pressed cotton as compared with full-pressed.

Present :

Mr. DONALD GRAHAM, *Chairman.*

„ H. E. BRIGHT, *Deputy Chairman.*

Mr. G. Ventz.	Mr. A. D. Grant.
„ C. Macdonald.	„ W. Christian.
„ C. Douglas.	„ W. F. Peel.
„ J. K. Pollock.	„ G. F. Pim.
„ Robert Ewing.	„ E. D. Estill.
„ James Macalister.	„ F. Vix.
„ R. V. Reid.	„ G. A. Kittredge.
„ J. K. Bythell.	„ James Simpson.
„ R. B. Sedgwick.	„ Dunjeebhoy Framjee.
„ R. E. Bickerdike.	„ Nanabhoy Byramjee.
„ G. S. Clay.	„ Morarjee Goculdass.
„ E. Lord.	

JAMES TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

The notice convening the Meeting having been read by the Secretary,

Mr. Kittredge (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.) proposed the following resolutions :—

"That the Members of this Chamber have learned with much surprise, the change in the time of departure of the English Mail Steamer from Bombay, from Saturday afternoon to Sunday morning, involving as that change does—

The detention in Bombay harbour for 15 hours of all the Indian Mails—an arrangement detrimental alike to the private and mercantile interests of India—and followed by a similar detention at Suez of the China and Australian Mails.

Great inconvenience to the mercantile community in Bombay, by extending Mail work through the whole of Saturday, and in some instances into Sunday morning, thus depriving the merchants of Bombay and their clerks of their half holiday on Saturday afternoon.

Inconvenience to the whole community of Bombay, attending the departure of the large number of passengers by the Mail Steamer on Sunday morning.

Great hardship to the employés of the P. & O. Company, in throwing the labour attending the outgoing as well as the incoming steamers on Sunday, which they are entitled to as a day of rest.

"That the reason for the change as given in the Official Correspondence, viz. that internal railway communication is insufficiently organized, and that the important Overland Mails are thus necessarily forwarded by the slow trains, is in the opinion of the Chamber wholly unsatisfactory, the difficulty being easily overcome by special Overland Mail trains, once a week.

"That the Committee of the Chamber be requested to prepare and lay before Government a respectful, but strong remonstrance against the change which has been made, on what the Chamber deems very insufficient grounds—bringing to the notice of Government the unreasonableness of detaining the whole Indian Mails in harbour for fifteen hours; and pointing out the especial hardships to the mercantile and general community of Bombay in virtually taking away the Saturday half holiday, and stating that it is the opinion of the Chamber that the change has been rashly introduced, without due consideration for the vast mercantile interests of this City and Presidency.

"That a Copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Post Master General of India, the Post Master General of Bombay, the Directors of the P. & O. Company, and to the Chambers of Commerce Calcutta, Madras, Liverpool, and Manchester."

Mr. A. D. Grant (Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.) seconded the same, when they were put to the Meeting, and carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Pollock—It was agreed :—

"That the subscription to the Chamber be reduced from Rs. 25 to Rs. 20, and that the charge for a copy of each of the publications to Members be Rs. 15."

The Chairman then next introduced the subject of the enhanced Income Tax.

Proposed by Mr. H. E. Bright (of Messrs. Wallace & Co.), seconded by Mr. C. Macdonald (Messrs. Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.)—

"That the Committee of Management be empowered to draw up and forward to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council a Memorial praying for the removal of the additional Income Tax."

The motion was put from the Chair, and carried unanimously.

The Meeting then proceeded to consider the question of a scheme for the measurement of cotton bales and other merchandize. After some discussion it was proposed by Mr. Christian, and seconded by Mr. Kittredge :—

"That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare and lay before the Chamber a plan for the employment of public measurers of Cotton and other goods on the bunders before shipment."

The motion, on being put from the Chair, was carried.

Proposed by Mr. Lord (of Messrs. Lyon & Co.), seconded by Mr. Pollock (of Messrs. Hill, Pollock & Co.), that the Committee should be composed of the following gentlemen :—

Mr. W. Christian.
,, Hamilton Maxwell.
,, G. A. Kittredge."—*Carried.*

The Chairman informed the Meeting that the high rates on the G. I. P. Railway line had engaged the attention of the Committee, explained what had been done, and stated how the question stood at present.

After some discussion it was proposed by Mr. Kittredge, seconded by Mr. Bythell :—

"That in the opinion of this Chamber the rates of railway freight on half-pressed and full-pressed Cotton should be equalized so far as the interest of the railway will permit, leaving the trade itself to determine the advantage or otherwise of pressing up country."—*Carried.*

There being no other business before the Meeting, it was dissolved after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Tuesday, the 17th May 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Report of the Special Committee appointed at the General Meeting held on the 11th April, to consider and report on a scheme for the Measurement of Cotton Bales.

Present:

Mr. DONALD GRAHAM, *Chairman.*

Mr. G. Ventz.
„ C. Macdonald.
„ A. D. Grant.
„ Robert Ewing.
„ W. Lang.
„ J. K. Bythell.
„ J. Graham.
„ H. D. Dods.
„ E. D. Estill.
Mr. A. C. Gumpert.
„ R. E. Bickerdike.
„ G. S. Clay.
„ Hamilton Maxwell.
„ W. Christian.
„ G. A. Kittredge.
„ C. Douglas.
„ J. G. Smith.

JAMES TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

The notice convening the Meeting was read by the Secretary.

The Chairman then made a few remarks stating the object of the Meeting.

Mr. Kittredge read the following report of the Committee appointed to consider the subject of the Measurement of Cotton bales:—

"The Commissioner of Customs will appoint men temporarily at the Carnac, Town, Arthur, and Victoria Bunders for measuring Cotton.

"The Chamber of Commerce will guarantee the salaries of the men for one month of trial, or until the monsoon.

"Charge for measuring will be ¼ anna per bale, to be paid at the Custom House, with the 3 annas now charged, and be credited the Chamber, but the payment is to be optional with the Shipper.

"In cases when the ¼ anna is paid, the Custom House authorities will endorse on the shipping permit 'To be measured by the Customs' measurer.'

"The Cotton must be alongside the ship or steamer within 24 hours after measurement.

"The measurer will give a certificate of measurement, like form **A**, keeping a copy of the same on counterfoil.

"Agents of ships or steamers, and shippers, will have the right of watching the measurements, if they wish to do so.

A

Bombay, 187

No. of Boat Time o'clock M.

Name of Tindal Measurement.

„ Shipper

„ Ship or Steamer

No. of Bales

Marks.

Government Measurer."

It was proposed by Mr. Kittredge (of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.), seconded by Mr. Hamilton Maxwell (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.):—

"That the report which has been read be adopted by the Chamber, and that the Standing Committee of the Chamber be requested to carry out the scheme."

Upon which Mr. A. D. Grant (Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.) proposed as an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. J. G. Smith (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.):—

"That nothing be done at present in the matter."

After some discussion, the amendment was put to the meeting and lost; the original motion was then put and carried.

The Chairman made a statement explaining the changes in the through rates for Piece Goods which had just been made by the G. I. P. Railway; after which the meeting terminated, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday, the 22nd June 1870, at 12 noon:—

Present :

Mr. GUSTAV VENTZ, in the Chair.

Mr. A. D. Grant.	Mr. Hamilton Maxwell.
„ R. Ewing.	„ R. V. Reid.
„ J. K. Bythell.	„ J. N. Graham.
„ V. King.	„ R. E. Bickerdike.
„ E. Walker.	„ Tennent.
„ E. Mionnet.	„ J. G. Smith.
„ F. Vix.	„ N. Nolke.

The Circular convening the Meeting having been read,—it was proposed by Mr. J. G. Smith (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.), seconded by Mr. R. V. Reid (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.),

"That Mr. A. D. Grant (of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.), be elected Chairman, and Mr. W. G. Hall (of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.) Deputy Chairman."—*Carried unanimously.*

The question of the expediency of continuing the scheme for the measurement of Cotton Bales, adopted experimentally for one month at the expense of the Chamber, at the General Meeting of Members held on 17th May, was then considered.

After some discussion, it was proposed by Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, and seconded by Mr. A. D. Grant :—

"That the present system of Cotton Bale measurement on the Bunder by paid measurers be meantime discontinued."

It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. J. K. Bythell, seconded by Mr. James N. Graham :—

"That the Committee be instructed to endeavour to frame some plan by which the system of measurement by public measurers be continued during the monsoon months, without committing the Chamber to any monetary responsibility."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried.

The resolution was then put to the vote and lost.

The business for consideration having been disposed of, the Meeting then adjourned.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the Offices of the Chamber on Thursday, the 6th October 1870.

Present :

Mr. A. D. GRANT, *Chairman*, in the Chair.

Mr. J. Macalister.	Mr. E. Walker.
„ W. Lang.	„ W. M. Tennent.
„ G. Ventz.	„ W. Christian.
„ J. K. Bythell.	„ T. Wilson.
„ J. N. Graham.	„ C. Douglas.
„ A. C. Gumpert.	„ E. D. Estill.
„ H. D. Dods.	„ K. C. MacIver.
„ Ackworth.	„ Sorabjee Framjee.
„ G. S. Clay.	

JAMES TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

The notice convening the Meeting having been read by the Secretary,

The Chairman informed the Meeting that the Report, now on the table, had been circulated to all the Members, and contained a clear and concise account of the leading topics which had engaged the attention of the Committee during the year now closed. The Chairman then addressed the Meeting at considerable length on some of the subjects referred to in the report, as well as on others of great importance to the mercantile community, which the Chamber in the current year would no doubt have to consider.

The report having been taken as read, it was proposed by Mr. H. Dods (of Messrs. Hutchison, Dods & Co.), seconded by Mr. G. S. Clay (of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.),

"That the report of the Committee be received with thanks, and printed for general information, together with the documents therein referred to."—*Carried unanimously.*

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee (of Messrs. Framjee, Sands & Co., (seconded by Mr. J. Macalister (of Messrs Finlay, Clark & Co.),

"That the members of the retiring Committee do now receive the thanks of the Chamber for their attention to its interests during the year of office now expired."—*Carried unanimously.*

Proposed by Mr. W. Christian (of Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.), seconded by Mr. K. C. MacIver (of Messrs. Wallace & Co.),

"That the following gentlemen be appointed the Committee for the ensuing year:—

Mr. A. D. Grant (Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.), *Chairman.*
„ W. G. Hall (Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.), *Deputy Chairman.*
„ C. Douglas (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
„ J. K. Bythell (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.)
„ T. Wilson (Messrs. Rennie, Scovell & Co.)
„ W. Lang (Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)
Captain G. F. Henry, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
} *Members.*"

Carried unanimously.

The business being concluded, the Meeting adjourned after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Committee have now the pleasure to report to the Members of the Chamber on the principal topics which have engaged their attention during the official year just closed.

THE BILL OF 1869 AND THE SUPPRESSION OF FRAUDS IN THE COTTON TRADE.

On the 13th October last, shortly after your Committee came into office, a special general meeting of the members of the Chamber was held for the purpose of considering the bill for the suppression of frauds in the cotton trade, which had then passed through committee in the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, and only awaited the third reading. After a lengthened discussion, the following motion was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman:—"That the Chamber recognizes the advisability of passing a new cotton bill, but cannot approve of the bill now before the Council in all its details; and that a special committee be appointed to revise it with a view to a relaxation of some of the more objectionable details."

The Select Committee appointed at the meeting took the bill into their immediate consideration, and submitted to His Excellency the Governor in Council the alterations which they recommended should be made in it before he gave his consent to its being passed. The letter was discussed in the Legislative Council on the occasion of the third reading of the bill, but none of the recommendations which it contained were adopted, and the bill was then passed.

Meantime, in consequence of the absence of many members from the meeting held on the 13th October, a requisition, numerously signed, was sent in to the Committee, requesting that another special general meeting might be called to discuss the question "that special legislation on the subject of cotton frauds is unnecessary, and injurious to the general interests of the cotton trade." A meeting was accordingly held on the 27th October, at which, after lengthened discussion, resolutions to the above effect, and also embracing other points, were passed, and a committee appointed to draw up a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy, praying him to withhold his assent from the bill which had just been passed by the Bombay Legislative Council. A memorial was accordingly prepared, in terms of the resolutions passed at the meeting, and the same promptly transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General. No formal answer was given to the memorial, but, as members are all well aware, the bill petitioned against has not been permitted to become law.

No report from the Cotton Frauds Department for the past year has appeared up to the present time; but your Committee are of opinion the department is of little practical use, and they are unable to point to any benefit which it confers on the cotton trade of Bombay, though it costs that trade annually more than two lacs of rupees. (*Appendix* **A**.)

IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON CULTIVATION.

A large number of cotton samples have been submitted to your Committee for opinion during the past official year, but most of them refer to experiments on a small scale, without exhibiting any features of importance. Reports on the samples possessing interest for merchants will be found in the Appendices to this Report. The experiments of most importance are those now carried on in Gujarat and other parts

of the Presidency, under the superintendence of the Bombay Cotton Commissioner, but the only samples submitted to the Chamber for report were from experiments conducted in the Broach and Veerumgaum districts. It was the opinion of your Committee that, in reference to the appearance of four of the samples from Veerumgaum, being samples from experiments with Egyptian, Sea Island, and New Orleans seed, cotton of these descriptions would not succeed in Western India, and they were unable to recommend the continuation of experiments with them; and it was observed that all the samples from exotic seed fail particularly in staple.

A sample of cotton, said to have been found growing in an almost wild state in the Nicobars, submitted by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, was examined with much interest; the cotton was reported on as much superior to any grown in India, as superior also to American cotton, except the Sea Island descriptions, and was considered to resemble Brazilian cotton, both in colour and staple, with which description of cotton it would most probably be classed.

It will be interesting to know how the cotton will turn out when properly cultivated, it being the intention of the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars to take the matter in hand. (*Appendix* **B.**)

COTTON STATISTICS.

The want of anything like accurate cotton statistics has been often referred to by members of the Chamber. The statistics regarding the receipts of cotton in Bombay from the districts, given in the Weekly Trade Return published under the sanction of the Chamber, which are compiled from the official returns of the Railway companies and the imports at the Custom House, are as nearly correct as they can be made, the principal drawback to their usefulness being the delay in publishing them up to a very recent date.

This is owing to the difficulty of getting the returns from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company before they are nearly ten days old, in consequence of the number of stations from which returns have to be received, and the time consumed in preparing them accurately. The authorities of the G. I. P. Railway have kindly promised to use every exertion to meet the views of the Chamber, and to let us have their returns as early as practicable. The information regarding the extent of land under cotton cultivation in the Bombay Presidency, the appearance of the crops, the quantity of cotton in the districts, &c., which has been made public by Government for the last three years, through the Cotton Department, is so meagre and imperfect that it is of very little practical use.

The information supplied by Mr. Rivett-Carnac regarding the cultivation of cotton in the Central Provinces and Berars, the exports from those districts, the stocks on hand, and whatever is considered of interest to merchants engaged in the cotton trade, has been much prized by the members of the Chamber; and there seems no reason why, with a cotton department in this Presidency, information equally useful, should not be compiled and made public for general information. (*Appendix* **C.**)

PAVING THE COTTON GREEN.

A representation was made by our predecessors, last year, to Government, regarding the state of the Cotton Green at Colaba, which in the busy time of the cotton season is such a mass of loose sand, that carts bringing cotton to the Green, or taking it away to the screws or otherwise, can hardly get along, and traffic is impeded to a degree that causes serious inconvenience. They recommended that the Cotton Green should be metalled or paved in such a manner as would have the effect of removing the causes of complaint mentioned.

The matter was promptly considered by Government, and orders were given to the engineering authorities to prepare plans and estimates for carrying out such of the recommendations as appeared reasonable. Owing to the works carried on, on a part of the Green, for railway purposes, nothing could be done last season to give effect to what was recommended; but in May last, plans showing the proposed roads, and a shed for merchants and dealers, near the end of the causeway opposite Grant Buildings, were submitted for opinion. Your Committee considered the measures proposed very suitable for the object in view, and they hope they will be carried out and completed before the end of the present year. (*Appendix* **D.**)

MEASUREMENT OF COTTON BALES BY SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

The subject of disputes in reference to the measurement of cotton bales was considered at a general meeting of the members of the Chamber held on 17th May last, when a resolution giving provisional sanction to a scheme submitted to the meeting was passed, and four measurers and a superintendent were engaged to carry it out, the cost for the period of one month, as an experiment, being guaranteed by the Chamber. At a general meeting, held on the 22nd June, the results of the first month were considered; it appeared that, on the whole, the scheme worked very well, and very few cases of disputes were brought to the notice of your Committee, but the scheme was too costly to be continued at the expense of the Chamber. After some discussion, a resolution was carried to the effect that the Committee be instructed to endeavour to form some plan by which the system of measurement by public measurers be continued during the monsoon months without committing the Chamber to any monetary responsibility.

A letter of guarantee was given to your Committee by a large number of firms belonging to the Chamber, making themselves responsible for the amount of subscriptions set down against their respective names, in order that the scheme might be kept up for the four monsoon months, in the hope that a plan which had so many advantages to recommend it might have a chance of becoming permanent. On the strength of this guarantee the scheme has been regularly continued, and the measurement fee was raised at the beginning of July, for the monsoon months, from one quarter to one half anna per bale.

Your Committee need hardly point out to members that an unfavourable shipping season, such as we have had in the present monsoon, was not a very suitable one for the experiment that has been entered upon. But it is to be hoped we have now seen the worst, and that there will, by and by, be a rapid increase in our exports of cotton. (*Appendix* **E.**)

THE UTILIZATION OF THE FIBROUS PLANTS INDIGENOUS TO INDIA.

The subject of the utilization of some of the numerous fibrous plants indigenous to this country has attracted of late considerable attention both in India and in England; and the announcement of the Government of India, in the beginning of the present year, to give "a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that would separate the fibre and bark of Rhea, or China grass, from the stem, and also the fibre from the bark," no doubt increased and deepened the interest generally felt in a matter of so much importance to the commerce of the country. Samples of various descriptions of fibres have been submitted to your Committee, from time to time, for their inspection and opinion, and in February last they took an opportunity of stating their views to Government on the whole question.

Without entering on the general characteristics of the numerous fibrous plants grown in this Presidency, your Committee called the attention of Government to a few which might be easily grown to a large extent, and be the means of adding to the commerce of Bombay an article of export that might become in a short time one of very great importance.

They represented that, on various occasions, specimens of fibre from the aloe, the wild plantain (*Musa textilis*, the Manilla hemp-plant), and the cultivated plantain, had been recently submitted to them, which, if produced in quantity, would find a market in England at prices ranging from £30 to £50 per ton. The machine used for the extraction of these fibres was made by a gentleman then in Bombay, which, though not submitted to your Committee, they had reason to believe was simple in construction, could be made at a trifling cost, and might be worked by an ordinary labourer. Of the fibrous plants mentioned, the aloe and wild plantain grow abundantly in many parts of this Presidency without cultivation. With cultivation these and the fruit-bearing plantain might be multiplied to an indefinite extent, and if a supply of machines of the character referred to were distributed throughout the districts the cultivators would, in a short time, be able to supply merchants in Bombay with an article of commerce the demand for which might be expected to increase yearly. Your Committee pointed out that it was by a rude description of machine in general use amongst the people in the Philippine islands that the fibre known in commerce as Manilla hemp is extracted from the species of plantain called *Musa textilis*.

The reply of Government to this representation was to the effect that they concurred in much that was stated by your Committee regarding the utilization of the fibrous plants indigenous to this Presidency, but that without further information they were unable to determine the value of the

machine that had been referred to, and asked for a drawing of it, together with details as to its cost of construction and capabilities of working.

With this request your Committee were unfortunately unable to comply, as they had not themselves seen the machine, and the designer had then left India. (*Appendix* **F.**)

SAMPLES OF PRODUCE.

Samples of various articles of produce other than are at present articles of export from Bombay have been submitted to your Committee for report during the past year, but though of interest in showing the attempts that are being made in various parts of Western India to add new articles to the few exported hence, as compared with the variety and value of those exported from Bengal, no practical result has yet come from them.

At the close of last year the Collector of Khandeish submitted a sample of India-rubber, which he said had been prepared from the sap of a common plant of the name of which he was ignorant. It was stated that it could be produced to a very large amount if it had any commercial value. In reply your Committee informed the Collector that the sample he had sent had a commercial value, but it would be impossible to say what might be the value without seeing a larger sample. A larger sample was asked for, to send home for report, and also a specimen of the plant from which the sample was prepared, that the botanical name of it might be learned, but no further communication has been received on the subject.

A sample of the seed of the "*Helianthus annus*," grown on the Government model farm in Khandeish, was sent, for an opinion as to its commercial value as an oil-seed. The sample was too trifling to report upon, and a larger sample

was asked for in order that it might be sent to England for report, but nothing more was heard of it.

One of the matters of most interest submitted to your Committee of this character was a sample of cocoons, submitted by Mr. Saurin Brooke, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Seoni, Central India. Mr. Brooke introduced the silk-worm into the district in question in November last, and, in so far as appearances went, when he addressed the Chamber in March, there was promise of complete success. He forwarded a sample of cocoons to the Chamber to ascertain whether they had any commercial value here. The rearing of the silk-worm for the sale of cocoons, if at all remunerative, he was sanguine of seeing introduced over all the plateaux of the Sautpoora hill-range, as the mulberry grows there luxuriantly, the rain-fall is moderate, and the climate not subject to extremes of temperature.

Your Committee found that the cocoons were not an article of trade here, but samples were sent to England and France by members of your Committee for report. Reports were in due course received, but they leave the matter in doubt thus far, and samples on a much larger scale must be sent before a report as to their value can be given. (*Appendix* **G.**)

THE SYSTEM OF STATING ASSAYS AT THE BOMBAY MINT.

Towards the close of last year the attention of your Committee was directed to the present system of stating assays at the Bombay mint, and a representation was made to Government, pointing out the serious loss which the system entailed on the importers of silver into Bombay.

In assaying silver in Bombay the fineness is expressed as so much per cent., and fractions of less than a quarter per

cent. are disallowed. Thus silver found by assay to be of the fineness of 99·74 would be stated by the Bombay mint as 99·50. This margin of a quarter per cent. is much larger than is considered necessary in assaying silver elsewhere, and is the means of inflicting loss on importers here, on their mint out-turns, which is not only unnecessary, but from which importers in other places are exempt. Up to 1865 the practice pursued in assaying silver at the Calcutta mint was very similar to that followed here, only not quite so unfavourable to importers. In November 1865, however, the Calcutta Mint Master discontinued this system, on the ground of its being unfavourable to importers, and adopted the system now in use there, of expressing the fineness of silver as so much *per mille*, disallowing fractions of less than one *per mille*. Under this system silver of the fineness named above, 99·74, would be stated as 997, instead of, as in Bombay, 99·50 or 995. The difference between these two systems of stating assays, assuming of course that the silver is correctly assayed, will cause an average deficiency in the Bombay mint out-turn of nearly one-eighth per cent. As your Committee knew of no reason why such a difference should continue to exist between the practice of the Bombay and Calcutta mints, or why the Bombay mint should still insist on a margin for assaying two and a half times larger than is elsewhere considered necessary, they urged Government to give the matter early consideration, with a view to correct the present exceptional position of the Bombay mint in its method of stating assays, and that it might be speedily assimilated to the method followed at the Calcutta mint.

The Mint Master, in his reply to the representations of your Committee, concedes the principle contended for in the matter of stating assays, but full effect has not yet been given to the proposed change, in consequence, as they are informed, of defective arrangements in the assay department which are in process of being remedied. (*Appendix* **H.**)

THE HIGH TARIFF OF RATES FOR PIECE-GOODS AND COTTON BY THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Early in the present year, and before the completion of the railway to Jubbulpore, your Committee, in the interests of the trade of this side of India, called the attention of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company to the very high tariff of rates for the conveyance of piece-goods and cotton on that line, as compared with the rates charged by the East Indian Railway Company. On data prepared by your Committee, it appeared that, on a comparison of the rates of the two companies, the rates for piece-goods by the G. I. P. Railway were more than three times higher per ton per mile than the rates for the same description of goods by the East Indian line.

It was represented by your Committee that the enormous disproportion between the rates of the two companies was as regards the G. I. P. line almost prohibitory, as it was impossible that the merchants of Bombay should be able to compete on anything like fair terms with those of Calcutta for a share of the trade of Central India and the North-West Provinces, when the mere difference in the matter of railway carriage alone gave to Calcutta such an immense advantage.

In view of the near prospect of the G. I. P. line being completed to Jubbulpore, and thereby connecting Bombay with the North-West Provinces by railway, your Committee urged, in the interests of both the railway and the mercantile community of this place, an early consideration of the whole subject, with a view to the assimilation, as far as possible, of the G. I. P. rates to those charged on the East Indian line. In May last Mr. Condor, the General Traffic Manager, had an interview with your Committee, at which he was good enough to explain the reduction in rates which was then partially made, the larger reduction to

be made in June, and the difficulties in the way of the G. I. P. Railway Company making further reductions. Members are of course now acquainted with the character of the reductions, which came into operation in June last—they are about a half below the through rates to Jubbulpore when the line was first opened; but even this reduction your Committee consider will not enable Bombay merchants to compete on favourable terms with those of Calcutta for the markets above Allahabad. No further reductions, however, will for some time be made; and meantime the Chamber can only watch the course of trade, and press for further reductions when it is seen that those which have been made are insufficient to enable Bombay merchants to compete for a share of the trade of Northern India on something like fair terms with their brethren in Bengal.

At a general meeting of the members of the Chamber, held on the 11th April last, a resolution was passed to the effect that in the opinion of the Chamber the rates on half-pressed and full-pressed cotton should be equalized as far as the interest of the railway would permit, leaving the trade to determine for itself the advantage or otherwise of pressing up-country. To this representation the Agent replied that it would have due consideration when the cotton rates were revised. (*Appendix* I.)

THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

In April last your Committee called the attention of the Director General of Indian Telegraphs to the bad working of the lines from Bombay to Calcutta and Madras. Cases were brought to the notice of your Committee in which it was shown that not only had telegrams been taking 48 hours in transmission between Calcutta and Bombay, but that for two days running it was impossible to get telegrams sent on from

Bombay either to Madras or Calcutta. In reply to the representations of your Committee, it was admitted that the working of the abovementioned lines was very unsatisfactory, but the cause was mainly due to the heavy repairs then in progress on these lines, and that all irregularities would cease when the repairs were completed. This was, no doubt, the true explanation of the great irregularities so much complained of at the time; for the last four months no complaints have been made, and all the Indian lines seem at present to be in good working order.

The Director of Indian Telegraphs consulted your Committee, through the late Chairman (Mr. D. Graham), "whether the mercantile community of Bombay would appreciate the use of a through wire to such an extent as would give the Government a fair return for the cost and expense of working an extra and through wire to Calcutta, the capital cost of which would be 1,60,000 rupees." Your Committee replied that a separate through wire to Calcutta would be hailed as a boon by the mercantile and banking community of Bombay, as it is clear from the delays and irregularities occurring so frequently on the present line it was altogether inadequate for the traffic daily offering, and they represented that in their opinion Government should supply what was necessary to make the Indian telegraphic service efficient without increasing the rates for the transmission of messages. Your Committee were informed "that in no country in the world are telegrams transmitted at so low a rate as those of India, and that they entail an amount of loss of nearly a quarter-million sterling, which, if not made good by those who use and benefit by the telegraph, must be paid for by the general tax-payer."

It was, however, pointed out to the Director General that he had misunderstood the opinion your Committee intended to convey, which was to the effect that as the Government of India had taken upon itself the construction and entire

management of the Indian system of telegraphs, it thereby bound itself to see that its scheme worked with efficiency. It is, of course, a question for the Government of India to consider what should be the proper charge for messages, to compensate for the cost incurred in working the system at present in force, as well as for any additions supplementing the same, for the purpose of increasing its usefulness. (*Appendix* J.)

INCREASED MEANS OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CEYLON.

The Colombo Chamber of Commerce, Ceylon, made a representation to the Director General of Indian Telegraphs on the necessity of increased telegraphic facilities between Ceylon and Bombay, on completion of the submarine line about to be laid between Singapore and Galle.

Your Committee had pleasure in supporting this representation, as telegraphic communication between Bombay and Ceylon has long been in an unsatisfactory state. On this subject the Director General replied that "the completion of the second wire to Madras, in the beginning of April, had already relieved that line considerably, and should the cable extension be from Galle that line will be made strong enough for all demands that can be made upon it, but in all probability the cable will start from Madras, in which case the Galle line will be relieved of all the spasmodic heavy traffic now thrown upon it by the mails from China and Australia."

Your Committee understand it has now been decided that the submarine cable is to be laid from Madras to Singapore instead of Galle, on the ground, as they have been informed, that the cable cannot be safely laid at Galle or any other convenient place in Ceylon. (*Appendix* K.)

CONCESSION OF PRIVILEGES OF PRECEDENCE TO REUTER'S TELEGRAMS BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

This subject was referred to in the Report of our predecessors last year, and some further correspondence took place in reference to a resolution of the Government of India, communicated to the Chamber by the Government of Bombay.

In reference to this resolution, your Committee expressed their regret that it did not carry out completely the principle contended for by the Chamber, namely, that a privilege of precedence should not be granted to any class of messages, whether for the press or otherwise, and that the rule of "first come, first served," be applied impartially to all. The Government of Bombay submitted a copy of the letter from the Chamber to the Government of India with a recommendation of the principle which it advocated, but the reply from the Government of India was to the effect that they declined to reopen the question, adhering to the decision which they came to in December last.

The question now is not of the same practical importance to the merchants of Bombay as when it was raised early last year. The opening of the direct line of telegraph to England *viâ* the Red Sea, in April last, has to a great extent superseded the use of the Indo-European line, by which alone the privileges referred to were given. (*Appendix* **L.**)

CHANGE IN THE DAY AND HOUR FOR THE DESPATCH OF THE ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER IN THE FAIR SEASON.

Towards the close of March last, the community of Bombay were surprised and annoyed by a change, rather suddenly made, in the time of departure of the English mail steamer, whereby it was appointed that the mail would be despatched on

Sunday morning at 8 A.M., instead of Saturday afternoon at 5 P.M. as was previously the rule. The feeling of the community generally was greatly averse to the change, and a special general meeting of the members of the Chamber was convened on the 11th April to consider the whole subject. Resolutions deprecating the change that had been made were passed unanimously at the meeting, and a memorial was sent to the Governor General in Council by the Chamber, setting forth the reasons against a change which, while it gave annoyance and caused inconvenience to the mercantile community of Bombay, was of no special advantage to any other part of India. The Director General of the Post Office of India, Mr. Monteath, promptly explained to the Chamber, at considerable length, the reasons which led to the change. Your Committee were unable to recognize these as in every respect satisfactory, but they expressed their hope to the Director General that by the month of September, when the monsoon alterations would cease, he would endeavour to make such arrangements as would permit of the former practice of despatching the mail steamer at 5 P.M. on Saturday being resumed. Your Committee are glad to inform the members of the Chamber that there is every probability of this being accomplished at no distant date. From official correspondence on this subject recently forwarded for information, your Committee have learned with satisfaction that the Director General of the Post Office of India has used every exertion to have the mail trains so timed on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula lines as to provide for the arrival of the mail in Bombay before or about noon, which would of course enable the mail steamer to be despatched on Saturday afternoon as formerly. An arrangement proposed at a recent conference of railway and other authorities at Allahabad, which would have had the effect of delaying the receipt of the mail in Bombay till 2 P.M., was opposed by Mr. Monteath, "as wholly out of the question," because it would not admit of an afternoon departure of the mail

steamer, and would necessitate, what the Bombay community and the Bombay Government are strongly opposed to, a Sunday morning departure.

Your Committee cannot doubt that the Government of India will speedily give effect to arrangements proposed by the Director General of the Post Office of India in the public interests, approved by Colonel Trevor and Mr. Conder, as representing the Government of Bombay and the G. I. P. Railway, and only opposed, it appears, by the Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of Bengal, whose "peculiar views," in supporting the obstructions offered to Mr. Monteath's arrangements by the East Indian line, it is to be hoped, will not be permitted to stand in the way of what is for the benefit of the whole of India. (*Appendix* **M.**)

REDUCTION OF THE TIME ALLOWED TO THE MAIL STEAMER IN THE MONSOON MONTHS.

Your Committee represented to the Director General of the Post Office of India the expediency of reducing the time allowed to the mail steamer between Bombay and Suez during the monsoon months, from four days to two, as, from information submitted to the Chamber, it appeared that the passage of the mail steamers to Aden in the monsoon occupied on an average only 9¼ days, and that, though the passage occasionally occupied between ten and eleven days, it was frequently accomplished in eight days and a half. From this it appeared to follow that the mail was despatched two days earlier than was necessary, and to gain two days in our correspondence with England was a matter of no small importance to the mercantile community, besides obviating the complaint made by passengers regarding the tedious character of the passage between Aden and Suez in the most trying season of the year, owing to a lower rate of speed in the Red Sea, to prevent arrival much before the

contract time. The Director General recognized the reasonableness of the proposal, and said he would recommend it for the favourable consideration of the General Post Office, London; and Captain Henry, the Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was good enough to communicate the views of your Committee to his Directors supported by his own recommendation.

In June last, however, we were informed by the Director General that, after a reference to H. M.'s Post Master General, he was informed that it was not in his power to make any reduction in the allowance of time. The Director General then caused a reference to be made to the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, in the hope that they might be willing to concede what the postal authorities in England could not under the contract demand. The reply of the Directors was to the effect that they were unable to curtail the allowance to the extent solicited, but that they would be ready, under certain conditions, to make a reduction of one day; and this will probably be arranged in the monsoon of 1871. (*Appendix* **N.**)

NIGHT MAIL TRAINS OVER THE GHAUTS.

Your Committee called the attention of Government nearly a year ago to the inconvenient hours for business at which mails are closed for the South-Eastern line of the G. I. P. Railway, and suggested that if a night mail train were run, as formerly, much of the present inconvenience would be obviated, and inquired whether there was any objection to this being done.

In reply your Committee were informed that Government could not at present withdraw the order prohibiting the passage of passenger trains over the Ghauts during the night, and that it was not yet considered advisable to run the night mail, as formerly. (*Appendix* **O.**)

REDUCTION IN THE TIME ALLOWED FOR LANDING CARGO AFTER DATE OF INWARD ENTRY.

Shortly after the passing of Act XVII. of 1869, shortening the time for landing dutiable goods, the opinion of the Chamber was requested by Government on a notification which the Commissioner of Customs proposed to issue on the subject, recommending that a period of 72 hours should be fixed for sailing vessels, exclusive of a Sunday or holidays, after the report of a ship, and 48 hours for steamers.

The proposal of the Commissioner was approved by your Committee as fair in the interests of all parties concerned, and the notification was subsequently approved by Government and published in the *Government Gazette*.

The Commissioner remarked at the time that probably a longer period than that fixed in the notification would have been advisable "had not the Customs requirements been satisfied by the recent additions to its storage accommodation, by the inclusion of the late post office premises." From representations that have since been made to your Committee, they have reason to think that a longer period may yet be advisable, as, notwithstanding the increase of accommodation mentioned by the Commissioner, cases have been brought to their notice which show that considerable hardship and additional expense are caused by the present system to those engaged in the work of clearing and landing cargo for the merchants.

Another question was raised by the Commissioner of Customs on the same occasion, viz., the alteration of the existing rules fixing the rate of wharfage fees. He proposed to alter the present rules from three to two days' grace for free goods, and from seven days to three for dutiable goods. To this proposal your Committee said there were great objections, as, owing to the numerous hindrances of one kind or

another in getting goods cleared, the time proposed was much too short, and the proposal, if carried into effect, would entail a tax on goods which would be a serious hardship on importers. The Commissioner waived the opinion he had expressed on the point in question, and agreed that the present arrangement should continue till the results of the notification referred to were seen, and when, if necessary, the matter might be considered at a future time in connection with the subject of Custom House accommodation. (*Appendix* P.)

OVERLOADING OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SUEZ.

The Superintendent of Marine, Captain Robinson, forwarded to your Committee, for information and for such action as might be deemed necessary, copy of a telegram from the Salvage Association at Lloyd's to the effect that steamers were leaving Bombay for Suez dangerously overloaded and otherwise unfit, and inquiring whether steps could not be taken to prevent this risk to life and property.

In reply your Committee stated that they had had brought to their notice a few cases of coals having been carried on the decks of steamers between Bombay and Suez during the fair season, but they had not heard of a case where cargo had been carried on deck. It was pointed out that one of the worst defects in the steamers that have been plying between Bombay and Suez, since the opening of the Suez canal, is the small number of the crews, but the remedy for this must be found in England and other countries whence steamers come; and your Committee expressed their opinion that it was very desirable power should be vested in the Marine authorities to stop any ship or steamer leaving the port which they considered to be dangerously overladen, and that speedy action should be taken to secure such power. (*Appendix* Q.)

SIGNING BILLS OF LADING BEFORE GOODS ARE SHIPPED.

On the disclosures in the Police Court in June last, of various descriptions of fraud perpetrated in connection with the cotton trade, your Committee, in a public advertisement, called the attention of merchants and bankers to a fraudulent practice, which on several recent occasions had been resorted to, of inducing shipmasters to sign bills of lading for large quantities of cotton long before it had been shipped, and that when making advances on the security of shipping documents they should satisfy themselves of the *bonâ fide* character of the same.

It was pointed out to shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice they involved their owners in serious risk, and exposed themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution. Practices of a similar nature were reported to the Chamber in April 1866, and an announcement of the same character was made by the Committee of Management, which was reported at the time to have had a beneficial effect. It was with deep regret that your Committee heard of this fraudulent practice making its appearance again, and it is to be hoped that the issue of a recent trial for fraud of this character may have the effect of preventing its recurrence. (*Appendix* **R.**)

MEMORIAL AGAINST THE INCREASED INCOME-TAX.

At the special general meeting of the members of the Chamber held on the 11th April last, the subject of the increase of the rate of Income-tax, to three and one-eighth per cent., by an Act which had just been passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India, was brought under consideration. There was a general expression of opinion against the expediency of the additional impost, and

a resolution was unanimously passed empowering your Committee to memorialize the Governor General in Council for its remission.

A memorial, setting forth reasons against the increase in the rate of the tax and praying for its remission, was accordingly prepared and forwarded to the Government of India. In reply your Committee were informed that "in so far as it bore upon the future administration of the country the Governor General in Council would give it all due consideration, but the memorialists must be aware that a repeal of the Income-tax Act during the present year could not be contemplated by a government in whose opinion the extreme financial necessities of the empire imperatively demanded its imposition."

No official information was given to the public from April to August regarding the actuals of the financial year 1869-70, ending 31st March last, to throw light on the apprehension of deficit, on which the chief reason for an enhanced income-tax was based. Towards the end of August, however, the public were made aware, on the authority of Lord Mayo, from a statement made by H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India, in the House of Lords, that instead of a deficit there would be a surplus of from £100,000 to £200,000. In these circumstances your Committee thought it their duty to call the attention of the Government of India to the altered state of the financial position of the country to what it was represented to be by the Finance Minister on the 2nd April, and urged, for this and other reasons, that the rate of income-tax should be reduced from three and one-eighth to one per cent. from the 1st October next. The letter of your Committee was duly acknowledged, but not answered, the Government of India contenting itself by forwarding, for the information of the Chamber, copy of its reply to the Bengal Chamber, which had already appeared in the newspapers and the *Gazette of India*.

A public petition, praying for the remission or reduction of the income-tax, promoted by your Committee, and signed by the principal merchants, bankers, lawyers, and other inhabitants of Bombay, was also transmitted for presentation to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, but to this no answer has yet been received. (*Appendix* **S.**)

REVISION OF INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENTS.

Your Committee represented to the Government of Bombay the propriety of a revision of the assessments for income-tax made under Act XVI. of 1870, in consequence of the great fall that had taken place in the price of our principal article of export, caused by the outbreak of war between France and Germany, and the very serious losses that were sustained in consequence by the mercantile community of this part of India, since the assessments were made.

Government, in reply, while regretting the existing state of affairs in Bombay, pointed out that the law did not admit of the proposal being adopted, even if there were not "other grave objections to it;" and shortly afterwards Government forwarded to the Chamber copy of a telegram from the Government of India on this subject to the Madras Government, which was to the effect "that any revision of income-tax assessments, except under the circumstances provided for in Section 37 of the Act, is illegal." (*Appendix* **T.**)

PESHAWAR FAIR.

Colonel T. R. Pollock, the Commissioner of Peshawar, transmitted to the Chamber two sets of samples of the goods that were on sale at the Peshawar Fair held last November These samples were shown at the Chamber office, and were examined by various members with much interest. The fair of last year, in the words of the Commissioner, "struggled

into existence under almost every possible difficulty," but notwithstanding all drawbacks the sales amounted to about three lacs and twenty thousand rupees; the principal article of trade was in dried fruits, and next came piece-goods and silk. The Commissioner, who is making great exertions to establish an entrepôt at Peshawar for the exchange of goods between the traders of India and those of Central Asia, sent to the Chamber copies of the broad sheets which he has issued, giving a programme of the fair for November next, in five languages, which your Committee have had distributed amongst the native merchants here who are most interested in the trade of that part of India. (*Appendix* **U.**)

ADDRESS TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

At a special general meeting of the members of the Chamber held in February last, an address was voted to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his visit to Bombay. The address was duly presented at Parell, on the 12th March, the day after His Royal Highness's arrival, by the Chairman, accompanied by the Members of Committee, and the Secretary; the address, together with the reply, will be found in the Appendices to this Report. (*Appendix* **V.**)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Papers of interest regarding the trade of Bombay with the Persian Gulf, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Aden, and on other subjects, will be found in the Appendices, but it is unnecessary to refer to them in detail. As usual, many references have been made to your Committee on questions connected with the trade and shipping usages of the port, which were carefully considered and disposed of in the usual manner. (*Appendix* **W.**)

FUNDS OF THE CHAMBER.

The Treasurers to the Chamber, Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, intimated to your Committee that they wished to resign the office of Treasurers at the close of their financial year, which ended on the 31st July, as they had for some time ceased to keep accounts of this character. Your Committee, in accepting their resignation, conveyed to Messrs. W. Nicol and Company their sense of the valuable and disinterested services they had rendered to the Chamber, in discharging the duties of Treasurers for nine years. The balance in the hands of the Treasurers on the 1st of August last, Rs. 9,733-7-6, was paid into the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, by your Committee, to an account opened with it in the name of the Chamber.

The funds for the past year have been equal to the expenditure. (*Appendix* X.)

CONCLUSION.

Your Committee, in conclusion, take the present opportunity of referring to some events of the past official year which are of public interest, and closely connected with the commercial prosperity of Bombay.

In the matter of Railway progress on this side of India, the mercantile community have seen, with much satisfaction, the completion of the North-East line of the G. I. P. Railway, after the labours of twenty years, and the opening to Jubbulpore in March last, connecting thereby, through the medium of the East Indian line, Bombay and Calcutta by a continuous line of railway communication. Within the present month the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway has notified the completion of arrangements for through booking with

the East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, and Oude and Rohilcund Railways, thus bringing Bombay in communication by railway with the North-West and Lahore. The South-Eastern line of the same company is also nearly finished, and it is expected that railway communication between Bombay and Madras will be completed (with the exception of the bridge across the Krishna) before next monsoon season.

The Veerumgaum extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, advocated by the Chamber on various occasions, has at length been sanctioned, and the works are now in progress. A scheme for a further extension, from the north side of the Saburmuttee to Wudwan, has been submitted by this company for the consideration of Government.

Your Committee regret they are unable to report any progress in reference to the much-needed line of railway to connect Bombay, *viâ* Gujarat and Rajpootana, with the north of India. In December last, in reference to a representation on the subject from the Chamber, your Committee were informed by Government "that they would not fail to inform the Chamber of Commerce of their view on the question of railway communication from Bombay to Delhi, &c., *viâ* Rajpootana, as soon as the subject had been fully considered;" and this is the latest information they have on this important question.

The opening of the Suez Canal, in November last, connecting India and England by continuous water communication, has immensely increased the carrying traffic between the two countries by steamers, and has given an impetus to direct trade between Bombay and some of the leading countries of Europe, but without developing, thus far, any new features in the character of either the export or import trade of Bombay.

The completion of a through line of submarine telegraph

(excepting the short land-line through Egypt) from Bombay to England, *viâ* Suez, has been everywhere hailed with satisfaction, and the members of this Chamber have special pleasure in seeing the completion of a work which they made attempts to promote when circumstances were unfavourable. The submarine telegraph has been in excellent order since the opening in April last, and no complaint of any kind in reference to its working has been brought to the notice of the Chamber.

The sad intelligence of the outbreak of war between two of the greatest nations of Europe burst upon Bombay, in the middle of July, like a thunder-clap; its disastrous effect on the trade of this part of India was speedily seen in a rapid fall in the price of our principal article of export to the extent of nearly thirty per cent. There has been a slight recovery in price, but only to a small extent, and as France and Germany, the two countries in conflict, are next to England the principal consumers of Indian cotton, there is unfortunately little hope of improvement while the war lasts.

Your Committee have now to tender their thanks to the members of the Chamber for their support and ready attention to all matters on which they have had occasion to consult them, and to offer their respectful acknowledgments to His Excellency the Governor in Council, for the courtesy and consideration with which the representations of the Chamber have at all times been received.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,
24th September 1870.

APPENDIX A.

BILL OF 1869 AND THE SUPPRESSION OF FRAUDS IN THE COTTON TRADE.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

MEMO.

The undersigned presents compliments to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, and with reference to his telegram of this day's date has the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Cotton Frauds Act Amendment Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and also a copy of the Bill as presented for third reading on the 4th instant. The Bill as amended on recommittal is being printed.

JOHN JARDINE,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Poona, 7th October 1869.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

MEMO.

In continuation of the memo. from this Department No. 188, dated 7th instant, the undersigned has the honour to forward to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce the accompanying copy of the Cotton Frauds Act Amendment Bill as amended on recommittal on the 4th idem.

JOHN JARDINE,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Poona, 9th October 1869.

BILL No. 4 OF 1869.

A Bill for the Prevention of Adulteration of Cotton and the better Suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Law for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the Cotton Trade within the Territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Bombay; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Repeal of (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863.

I. (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863 is hereby repealed: Provided that all appointments made and licenses granted under (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863 shall be held valid for the purposes of this Act, and that any penalties incurred under (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863 previous to the coming into operation of this Act shall be leviable under this Act.

Punishment for adulteration or deterioration of Cotton.

II. Whoever adulterates or deteriorates cotton by mixing therewith any seed, dirt, stones, or other foreign matter, or by mixing cleaned with uncleaned cotton commonly called cuppas; and whoever mixes cotton of different varieties, that is to say, exotic and indigenous cotton, or old and new cotton, that is cotton of the growth of different seasons, and whoever exposes cotton to dew with the object of increasing its weight, or by any other means fraudulently or dishonestly increases or attempts to increase its weight, shall for a first offence be punishable on conviction with fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and for any subsequent offence with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine, or with both.

Punishment for packing two different varieties of cotton.

III. Whoever packs in a docra or other package exceeding 84 lbs. in weight, and not being a half-pressed bale, or full-pressed bale, hereinafter mentioned, two different varieties of cotton, that is to say exotic and indigenous cotton, or old and new cotton, that is cotton of the growth of different seasons, shall be punishable, on conviction, as in Section II. of this Act.

Power to Government to order bales of cotton from Native States to be stamped.

IV. It shall be lawful for Government to direct, by any order made in that behalf, that all docras or half-pressed bales of cotton coming from any Native States shall, subject to such Rules as the Government may from time to time direct, be stamped on entering the territories subject to the Government of Bombay with the name of the Native State from which such cotton is brought. Such order to have effect from the date of the publication thereof in the *Government Gazette*. And no full-pressed bales of cotton from such Native States shall be allowed to be exported from territories subject to the Government of Bombay, unless, or until they shall have been stamped with the words "Native State not inspected," in letters of the English character, not less than two inches long. Any person refusing to allow such cotton to be stamped as directed by this Section, or who shall export such cotton without being so stamped, shall be punishable on conviction as in Section II.

V. Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly sells, or offers for sale, any cotton adulterated, deteriorated, mixed, or increased in weight, as described in Section II. of this Act, shall be punishable on conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine, or with both.

Punishment for fraudulently selling or offering for sale adulterated or deteriorated cotton.

VI. All cotton which has formed the subject of a conviction under Section II., III., or Section V. of this Act may be confiscated or otherwise disposed of, under rules sanctioned by Government for the guidance of Officers appointed to administer this Act.

Disposal of adulterated or deteriorated Cotton.

VII. No press used or capable of use for the purpose of compressing cotton shall be so used without a license obtained under (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863, or under this Act, in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter described; and any person who shall without such license so use, or attempt to use, such press, shall be punishable on conviction with fine not exceeding Rupees one hundred for every day during which he shall so use or attempt to use such press: Provided that whenever a license shall be granted upon change of ownership, or possession of the press occurring during the currency of the period for which a license shall have been granted, or renewed, the fees specified in Schedule A shall not be levied a second time.

No press to be established or worked for cotton without a license.

Proviso.

VIII. A license for the working of a press to press cotton may, on application by any person, be granted by the Collector of the District within which such press is to be worked, or by such other Officer as the Government may empower in that behalf, upon such Collector or other Officer being satisfied that the applicant is in possession of the press to be licensed; and such license shall be subject to such rules as Government may from time to time prescribe; and shall expire and be renewable upon the 1st January of the year next ensuing. The Collector or other Officer aforesaid may, for reasons which he shall state in writing to the person applying for such license or renewal, refuse to grant or to renew the license; and whoever after such refusal shall work, or permit to be worked, any press, shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in Section VII. of this Act.

All Cotton Presses to be licensed.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Cotton Inspector-in-Chief, with the previous sanction of Government, anything contained in this Act or in (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863 notwithstanding, to annul and withdraw any license

Power of Cotton Inspector-in-Chief to annul or withdraw licenses.

granted for the use of a press, upon proof to the satisfaction of the Cotton Inspector-in-Chief, of any failure made by the licensee to comply with the conditions of his license, or upon the conviction of such licensee of any offence under this Act.

Licenses to whom to be granted. Licensees to be regarded as owners.

X. For all purposes of this Act, the licensee shall be held to be the owner of the press for which he has obtained a license. In all cases the press shall be liable for any penalties imposed on the licensee under this Act.

Alteration or removal of presses not to be made without renewed license.

XI. Every license issued under this Act shall specify the number of presses for which the same is granted, the locality in which they are situated, whether they are half-presses or full presses, and the power employed for working them, according to a written statement which shall accompany the application for such license: and for every press so licensed, or the license of which shall be so renewed, a fee shall be levied at the rate set forth in the Schedule A to this Act annexed; and upon the removal to another locality, unless by the written permission of the Collector of the District, or other Officer empowered by Government as aforesaid, of a press included in any license, or upon change of the power employed for working the same, it shall be necessary for the licensee to obtain a new license, subject to the conditions aforesaid, failing which he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in Section VII.

Punishment for offering for packing adulterated cotton.

XII. Any person who shall offer for packing in a half-pressed bale cotton adulterated, deteriorated, or mixed, as described in Section II., shall for a first offence be punishable on conviction with a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, and on conviction for any subsequent offence with a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and all such cotton so offered may be confiscated or disposed of under rules sanctioned by Government for the guidance of Officers appointed to administer this Act.

Punishment for pressing adulterated cotton.

XIII. Any licensee of a half-press who shall knowingly press, or attempt to press, or allow to be pressed, cotton adulterated, mixed, or deteriorated in the manner specified in Section II., shall be liable to have his license withdrawn by the Collector of the District or other Officer empowered under Section VIII. to grant licenses, and shall for a first offence be punishable on conviction with fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees, and for any subsequent offence shall be punishable on conviction with a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XIV. *Clause* 1.—It shall be incumbent on every applicant for a license under this Act to lodge with the Collector, or other Officer empowered to issue such license, a cloth, parchment, or paper, impressed or marked either with some distinctive mark, not less than one foot square, or with his name, or that of his firm or company, in letters not less that one inch and a half long, which name for any full press shall be in the English language, and such name or marks shall be called a press-mark.

Every Licensee of a cotton press to use a distinguishing name or mark, and to number the bales.

Clause 2.—Every licensee of a half-press shall be bound to mark or cause to be marked, with such press-mark and also with the name of the place where the bale has been pressed, every bale compressed by any press in his possession; and every licensee of a full press shall be bound to mark, or cause to be marked, with such press-mark, and also with figures indicating the date of pressing every bale compressed by any press in his possession. Such press-mark and name and figures shall be marked on the wrapper or cloth underlying the fastenings or bands of such bale; and for every case of failure so to mark any bale, such licensee shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rupees one hundred, and his license, if it be so adjudged by the Magistrate, shall be suspended, or shall become null and void.

Every licensee of a half-press or a full press bound to mark pressed bales.

XV. If any person shall counterfeit or imitate any press-mark, for the use of which a license under this Act shall have been granted, or shall fraudulently alter or remove any press-mark or name or figures impressed under Clause 2 of Section XIV. of this Act, or shall pack any bale of cotton in any cloth or wrapper bearing a press-mark which he shall not have been licensed to use, he shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or to fine, or to both.

Penalty for counterfeiting any press-mark or using it without authority.

XVI. It shall be the duty of every licensee of a full press to keep a daily register of all cotton brought for compression at any press under his control; and to require from the owner of such cotton, or his agent, a description of the same, previous to its compression, which description shall be entered in the said register, and certified by the signature of the owner or his agent in the presence of the register-keeper as witness; and it shall not be lawful to press such cotton until it shall first have been entered and certified as aforesaid. The daily register shall be in the form of Schedule B

Licensee's Daily Register of Cotton.

hereunto annexed; and any licensee of such press who shall fail to keep such a register shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and any such licensee, who, after notice in writing given by an Inspector under this Act, shall so fail, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand and five hundred Rupees, and to have his license withdrawn.

Name by which Cotton is known in Bombay to be shown in the Register.

XVII. The description of cotton to be given and entered in the Daily Register, as required by Section XVI. of this Act, shall embrace the name by which such cotton is usually sold or shipped in and from Bombay; and shall state whether it be old or new cotton, that is, the growth of the current or a previous season, and if the cotton be mixed, or damaged or consist of pickings, the fact in either case shall be stated in the description. Any person who shall cause to be entered in the said Register, or shall give an order that the same may be entered in the said Register, a false description of cotton brought for compression, and any person who shall aid and abet in the making of such false entry shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or to imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months, or to both. Government may from time to time authorize, by any order passed in that behalf, the omission from the description required by this Section of such of the particulars enumerated therein, as it shall be found expedient to omit, and to revoke any such order. All orders and revocations made under this Section shall be published in the *Government Gazette*.

Punishment for false entry in Register.

Authority of Government to omit particulars from the description required by this Section.

Full-pressed bales containing damaged, &c. cotton to be stamped "damaged," &c.

XVIII. It shall be incumbent on every licensee of a full press to cause to be stamped with the word "mixed," "damaged," or "pickings," as the case may be, all full-pressed bales described in the manner required in this Act as containing cotton mixed or damaged, or consisting of pickings, respectively; and for every case of failure so to stamp any bale containing such cotton, the licensee shall be liable on conviction for each offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupeees, and his license, if it be so adjudged by the Magistrate, shall be suspended, or shall become null and void.

Licensee to provide Certificate.

XIX. It shall be the duty of every licensee of a full press to deliver to any person taking delivery of pressed cotton a certificate in the form of Schedule C hereunto annexed, embodying an extract from the register so far as it relates to the

pressed cotton so delivered; and it shall be lawful for the said licensee to charge on all pressed cotton a registration fee of eight annas, and for any quantity in excess of 50 bales an additional fee of two pies per bale so in excess.

Punishment for selling bales under a false certificate.

XX. Whoever knowingly sells or hypothecates, or attempts to sell or hypothecate, any bales under a false certificate, and whoever uses any lawfully granted certificate, knowing that the same was granted with reference to bales other than those with reference to which it is used, shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Compression of Cotton in wet state to be stopped.

XXI. It shall be lawful for any Inspector or any other person to require the licensee of a press to stop the compression of any cotton in a wet state; and any licensee of a press who shall thereafter allow such cotton to be compressed in its wet state, shall be liable on conviction for each offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees; and his license, if it be so adjudged by the Magistrate, shall be suspended, or shall become null and void.

Appointment of Cotton Inspector-in-Chief.

XXII. Government may appoint an Officer to be called Cotton Inspector-in-Chief for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this Act.

Appointment of Cotton Inspectors and other Officers. Their duties. To have access to all Stores of Cotton and all Presses and Gins.

XXIII. Government may also appoint such and so many Officers, to be styled Cotton Inspectors and Cotton Sub-Inspectors, as shall appear expedient; and it shall be the duty of such Officers to suppress the use of unlicensed presses for compressing cotton, and to examine at all times during the working of the presses the Register to be kept under Section XVI. of this Act; and to examine cotton brought for compression, or being pressed or exposed or intended for sale; and in the execution of any such duty such Officers shall at all times have access to every workshop, warehouse, storehouse, or other building or enclosure within which any gin or press for cleaning or compressing cotton at work or prepared for work is situated, or within which cotton is stored or deposited; and if the licensee of any press for compressing cotton, or his servant or agent, shall be convicted of having offered any obstruction to such Officer in the execution of his duty, his license may be adjudged by a Magistrate to be suspended for a fixed time, or to have become null and void, in addition to any punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code.

XXIV. Government may also appoint such and so many Officers as they may deem fit, whose duty it will be under such names, and subject to such rules as may from time to time be sanctioned by Government, to protect the cotton trade from theft and frauds committed by boatmen and others along the coast, and in the rivers and creeks, and for the purposes of this Section such Officers shall be vested with the same powers as Police Officers of similar rank appointed under Bombay Act VII. of 1867.

Appointment of Officers to protect cotton trade from theft and frauds on the coast.

XXV. All Officers appointed under Sections XXIII. and XXIV. shall in their official capacities be subject to the Cotton Inspector-in-Chief, and shall further, in the City of Bombay, be under the control of the Collector of Bombay, and elsewhere under the control of the Collector of the District in which they hold their appointments. The mode in which such control shall be exercised by the Collectors being determined from time to time by Government.

Control over Inspectors.

XXVI. All Officers appointed under this Act shall receive such salaries as Government may deem fit, and assign from the funds raised under this Act, or under (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863; and all Officers so appointed shall for neglect or misconduct be liable to suspension or dismissal by order of Government or of any Officer to whom Government may delegate authority in that behalf.

Salaries of Officers.

XXVII. It shall be lawful for any Officer appointed under this Act to detain or take samples of any cotton with respect to which any offence under this Act shall appear to him to have been committed, and to require any Police Officer to detain such cotton, and such Police Officer shall thereupon be bound to assist and to detain such cotton pending the order of a Magistrate, who shall be empowered to make such order respecting the custody and production of the cotton as he shall think proper.

Inspectors may seize adulterated cotton.

XXVIII. No person offending against this Act shall be proceeded against except by summons on information laid by an Officer appointed under this Act or by some other person. And without the warrant of a Magistrate it shall not be competent to any Inspector to open any bale finally pressed for export out of British India: Provided that nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to affect the provisions of Sections 68, 74, and 206 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Proceedings against person offending under this Act.

XXIX. It shall be lawful, anything contained in (Bombay) Act IV. of 1862, or in (Bombay) Act II. of 1865 notwithstanding, for Government to establish markets, to be vested in the Government, for the sale of cotton, and to defray the expenses of the same out of the revenues arising under this Act, and to prescribe Rules and Regulations not inconsistent with this Act for the management, occupation, and general regulation of the markets so established, and for the imposition of penalties on persons convicted of the breach of any Rule or Regulation as aforesaid: Provided that no penalty so imposed shall exceed a fine of fifty Rupees, or imprisonment for eight days, with or without hard labour. Such rules may be modified from time to time, and no such rule or alteration of any such rule shall have effect until the same shall have been published in the *Government Gazette*. All Courts and Magistrates shall take judicial notice of all Rules and Regulations made under this Section.

Power of Government to establish market for sale of cotton and to prescribe rules.

Penalty not to exceed Rs. 50 fine or eight days' imprisonment.

XXX. There shall be levied upon every bale of cotton exported from any port or place in the Presidency of Bombay to any port or place other than in British India, a fee not exceeding 4 annas, and all fees so levied shall be paid to the credit of Government, and shall form a separate Local Fund. The fund so formed shall be chargeable with the salaries of the Officers appointed under (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863, or under this Act, and of their Establishment, the cost of collecting the fees leviable under this Act, and other expenses for carrying out the foregoing provisions of this Act. Any surplus that may remain after providing for these objects may, at the discretion of Government, be applied for purposes immediately connected with the improvement of the cultivation and preparation of cotton, and to the establishment of markets for the sale of cotton.

A fee of annas 4 per bale may be levied on exported cotton.

XXXI. It shall be lawful for Government to transfer to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and to the Resident at Hyderabad, for expenditure on the objects contemplated in this Act, sums not exceeding in the aggregate Rs. 40,000 in any one year from the funds constituted by this Act in respect of cotton exported from the Central Provinces and the Assigned Districts of His Highness the Nizam.

Transfer of a portion of fees to Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

XXXII. All sums expended with the sanction of Government from the proceeds of the fees levied under (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863 before the coming into operation of this Act,

Sums expended prior to the passing of this Act.

for any of the purposes to which the surplus fund levied under this Act may be applied, or for any other purposes for the improvement of cotton, shall be deemed to have been legally expended, anything to the contrary in (Bombay) Act IX. of 1863 notwithstanding.

Adjudication of offences, confiscations, and fines.

XXXIII. All offences against this Act may be tried, and all confiscations and fines under the provisions thereof may, within the town of Bombay, be adjudicated by any Magistrate of Police, and elsewhere by any Magistrate with powers not inferior to those of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class; and all fines may be levied by distraint and sale of the offender's goods by warrant under the hand of such Magistrate, and shall otherwise be subject to the rules in relation to fines and the commutation and levy thereof prescribed by the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Provided that in the infliction of the penalties provided by this Act no Magistrate shall exceed the limits of his ordinary Criminal jurisdiction, and that all fines and fees recovered, and the proceeds of all cotton confiscated under this Act, shall be carried to the credit of the Fund constituted by Section XXX. of this Act.

Disposal of fines, &c.

Civil remedies not barred.

XXXIV. Nothing in this Act shall affect the civil rights of any parties defrauded by any offender against this Act, but they may sue for the same as if this Act had not been passed.

Interpretation.

XXXV. The name "press" when used in this Act shall be held to include every kind of machinery used for the purpose of compressing cotton. The words "full press" shall mean a press used for finally pressing cotton for export. The words "half press" shall mean a press other than a full press. The words "full pressed bale" and "half-pressed bale" shall respectively mean any bale pressed by a full-press and by a half-press. The word "gin" shall be held to include "churkas" and all other machines used for the purpose of cleaning cotton.

Act to apply to all Territories subject to Government of Bombay.

XXXVI. This Act shall apply to all the Territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Short title.

XXXVII. This Act may be cited as "The Bombay Cotton Act, 1869."

SCHEDULE A.

	Fees leviable.		
For every press worked by steam or other power .....Rs.	20	0	0
For every press worked by animal labour, and not by steam..... ,,	5	0	0
For every press worked by manual labour alone..... ,,	1	0	0

SCHEDULE B.

_____ PRESS COMPANY.

Licensed under Act_____

DAILY REGISTER OF BALES COMPRESSED.

*Date*_____

No. of Press.	Merchant using Press.	Description of Cotton.	Weight of Bales.*	Shipping Mark.	Owner's or his Agent's signature.	Witness, being Press Company's Officer.	Certificate granted by Press Company.	
							No.	Date.

* The weights entered are those to which the weigh-boxes are adjusted, viz. 3, 3¼, and 3½ cwts., as the case may be.

SCHEDULE C.

_____ PRESS COMPANY.

Press Company.

No. _____

No._____

Bales compressed_____

Average weight____cwt.

Mark_____

Date_____18

No. _____

CERTIFIED that this Company compressed for A.—B.—& Co._____ Bales of_____ *cwt. of Cotton described and marked in the Company's Daily Register as noted below :—

Date of Pressing.	Description of Cotton.	No. of Bales.	Mark.

C. D.

Manager.

*Bombay,*_____18

* The weights entered are those to which the weigh-boxes are adjusted, viz. 3, 3¼, and 3½ cwts., as the case may be.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
9th October 1869.

JOHN JARDINE, Esq.,
Under Secretary to Government,
Legislative Department, Poona.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge with the best thanks of the Committee of the Chamber, the receipt of a copy of the Cotton Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and also a copy of the Bill presented for third reading on the 4th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
15*th October* 1869.

J. JARDINE, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay
For making Laws and Regulations,
Poona.

SIR,—I have the honour to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that a Special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on the 13th instant, to consider the Cotton Bill (No. IV. of 1869) now before the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations; when, after a prolonged discussion, and the proposal of three different motions, the following resolution was, on a division, carried by the casting vote of the Chairman:—

"That the Chamber recognises the advisability of passing a new Cotton Bill, but cannot approve of the Bill now before the Council in all its details: and that a Special Committee of the Chamber be appointed to revise it, with a view to a relaxation of some of the more objectionable clauses."

The minority on this division represent those who consider the proposed Bill unnecessary, and calculated to injure the interests of trade.

I am now instructed by the Select Committee appointed in terms of the foregoing Resolution, to lay before His Excellency the alterations which they respectfully recommend to be made in the Bill before he gives his consent to its being passed.

1. The Committee consider the latter part of Section IV., referring to full-pressed bales from Native States being stamped with the words "Native States, not inspected," objectionable, as good cotton

from Native States might thereby be depreciated in value in the home market, and they recommend merely the stamping of the name of the Native States, as for example, "pressed in Bhownuggur,"—which would be quite sufficient for the object in view.

2. In Section XIV. Clause 2, the Committee recommend the removal of the words "and also with figures indicating the date of pressing," and the words "and figures" in the second line following, as marked with brackets in the accompanying copy of the Bill; also the words "or figures" in Section XV., the retention of the words objected to in these two Sections, would entail trouble on the presses, without being of the least service.

3. Sections XVI. to XX. inclusive, propose an elaborate system of registration; which if attempted to be carried out in its integrity, would in the busy season, simply tend to the obstruction of business: in fact business could not go on in Bombay in the busy time, unless the proposed system, supposing it to be agreed to, was evaded.

These Sections would not in any way advance the object for which the Bill has been proposed, nor would they benefit any interest, except possibly a few firms who lay themselves out for Native consignment business, careless to adopt measures for their own protection, and likely to trust to a delusive scheme of certificates, instead of labouring to protect their true interests by seeing and inspecting the cotton themselves, when they cannot trust to the character of the shipper. On the other hand, the scheme would but too probably tend to encourage fraud on the part of Natives who seek to consign inferior cotton, either by forging certificates or by using certificates lawfully granted, but relating to cotton other than their own. European shippers do all in their power to send forward good cotton, they invariably select their cotton, and are careful to have it cleaned at the presses, and as they stamp their own names on the bales, with a view to securing a reputation as good shippers, they are specially interested in preventing adulteration. The Committee respectfully but earnestly recommend His Excellency to have these five Sections wholly expunged from the Bill.

4. In Section XXI. the Committee recommend that the words "or any other person" be taken out. They consider that only the officers appointed under the Bill should be employed in carrying out its provisions, should the Bill become law. It is also recommended, that the words "in writing" be inserted in the same section after the word "require," as marked in the copy of the Bill accompanying this letter.

5. Certain alterations, as marked, are recommended in Section XXIII., one follows necessarily on expunging Sections 16 to 20, and the words "any building other than a private dwelling-house"

are recommended for insertion in protection of Natives from being molested by Inspectors in their homes, where it is well known they frequently store cotton.

6. In Section XXVIII. the removal of the words "or by some other person" is recommended for the reason already given.

The Committee highly approve of the establishment of Cotton markets as provided for in Section XXIX., but they recommend that markets when established should be made self-supporting as speedily as possible, and not be made a permanent charge on the funds raised under the Bill.

7. In reference to the manner in which it is proposed to levy the fee on cotton in Section XXX., the Committee would respectfully but most strongly recommend to His Excellency the proposal of the Honourable Mr. Campbell, to levy the fee on all cotton received into Bombay instead of on the cotton exported only: Mr. Campbell's proposal is fairer in the general interests of the trade, and could be carried out as easily as the plan proposed in the bill, and it should be remembered that there are at least 60,000 bales of cotton consumed annually in Bombay by the Spinning Mills here, on which no fee whatever is levied.

8. In conclusion, I am to state the Committee are of opinion that certain Sections of the Bill—such as XII., XIII., and XXVII., give powers to Inspectors of such a serious and unusual character, that in the hands of inexperienced or unscrupulous persons they may be made a means of much oppression: they would therefore respectfully recommend that provision be made in the Bill for the punishment of any Inspector who shall be proved to have wrongfully or unnecessarily seized or detained cotton.

The Committee further recommend the insertion of a Clause in connection with Sections II. and III. to the effect that power should be given to any Magistrate or Judge before whom any charge under these Sections may be tried, to decide whether the act charged was committed with a guilty knowledge.

Trusting you will take the earliest opportunity of placing this communication before His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor, and that he may favourably consider its recommendations,

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Secretary.

No. 240 OF 1869.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
30th October 1869.

To WHITLEY STOKES, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Council of the Governor General
For making Laws and Regulations.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that the accompanying memorial from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the (Bombay) Cotton Frauds Bill, No. 4 of 1869 may be laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

A copy has been sent to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
H. E. ASTLEY, Chairman.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL MAYO,
&c. &c. &c.,
Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

The Memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

Humbly showeth,

1. That at a Meeting of the Chamber held this day, the following two Resolutions were passed by very large majorities, viz :—

1*st*. While appreciating the danger of suddenly withdrawing all the measures adopted against frauds in the Cotton trade, we are still convinced that there are means other than special legislation less restrictive in their character and less oppressive in their operation, by which Indian Cotton may be maintained in its value, and its cultivation improved and extended.—*Resolved*, That special legislation on the subject of Cotton frauds is unnecessary and injurious to the general interests of the Cotton trade. That if Government will establish Cotton Markets (which can be made self-supporting), and if the Collectors and Magistrates in the districts exercise the powers already intrusted to them, the question of frauds in the cotton trade can be safely left to the general penal legislation of the country.

2*nd*. That a Committee be appointed to represent to His Excellency Earl Mayo, K.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, the opinion of the majority of this Chamber against special legislation regarding cotton frauds, and the still more unanimous feeling among its Members against the Bill 4 of 1869, as passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, and to respectfully memorialise His Excellency on behalf of the Chamber to withhold his assent from the said Bill.

2. That the Bill No. 4 of 1869, entitled a "Bill for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and the better suppression of frauds in the Cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay" has been passed through all its stages by the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and will shortly come before your Excellency for sanction.

3. That the said Bill is regarded by nearly the whole of the mercantile community of Bombay, as is evinced by the above Resolutions of this Chamber, of which, with very few exceptions, all the European mercantile firms are Members, as unnecessary and injurious to the best interests of the Cotton trade.

4. That no adequate necessity has been made out to justify the proposed exceptional legislation.

5. That such a measure is opposed to the commercial policy which has now for many years been adopted in England, and that its probable consequences will be to interfere with and discourage rather than promote the Cotton trade of Western India, at every stage of its progress from the fields to the European markets.

6. That the said Bill contains several clauses introducing a new system of registration at the Cotton Presses, under which it will be impossible to carry on the trade during the busy season.

7. That the Chamber is confident that the Collectors and Magistrates have already sufficient powers under the existing Penal Code to repress frauds in the Cotton trade, and that the improvement of all the means of communication and the establishment of Cotton Markets will, by facilitating traffic, and by bringing the Native producer more and more into direct contact with the European Merchant, fully attain the object aimed at by the proposed restrictive legislation.

8. That the Bombay Chamber of Commerce therefore earnestly requests your Excellency to withhold your sanction from the proposed measure.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

H. E. ASTLEY,

Chairman.

Bombay, 27th October 1869.

APPENDIX B.

IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON CULTIVATION.

No. 3356.

Simla, dated 22nd October 1869.

To The Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward,* for the inspection of your Chamber, a small sample of cotton grown in Central Asia, And brought from thence by Mr. Robert N. Shaw (of whose recent visit to Kashgar your Chamber has doubtless heard), by whom it was presented to me.

* In a separate packet.

2. I am hardly so sanguine as to imagine that the Cotton of Central Asia is ever likely to find its way to the European mills viâ Bombay, the land journey across the difficult country which separates this cotton-growing tract from our Frontier being too severe to admit of any articles, save those that are small in bulk and of considerable value, taking advantage of this outlet, but it will perhaps be of some interest to your Chamber to see a specimen of the cotton from this as yet but little known country.

3. Central Asia cotton, as your Chamber is doubtless aware, is used in considerable quantities in Russia, and this is the cotton to which the annexed extract from the Journal de St. Petersbourg of the 28th and 29th August refers:—

"*Extract Journal de St. Petersbourg* $\frac{16 \text{ et } 17}{28 \text{ et } 29}$ *Août* 1869.

"Nijni Novgorood le 15-27 Août L'apportionnement de la foire en coton d'Asie est moindre que l'année dernière, par suite, le prix de cet article a haussé; il a été fait des ventes à 14 z. le *pood*."

Any very great increase in the production and exports of Central Asia, might, I imagine, eventually affect our Bombay trade. For Russia, if I am not mistaken, takes a considerable share of her cotton from India, and if Central Asia can supply her wants cheaper than we can, the demand for our cotton would fall off. I see that during the year 1868 Russia bought nearly 30,000 bales (of 400 lbs. each) of Indian cotton in Liverpool, besides the quantity she may have taken direct from this country, or through the Continental

markets, and it will be within the remembrance of your Chamber that, this year, a consignment of Dharwar cotton was shipped to Kronstadt from Karwar direct.

4. I should be glad to have a report on this small sample, if your Chamber will do me the favour to examine it.

5. I hope to be able soon to send you further information on the subject.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

H. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner.

No 250 of 1869.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
4th December 1869.

H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq.,

Cotton Commissioner Berars and Central Provinces, Nagpore.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of 23rd October, I am directed to state for your information that the Committee find the sample of Kashgar cotton, a coarse-fibred cotton, somewhat resembling Compta, staple moderate length; very even and strong. The sample appears to have been carelessly cleaned, is mixed with hairs and other matter that would damage its utility for manufacturing purposes. Compared with Indian cotton it is more like Compta than any other, but not equal to Compta in staple; being, however, free from seed it might probably realize about the same price in the market.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY.

Dated Calcutta, February 10th, 1870.

SIR,—I have had the honour to forward to your address a packet containing samples of cotton grown in Lower Bengal from exotic seed, and I should be much obliged if your Committee, with their wonted kindness, would oblige me with a report on the specimens.

If I am not mistaken it will, I think, be found that some of the samples at least show that in the damp climate of this part of India the Cotton grown from American seed does not deteriorate in strength, as is the case in the dry uplands of the Central Provinces and the Berars.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

H. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner.

No. 28 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
2nd March 1870.

H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq.,
Cotton Commissioner Central Provinces and Berars,
Camp Khangaon or elsewhere.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 10th ultimo, dated from "Calcutta," advising the despatch of a packet to my address containing "Samples of Cotton grown in Lower Bengal from exotic seed"—and requesting the report of the Committee of the Chamber thereon.

The packet referred to has been safely received, and I have now the pleasure to annex herewith a statement, giving the report of the Committee on each sample submitted.

I am, however, to point out that your letter does not specify the kind of exotic seed, and gives no information in reference to the nature of the experiments from which the samples were produced, beyond the remark that they were made in Lower Bengal. If the reports of the Chamber are to be of service it is necessary the Committee should be informed as to whether the experiments have been made in open fields and conducted according to the customary methods of culture pursued by the ryots, or on the other hand whether they have been specially tended and irrigated—so that they can be looked on as little else than mere garden experiments.

The publication of favourable reports on Cotton experiments without the information referred to being given, is calculated to mislead, and may do harm rather than good.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

REPORT of the Committee of Management of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Samples of Cotton grown in Lower Bengal from exotic seeds, submitted by H. RIVET-CARNAC, Esq., *Cotton Commissioner Central Provinces and Berars.*

No. 1 *Sample.*—Very fine cotton—magnificent staple, clean, colour a little creamy, somewhat stained; like Sea Island cotton.

No. 2.—Nice cotton, but inferior to No. 1. Much shorter in staple and harsher; better cleaned and more free from stain; two kinds of seed found, as if mixed.

No. 3.—Not quite equal to No. 1 in staple, but better than No. 2; also creamy colour, and some stain.

No. 4.—Staple very strong, tough, similar to No. 2 in length.

No. 5.—Staple irregular as regards length and strength; rather brittle; colour as No. 1, with some stain.

No. 6.—Staple long but weak, less clean.

No. 7.—Like Bengal cotton, but not so good in colour; no staple.

No. 1145 OF 1870.

To The SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY.

Dated Camp, Cawnpore, 6th May 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward by banghy a sample of the Hingunghat cotton grown under ordinary circumstances in the territories of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, and to request the favour of your letting me have the opinion of your Chamber thereon.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

H. RIVETT-CARNAC,

Cotton Commissioner.

No. 141 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

21*st May* 1870.

TO THE COTTON COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces and Berars.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 6th instant together with the sample of cotton from Hingunghat seed grown in the Bhopal territory, to which it refers.

The sample was duly submitted for the inspection of the Committee of the Chamber, and in reply I am to inform you that they consider the cotton to be of a very saleable description—clean, good colour, staple strong, but not so long as Hingunghat.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Secretary.

No. 118 OF 1870.

From The COTTON COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY,

To The SECRETARY TO THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Bombay, 19*th April* 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter No. 194, of 18th February last, from the Political Superintendent of Akulkote, together with the samples of cotton therein referred to, and I would beg the favour of your complying with Major Baumgartner's request that the quality of the staple and its market value may be recorded.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

G. F. FORBES,

Cotton Commissioner.

No. 194 of 1869-70.

From Major T. M. Baumgartner,

Political Superintendent, Akulkote.

To Surgeon Major G. F. Forbes,

Commissioner of Cotton, Bombay.

Political Superintendent's Office,

Akulkote, 18th February 1870.

Sir,—I beg to advise you of my having forwarded to you by rail, carriage prepaid, a parcel containing samples of cotton grown in this State, from the seed supplied from your office last year, viz. of Hingunghat and Dharwar acclimatized New Orleans, and I shall feel obliged by your kindly submitting the same for the inspection of the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, in view to his placing on record the quality of the staple, and its market value.

2. I regret to say that the unseasonable and heavy rain which fell during the last week in October, and in December, ruined the cotton crop in the districts. Nothing could be more promising than some of the fields early in October.

The Egyptian seed has proved a complete failure.

3. The cultivators are willing to give the new seed a further trial. They admit that such cotton as that now produced was never seen in the State before. But they are generally utterly unacquainted with the proper mode of cultivation.

Should there be such a book in Marathi, as a small handbook, containing simple directions, with regard to the cultivation and production of cotton, for the instruction of the ryots, I should be glad to take a number of copies. Should no such handbook be in existence, I venture to suggest that it is a desideratum that ought to be easily supplied.

I have, &c.,

T. M. BAUMGARTNER, Major,

Political Superintendent.

No. 137 of 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
16*th May* 1870.

To G. F. FORBES, Esq.,

Cotton Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, Bombay.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 19th April, with samples of cotton grown in the Akulkote State, together with copy of letter from Major Baumgartner referring thereto.

Your communication, with the samples, were duly submitted for the consideration of the Committee of the Chamber, and in reply I am directed to state that the sample from Hingunghat seed is considered nice cotton, clean, staple good, lengthy, rather harsh and brittle; not equal to Hingunghat cotton.

The sample from New Orleans seed is of good colour, rather stained, silky, even staple, rather short as compared with that known as Sawginned Dharwar acclimatized from New Orleans seed.

In reference to Major Baumgartner's remarks about the expediency of a small handbook in Marathi giving simple directions with regard to the cultivation and production of cotton for the use of the ryots, the Committee are not aware of the existence of any such manual, which they agree with Major Baumgartner in thinking might be found very useful if such a manual were prepared. On this subject however you will no doubt be able to afford all the information that is required.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

No. 148 OF 1870.

FROM THE COTTON COMMISSIONER,
To JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.,

Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 18*th May* 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the following samples of cotton experimentally grown in the Broach district in the season of 1869-70, and shall feel obliged if you will place them before the Committee of the Chamber, and favour me with their opinion thereon:—

A Broach indigenous cotton from selected seed—churka cleaned.
B Broach indigenous cotton from selected seed, grown with cotton manure—machine ginned.
C Hingunghat cotton, grown at Broach— machine ginned.
D New Orleans cotton grown at Broach—machine ginned.
E Sea Island or Egyptian, grown at Broach—machine ginned.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

S. J. HARRISON,

For Cotton Commissioner.

No. 151 OF 1870.

FROM THE COTTON COMMISSIONER,

TO JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.,

Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 23rd, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the following samples of cotton grown experimentally in the district of Veerumgaum in the past season (1868-70):—

A Egyptian, acclimatized.
B Egyptian, from new seed.
C Sea Island, ditto.
D New Orleans, ditto.
E Hingunghat, ditto.
F Saila, native.
G Wurdwan, do.
H Veerumgaum do.

2. May I request you will be so good as to obtain and favour me with the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber on these samples?

I have the honour to be, &c.,

S. J. HARRISON,

For Cotton Commissioner.

No. 155 OF 1870.

Bombay, 13th June 1870.

G. F. FORBES, Esq.,

Cotton Commissioner, Bombay.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 148 and 150, dated 18th and 23rd ultimo respectively, submitting sundry samples of cotton experimentally grown in the Broach and Veerumgaum Districts in the season 1869-70—which have been duly submitted for the inspection and report of the Committee of the Chamber.

In reply I have now the pleasure to forward herewith reports giving the opinion of the Chamber on all the samples submitted, and in forwarding the reports I am to point out that in reference to the appearance of the samples from the Veerumgaum Districts marked **A**, **B**, **C**, **D**, the Committee of the Chamber are of opinion that cotton of these descriptions would not succeed in Western India—and cannot recommend the continuation of experiments in connection therewith. Of the samples marked **E**, **F**, **G**, and **H**, the Saila Cotton appears to be the most useful description, but **E**, **G**, and **H** are inferior in staple to the cottons of the same name received in the Bombay market.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

June 13th, 1870.

REPORT of the Chamber of Commerce, on the undermentioned Samples of Cotton grown in the Broach District, season of 1869-70, *submitted by the Cotton Commissioner, Bombay Presidency.*

A. Bright in colour, very clean, moderate staple, rather uneven, and has a woolly appearance; the silkiness and length of staple characteristic of the best Broach Cotton is entirely absent in the sample.

B. Brilliant in colour, very clean, moderate staple; inferior in this respect to the better kinds of Broach cotton.

C. Fair colour, a little dull in appearance; pretty clean; a little leaf running through the sample; staple uneven, but pretty strong. As compared with Hingunghat grown in the districts to which it is indigenous it is very inferior, and much inferior to the generality of Broach cotton.

D. Dull in colour, slight stain; staple uneven, weak, and wasty.

E. Very dull in colour, brown, and stained throughout; long staple, but very weak and wasty; not at all a desirable cotton.

The sample marked **B** is undoubtedly the finest cotton.

The samples from exotic seed fail particularly in staple.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
13*th June* 1870.

REPORT of the Chamber of Commerce on the undermentioned Samples of Cotton grown in the Veerungaum District, season of 1869-70, *submitted for report by the Cotton Commissioner, Bombay Presidency.*

A. Egyptian acclimatised.	Fair colour, long, fine, and even staple. It appears however to have lost in strength as compared with Egyptian cotton of the same style.
B. Egyptian from new seed.	Good colour, clean, staple long, fine, and strong; superior to sample **A**, and bearing out the remarks made thereon.
C. Sea Island from new seed.	Good colour, clean, fine, long, silky staple, but the sample shows a great falling off in strength compared with samples **A** and **B**.
D. New Orleans from new seed.	Very good colour and clean. Staple short, poor, and wasty; the sample confirms the repeatedly-expressed opinion of this Chamber that New Orleans cotton does not thrive in any part of this country, except the S. M. Country.
E. Hingunghat new seed.	Fair colour, a little leaf; staple silky and strong, but exceedingly short, resembling in this respect the Sind and Bengal cottons. It also wants the silky gloss of Hingunghat cotton.
F. Saila—Native cotton.	Very good, white colour, moderate staple, and strong.
G. Wurdwan—Native.	Good colour; staple rather short, uneven, and wasty.
H. Veerumgaum—Native.	Good colour, staple short, but more even than sample **G**. This cotton is more woolly and worse staple than what is usually received in Bombay as Veerumgaum.

No. 2195.

From H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esquire,

Cotton Commissioner, Central Provinces and the Berars,

To THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

Dated Camp Simla, 22nd July 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward for the inspection of your Chamber a sample of cotton grown in the Island of Nicobars, together with a copy of the letter which accompanied it from the Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars, and to request the favour of your furnishing me with their opinion on the same.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

H. RIVETT-CARNAC,

Cotton Commissioner.

Copy of a letter No. 310, *dated 27th May* 1870, *from the Superintendent Port Blair and Nicobars, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*

I have the honour to forward a sample of cotton from the Nicobars. It was found growing in an almost wild state, and therefore the specimen can only be taken as slight evidence of what the island might produce if skilled labour and care were devoted to the cultivation of the plant.

2. As we are going to introduce Sea Island and other cotton seeds, it might be interesting hereafter to compare their produce with what the Islands previously produced.

3. I shall feel obliged if you will kindly obtain a report on the specimen now sent.

No. 189 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

9th August 1870.

H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esq.,

Cotton Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berars,

Simla or elsewhere.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 22nd ultimo, together with extract from letter of Superintendent Port Blair and Nicobars, and sample of cotton therein referred to, on which you request the opinion of the Chamber.

The sample was duly submitted to the Committee of Management for their inspection, and I have now the pleasure to annex the report which they have made thereon.

I have, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Secretary.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

9th August 1870.

Report on a sample of Cotton said to have been found growing in an almost wild state in the Nicobars, submitted by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berars, to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for opinion.

The cotton is much superior to any grown in India. It is also superior to American cotton, except the fine Sea Island descriptions. It greatly resembles Brazilian cotton, both in colour and staple, and would most probably be classed and valued in Liverpool with Brazilian cotton.

The peculiar formation of the seeds adhering together is exactly like some kinds of Brazilian cotton.

The value of this cotton would no doubt be greatly increased by cultivation, and be easily made, at least equal to Brazilian, which at present ranges about 2*d.* per lb. higher than fair Dhollera.

The cotton is of excellent staple as regards length and strength, but is if anything, a little coarse. There is a colouring of reddish tinge in the sample, but this will not materially affect the value of the cotton so long as the good character of the staple is maintained.

APPENDIX

COTTON

Return of Cotton Cultivation in the Collectorates of the Bombay preceding season

Zillah.	Cotton Crop											
	1868-69.						1869-70.					
	Extent of Cultivation in Acres.						Extent of Cultivation in Acres.					
	Exotic Cotton.		Native Cotton.		Total.		Exotic Cotton.		Native Cotton.		Total.	
	Acres.	Gts.	Acres.	Gts.	Acres.	Gts.	Acres.	Gts.	Acres.	Gts.	Acres.	Gts.
Northern Division.												
Ahmedabad	165	21	140,937	27	141,106	8	74	35	223,318	23	223,388	18
Kaira	.....	...	11,738	18	11,738	18	.....	...	10,641	0	10,641	0
Broach	86	27	152,992	31	153,079	18	216	27	223,643	29	223,860	16
Surat	205	25	43,366	21	46,572	6	225	14	56,119	30	56,345	4
Khandeish	426,630	34	.....	...	426,630	34	540,808	10	.....	...	540,808	10
Southern Division.												
Ahmednuggur	25	1	9,869	11	9,894	12	6	1	23,763	9	23,769	10
Belgaum	3,007	25	120,677	0	123,774	25	6,439	20	197,244	19	203,683	39
Dharwar	317,310	10	194,585	33	511,896	3	425,098	17	222,115	37	647,214	24
Kulladghee	10,475	31	383,017	38	393,493	29	25,543	8	572,279	3	597,822	11
Poona	174	11	13,916	7	14,090	18	200	20	41,537	5	41,737	25
Sattara	81	14	45,572	1	45,653	15	173	32	68,033	29	68,207	21
Sholapore	293	30	67,270	4	67,553	34	29	4	117,659	36	117,689	0
Native States.												
Akulkote	.....	...	8,523	36	8,523	36	393	29	16,715	15	17,109	4
Baroda	No return or reply received.											
Cutch	.....	...	141,866	26	141,866	26	.....	...	213,333	13	213,333	13
Kattyawar	No return received.						.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Kolapore and S. M. Country	66,751	17	123,879	1	190,630	18	70,469	34	185,480	2	264,049	36
Mahee Kanta	.....	...	2,333	25	2,333	25	.....	...	2,500	0	2,500	0
Pahlunpoor	No return or reply received											
Rewa Kanta	No returns received						.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Total	825,300	8	1,463,846	39	2,289,147	5	1,076,679	30	2,174,380	10	3,253,060	0

Cotton Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 18th November 1869.

C.

STATISTICS.

Presidency for the year 1869-70, *compared with that of the of* 1868-69.

FOR SEASON

Total Increase in 1869-70.		Total Decrease in 1869-70.		Total amount of arable land.		Total amount of land capable of producing cotton.		Remarks by the Collectors.
Acres.	Gts.	Acres.	Gts.	Acres.	Gts.	Acres.	Gts.	
82,252	10	.....	...	1,731,907	24	808,200	8	No Remarks.
.....	...	1,097	18	827,111	9	365,320	37	Ditto.
70,780	38	.....	...	607,269	20	583,360	20	Ditto.
9,772	38	.....	...	656,419	13	262,138	4	Ditto.
114,168	25	.....	...	3,008,925	1	2,336,649	1	"Only Hingunghat Cotton is now sown in Khandeish."
13,674	38	.....	...	2,442,395	6	109,232	28	No Remarks.
79,909	14	.....	...	1,194,422	24	616,066	2	Ditto.
135,318	21	.....	...	2,433,201	24	1,168,153	36	"The prospects of the season are very good. More land has been cultivated with cotton this year, and the plants are reported as being very healthy."
204,328	22	.....	...	2,852,224	3	1,197,137	16	No Remarks.
27,647	7	.....	...	1,220,175	8	137,642	27	Ditto.
22,354	6	.....	...	2,038,273	5	104,440	24	"The season of 1869-70 was till recently expected to be very favourable, but the fall of rain during the last week of October has, it is feared, proved injurious: to what extent is not as yet known."
50,135	6	.....	...	1,995,091	13	239,350	38	No Remarks.
8,585	18	.....	...	208,134	14	61,561	16	"The prospects of the crop are said to be fair. One-third of the exotic cotton very good, one-sixth inferior, the rest fair."
71,466	27	.....	...	1,450,666	26	597,333	26	"Exotic cotton is not sown in Cutch."
.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	Colonel Anderson remarks that he possesses no direct agency to collect such statistics, but is endeavouring to procure them from the Chiefs.
74,319	18	.....	...	1,410,744	29	657,596	34	No Remarks.
166	15	.....	...	* 698,182	0	† 69,818	0	* "This is the estimated amount of arable land." † "There having been no Revenue Survey of the several States in the Mahe Kanta, such information cannot be accurately given."
.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	The Political Agent explains his inability to obtain complete returns from the Chiefs, but states, from the information in his possession, that a larger area has been sown with cotton this year.
965,010	23	1,097	18	25,465,143	19	9,404,003	6	

G. F. FORBES,
Cotton Commissioner.

Remarks by the Cotton Commissioner.

On comparing the returns now received with those furnished by the Collectors last year, exclusive of Ahmedabad, for which no returns were given, I find that (with the exception of those for *Belgaum, Dharwar, Kulladghee* and *Poona*, which are correct) considerable discrepancy exists in the number of acres shown to have been cultivated with cotton in 1868-69. The differences are as follows:—

		Total number of acres as given last year, for 1868-69.		Total number of acres as given this year, for 1868-69.	
Northern Division.	Kaira	10,420	.....	11,738	
	Broach	133,000	.....	153,079	
	Khandeish	425,100	.....	426,639	
	Surat	91,743	.....	46,572	
Southern Division.	Ahmednuggur	12,130	.....	9,894	
	Sattara	46,188	.....	45,953	
	Sholapore	67,679	.....	67,553	
		786,260		761,428	Difference 24,823.

It will thus be seen that in the two sets of returns, namely those furnished last year for 1868-69, and those now supplied for the same period, there is a difference amounting to upwards of 24,000 acres.

If the present returns are accepted as correct, the increase in the area of cotton cultivation during this year, as compared with the last, would be 809,375 acres.

If, on the other hand, the former returns, or those which were received and published last season, are held to be the correct ones (and at present I am not aware of any reason why they should not be so), the actual increase would amount to 784,543 acres.

The above remarks refer only to the Collectorates. With regard to Native States, I regret the smallness of the number of returns that have been procurable, more especially as such a very large proportion of our cotton supply is grown in Native territory. This appears to be in no way due to a want of efforts on the part of Political Officers to procure and furnish me with the desired information. Major Barton, Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, in explaining his inability to supply it, expresses his "extreme regret that, owing to the vexatious apathy of the Chiefs under his superintendence," he is unable to complete the report due from his office; and the same difficulty, I have no doubt, has been experienced in most of the other States for which returns are not forthcoming. Taking those in the Dharwar Collectorate alone, the amount of cotton cultivated in the Jaghires of Savanoor, Khoondgol, Seerhuttee, and Lukhmeshwur, for which there are no returns, would, if included, have very materially increased the total cultivated area reported.

The only Native States for which I am in possession of returns, are those of Kolapore, with its outlying Jaghires of Sanglee, Meeruj,

Koorundwar, Jamkhundee, Moodhole, and Raindoorg, with those of Akulkote under Major Baumgartner, and of the Mahi Kanta under Major Law.

In comparing these returns with those which were forwarded last season (which I may observe exactly correspond, with one exception, namely Cutch), I find that, in the districts to which they relate, there is an increase in the total area of cotton cultivation as follows :—

1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase
343,354 acres.	497,892.	154,538.

Adding this increase to that above shown in the Collectorates according to the Returns now published, we have a total extent of land cultivated with cotton this year exceeding that of last season by 963,913 acres. This, be it observed, is without reference to the many States not here represented, including Kattiawar, where there is an enormous amount of cotton cultivation.

Though it was not the object of this report to furnish any other information than as regards the area of land devoted to cotton this year without reference to the prospects of the crop, on which I have been ordered by Government to publish my report on the 15th of January, I may take the present opportunity of recording the following remarks from the information in my possession up to the present time :—

In Gujarat generally, the rains were late, and sowing operations deferred in consequence somewhat beyond the usual time. In the districts north of the Myhee, the continuous heavy rains in September retarded the young cotton crop, and from the irregular character of the rain-fall, which at times approached the violence of a flood, a considerable quantity of low-lying black land, extending from Veerumgaum in the direction of Wurdwan and Dhollera, was so long submerged, that in some places the plants were either washed out or destroyed, and the fields had to be re-sown. Later in the season, the districts suffered from one or two visitations of locusts in great numbers. They destroyed the grain of all the cereal crops which were then in ear. The cotton crop, however, I am happy to say, escaped with but little injury. Subsequently, the season proved so favourable that the retarded crops recovered, and from the periodical reports that continue to reach me, I believe that a full and abundant crop may be anticipated.

In Broach, south of the Myhee, the rain-fall is stated to have been about 30 per cent. in excess of the usual average, yet it was attended with less injury to the cotton crop, as the fall, though excessive, was milder and more regular in its character. Here also, the locusts appeared in large flights, but though other crops suffered in the same manner as above-mentioned, I have heard of no

serious injury to the cotton, and as far as I can judge both from personal observation and the reports of my subordinates which come to me regularly, I believe that the cotton crop in the Broach Collectorate will be greatly better than an average one.

In Surat, the season has not proved so favourable; the crops suffered more from the lodging of rain-water on the fields, and there was a larger amount of re-sowing, but still I believe that fully a fair average crop may be expected.

Since writing the above, I have received a communication from Mr. Stormont, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Surat and Broach, which forms a continuation of his reports up to yesterday's date, and in which he makes the following remarks, having premised that he had just returned from a general tour in the above districts:—

"The finest Gujarat produce of the year will no doubt come from the black-soil district lying to the north and west of Broach. Near Deygaum and some other places in that locality, the plants in some fields are yet quite small, although the majority have done flowering, and average from four to five feet in height."

"The backward state of one portion of the crop is the result of late sowing. The rain fell so continuously after the first real burst, that there was very little opportunity for successional sowing until the season was far advanced. Though late, this will yield a good crop, perhaps a trifle heavier than the early sown, as it is not quite so liable to be damaged by insects. Up the Railway line towards Pallej, the crop is not quite so far advanced as at Broach, still it is very promising.

"The farmers calculate on a cotton crop of 17 annas in the rupee, that is about six per cent. excess, and I think it will be quite equal to that.

"Round Surat, the crop is certainly not so promising as in the above-mentioned districts. The effects of the rain seem to have been much more severely felt. It is now pushing along, however, and those who know the district well, believe there will yet be a fair crop, though of course a little late."

In Khandeish, the crops appeared very promising before the end of September. Continuous rain fell from the 20th of that month to the 6th October, which had the effect of injuring them slightly. They recovered under the influence of the fine weather which succeeded, but in some Talookas this was followed by heavy rain at the end of October, that occasioned some damage to the cotton which, grown on the better soils, had become ready for picking. This is, however, counterbalanced by the help which the rain has given to the backward plants on the lighter soils, and on the whole there seems reason to expect a crop better than the average. I may add that the

reports I have just received state that the quality of the cotton produced is considerably superior to that of last year.

In the Collectorates of Sholapoor, Ahmednuggur, Sattara, and Poona, the cotton plants are in a thriving condition and give promise of a full crop.

From the Southern Mahratta Districts I am in receipt of advices up to the 15th instant. At the commencement of the season, owing to the continuation of heavy rain to a late period, the condition of the soil did not admit of the sowing of cotton seed being proceeded with as early as usual, and the crops were reported as being less advanced than at the similar dates of last year. Of late, however, they have assumed a much more forward appearance, being greatly benefited by a seasonable and much-required fall of rain in the month of October, which was pretty general throughout the country, and amounted to about four and a half inches. Last accounts state that the plants, both Native and American, continue to improve in appearance daily, and that the cultivators entertain sanguine hopes of a full and abundant crop. Mention is made of the appearance of the "Boll-worm" in one or two localities where the sowing had been earlier than elsewhere, but it had not spread to any extent, and no apprehensions of serious injury were entertained. The soil is now supplied with a sufficiency of moisture to bring the plants to maturity, and if nothing untoward occurs, it may be reasonably expected that the hopes of the cultivators will be realised.

G. F. FORBES,
Cotton Commissioner.

Town Hall, Bombay, 18th November 1869.

THE BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

Abstract of information regarding the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1869-70 (*with a column showing, for the purpose of comparison, the out-turn of the preceding season*).

1	2	3	4	5
District.	Amount of Crop of clean Cotton realized in 1868-69 in Candies of 784 lbs. each.	Expected Crop of clean Cotton for 1869-70 in Candies of 784 lbs. each.	Remarks by Chief Local Officers.	Remarks by Cotton Commissioner.
Northern Division.				
AHMEDABAD ...	3,962 3/16	8,822 3/16	The figures in column 3 are of course a mere estimate, which may or may not be correct. Season favourable.	The Collector's remark as to the possibility of this estimate proving incorrect seems to refer to the supposed effects upon the crop of some unfavourable weather, which was noticed by me in the return of the area of cultivation published on the 22nd of November last. I think, however, there is no reason to doubt the correctness of the general impression that the total yield of this season will be fully double the quantity realized last year.

KAIRA	1,124$\frac{11}{16}$	1,198	The season 1869-70 is said to have been favourable to the crop.	The increase here shown is 4½ per cent. over the yield of last year, while the breadth sown is about 9½ per cent. less. The result indicates an increase of 13 pounds of clean cotton per acre.
BROACH	11,965$\frac{11}{16}$	14,490¾	The season this year is favourable, and a more than average yield is expected.	The Collector's estimate is, I think, a low one. There was an increase in the area amounting to 46 per cent., but the anticipated return here shown amounts only to 21 per cent. over the yield realized last year.
SURAT	5,775¾	7,991	In some of the Talookas of this Zillah the cotton has suffered by excessive fall of rain in the latter part of the year.	The season, generally, has been less favourable in Surat than in the Northern Collectorates, still the figures given exhibit an increased yield of 38 per cent. over the produce of last year, there being at the same time an increased area of cultivation amounting to 21 per cent.
KHANDEISH.....	18,662$\frac{3}{16}$	56,564⅛	The season being a very favourable one, such a heavy crop has not been seen for many years. It has been damaged by rain, but not more than 5 per cent., and there will be a second picking which will average 15 or 20 lbs. of clean cotton to the acre.	See remarks below.

1	2	3	4	5
District.	Amount of Crop of clean Cotton realized in 1868-69 in Candies of 784 lbs. each.	Expected Crop of clean Cotton for 1869-70 in Candies of 784 lbs. each.	Remarks by Chief Local Officers.	Remarks by Cotton Commissioner.
Southern Division.				
AHMEDNUGGUR.	376 $\frac{5}{16}$	1,607 $\frac{1}{16}$	The crop promised well, but the late rains have proved injurious. It is probable that the yield on the area sown will be an average one.	In this Collectorate, hitherto unimportant as a cotton-producing district, the figures given show an increase amounting to more than four times the produce of last year, due chiefly to the increased area brought under cotton, the total of which amounted this year to 23,769 acres, against 9,894 cultivated last year.
NASSICK	No return	received.	.....	The quantity of cotton produced in this Collectorate is so very small, that the absence of any return from it is of no importance.
	Indigenous.			
BELGAUM	2,225 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,184 $\frac{5}{16}$	The condition of the cotton crop varies considerably in the different Talookas. In Purusghur and Uthnee, the yield is estimated to	The remarks underneath regarding Dharwar are also applicable to this Collectorate. The increased breadth cultivated here,
	Exotic.			
	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	220 $\frac{5}{16}$		

			be good, while in Chikodee and Sumpgaum it is expected to be indifferent. The late cloudy and wet weather has injured the crops considerably, and this is much to be regretted, as at the commencement of the season, the prospects of the ultimate out-turn were remarkably good.	as shown in the last published return, amounted to 64 per cent. over the preceding year, and the Collector's estimate now gives an increase in the out-turn amounting to 47 per cent.
DHARWAR ..... (Including the Jaghir States of Hooblee & Savanoor).	43,817 1/16	46,655 1/2	The season has been a most favourable one, and the crop is expected to be unusually good. Though reports have appeared in the papers from private sources that some damage had been caused by blight, still no official reports have been received to that effect. On the 13th December heavy rain fell in most parts of the Collectorate. If there was any blight the rain has washed it away. It was at first thought that the rain would do harm, but as very few of the pods had opened, no harm was done, and on the contrary the cotton plants have improved in appearance, and the cultivators expect an unusually good and heavy crop. I regret, however, to report that in the Roan Talooka and in the	See remarks below.

1	2	3	4	5
Districts.	Amount of Crop of clean Cotton realized in 1868-69 in Candies of 784 lbs. each.	Expected Crop of clean Cotton for 1869-70 in Candies of 784 lbs. each.	Remarks by Chief Local Officers.	Remarks by Cotton Commissioner.
Southern Division—continued.			eastern parts of Dumbul, the boll worm and the disease Kurejige have within the last few days appeared to some extent.	
KULLADGHEE ..	10,519$\frac{1}{16}$	16,167$\frac{5}{16}$	From the reports of the Mamlutdars it would appear that the prospects of the season were favourable, except in the Talookas of Shindgee, Moodebehal, Beejapoor, and Hoongoond, where the plants had slightly suffered from blight. Since the 15th December, rain has been falling more or less heavily throughout the District, and it is to be feared that the cotton plants may have been injured by it.	Referred to in the remarks appended below.
POONA ..... (Talooka Indapoor.)	36,32$\frac{13}{16}$	10,076$\frac{5}{16}$	The rain this season being abundant, the out-turn is likely to be more than last year by about 6,713 candies.—(*Mamlutdar.*)	Considering the large increase in the area cultivated this year and the favourable nature of the early part of the season, I see

			Owing to the heavy rain which has fallen since the estimate, the Acting Collector fears the estimate is excessive, as the cotton crops were considerably damaged by it.—(A. N. B. Erskine).	no reason to doubt that the out-turn when realized will fully amount to the quantity estimated.
	Indigenous			
SATTARA	1,927¼	4,501 9/16	Early in the season there was reason to expect, from the healthy appearance of the plants, an excellent crop, but this prospect has been lessened by the recent falls of rain, which are said to have proved injurious. The extent to which this injury has gone is not yet known.	The preceding remark may also be applied to this Collectorate.
	Exotic			
	1⅝	15⅞		
SHOLAPORE.....	3,270	4,289 7/16	The cotton crops till lately promised well. It is probable that they have suffered much from the late excessive rains.	I think that the fears expressed regarding the expected out-turn in this and the two last-named Collectorates rather over-rate the injury done by the late rains, as the crop was not then sufficiently advanced to suffer materially from this cause. This estimate also therefore does not appear to be over-stated. It will be noticed that in the contiguous territory of Kolhapoor, the Political Agent, in his remarks regarding the cotton prospects in that State, anticipates that the late rains will prove rather beneficial than injurious to the crop.

1 Districts.	2 Amount of Crop of clean Cotton realized in 1868-69 in Candies of 784 lbs. each.	3 Expected Crop of clean Cotton for 1869-70 in Candies of 784 lbs. each.	4 Remarks by Chief Local Officers.	5 Remarks by Cotton Commissioner.
Native States.				
AKULKOTE	140$\frac{7}{10}$	333$\frac{1}{16}$	The season, very promising up to the third week in October, has been most unfavourable since. 6·57 inches of rain fell from 23rd October to 31st idem, both days inclusive. The cotton crop has been entirely lost in some parts of the district, the plant having been attacked by blight. On 16th December, 2·80 inches of rain fell at Akulkote, by which much damage was done. The quality of the cotton saved will I fear be doubtful.	
BARODA	No return	received.		
KUTCH	3,607$\frac{1}{8}$	5,142$\frac{7}{8}$	The fall of rain this year, being a good one, the cotton crops were expected to be abundant; but they have been slightly injured by the locusts which visited this province in swarms. The trees are as yet without pods.	

KATTIAWAR.....	No return	received.		
KOLHAPOOR and the following States of the Southern Mahratta Country :—	12,598 13/16	22,472 5/16	In the State of Kolhapoor the crop is reported in a very good condition. Since some of the returns were furnished a good deal of rain has fallen in most of the districts, and so far as can be ascertained it will rather benefit the crop than otherwise.—(*G. S. Anderson, Pol. Agent.*)	In my remarks appended to the general Cotton Return, published in November last, I stated that there were no returns for the Jaghirs of Savanoor, Koondgul, Seerhuttee, and Luxmeshwur. This, however, was a mistake, Savanoor having been included in the Collector's return for Dharwar, and the other States in that furnished by the Political Agent for the Southern Mahratta Country.
Meeruj.				
Do. (Younger Chief).				
Koorundwar.				
Do. (Younger Chief.)				
Jamkhundee.				
Moodhole.				
Ramdoorg.				
Sanglee.				
			The cotton crop is reported as being very promising in these States (Meeruj, &c.), and the Assistant Political Agent expects, judging from what he has seen of the crop when passing through the Jaghir States quite recently, that it will be above the average.—(*G. M. C. Westropp, Asst. Pol. Agent.*)	
Mahee Kanta ...	347 5/16	456 5/16	The quantity of cotton produced annually in the Mahee Kanta is inconsiderable. The season has been hitherto favourable, there having been no rain.	By his remark that there has been no rain, the Political Agent probably means that there was no unseasonable rain-fall to damage the growing crop.
Pahlunpoor	1,159 1/2	918 1/4	Cotton is produced in only two Talookas on a large scale. The crops in Rahdunpoor are said to be middling, and in Warrye good, if not affected by blight.	

1	2	3	4	5
Districts.	Amount of Crop of clean Cotton realized in 1868-69 in Candies of 784 lbs. each.	Expected Crop of clean Cotton for 1869-70 in Candies of 784 lbs. each.	Remarks by Chief Local Officers.	Remarks by Cotton Commissioner.
Native States—continued.				
Rewa Kanta.....	838	1,050¼	Cotton is represented to be generally grown with rice, bajree, toor, and other grain crops, and not separately. The cotton crop this year appears to be more favourable than that of last year.	

GENERAL REMARKS.

Gujarat.—The returns received from the Collectorates of Ahmedabad, Broach, and Surat, which were published in November last, exhibited an increase in the area of land devoted to cotton cultivation this season, amounting in the aggregate to 162,834 acres. These circumstances, coupled with the almost uniformly favourable nature of the official reports supplied up to the present time, as well as the information obtained from my personal inspections are, I consider, amply sufficient grounds to justify the opinion that the contribution to the cotton supply from this province may be expected to amount to double the quantity realized from last year's crop. I am indebted to Captain Moore, Cotton Inspector, for the care he has taken throughout in collecting and supplying me with reliable information for this report. His returns represent very promising prospects for the northern districts of Duskroolie, Choonal, Wuddealla, Dhundooka, Jhalawud, Kattiawar, and Bhownuggur. In Broach and Surat, the protracted continuance of heavy rains postponed sowing operations, and consequently the crop is now late, but last accounts from the former district state that the produce is rapidly approaching maturity, and it is expected that general picking will commence early next month. A sample of cotton already collected at Broach has been forwarded to this office, and its quality is excellent. But, as the reports alluded to also mention that in some places the pods have been attacked by "boll-worm," it is to be feared that much of the first pickings will not be equal to this sample. On this subject Mr. Stormont writes, under date 21st instant, as follows :—

"This district (Broach) has suffered more than any other owing to the advanced state of the crops, which, as I previously reported, were extremely promising; the damage however is confined to the very early portion, which is only about a fourth part of the whole; the out-turn will therefore not be so much affected as might be supposed."

Khandeish.—In Khandeish, the Collector estimates the probable out-turn of the present season's crop at 113,000 bales, an amount which, according to the returns furnished of area of land under cultivation, would indicate a yield of 82 lbs. of clean cotton per acre; but from my own observations during a quite recent tour, aided by carefully compiled Returns received from Mr. Wilkinson, Cotton Inspector, I have reason to fear that this may prove to be rather a high estimate. The growing season throughout may be pronounced to have been a highly favourable one, and as the Collector justly remarks, a finer cotton crop has rarely been seen in Khandeish: nevertheless judging from what I have seen, and allowing a liberal margin, I consider that an average of 66 lbs. per acre may be accepted as the extreme limit, and (if it reaches that amount) according

to the given area of land under cultivation, viz. 540,808 acres, Khandeish will this year contribute 91,054 bales to our cotton supply, which will considerably more than double the out-turn of the preceding season, and also nearly double the return per acre—a striking comment upon the extent to which our cotton supply is dependant upon causes over which we have no control.

The quality of the crop (in-as-far as the fibre is concerned) may, I think, also be safely pronounced as very superior: though I fear that it may not attain a position in the market which will uphold this opinion, owing to causes which are more open to remedy. If circumstances had admitted of the produce being collected and preserved as quickly as it became ripe, its market value would have been greatly enhanced, but so far from this having been the case, a detail of the disadvantages it has been exposed to, will fully account for any deterioration that may be noticeable.

The bulk of the crop had ripened by the end of October last, but up to the period of my leaving the District (viz. the 12th of this month) much of it was still ungathered. Rain fell in the middle of November, beating to the ground a good deal of the cotton and staining other portions of it. After that, much of the over-ripe crop either dropped from the plants, or was blown down by the wind, and lay thickly on the ground—whilst in this condition rain fell heavily in the end of December and beginning of January, and its effect upon cotton so situated may be readily imagined. As much of this fallen cotton as can be gathered, will be picked up and mixed with the remainder; but though it may serve to add to the quantity, it will very materially detract from the market value of the whole produce.

Results of this description are commonly enough attributed to apathy and indifference on the part of the cultivator, but from what I have witnessed, I can state as regards Khandeish, that the evil arises chiefly, if not solely, from the dearth of manual labour. The cotton crop is here usually both gathered and churkaed by women, but they receive less pay for the field portion of the labour than they are able to earn at the indoor churka work, and as a matter of course give the preference to the latter, their numbers being at the same time but few compared with the requirements for the field labour alone. The result, as I have observed it, is that as soon as the cotton close round the village is picked and brought in, every available woman sits down to cleaning it, and they all continue at that work, until it has been completed, the remainder of the over-ripened crop being for the time left ungathered, and the same delay takes place from the same cause, as the portions of the crop most conveniently near are successively brought in. From what I have just stated, it will be seen that it is more the misfortune than the fault of the cultivator that his cotton crop is thus lost to him, and the obvious remedy, if it can

be obtained, is to furnish the country with the means of economizing its short supply of human labour by the introduction of machinery that natives are capable of working, and that could be driven by cattle power, of which there is always an abundance available in every village. Nothing of this description has as yet been attempted beyond the introduction of the McArthy gin, which may be pronounced a failure in-as-far as any prospect of its meeting these requirements is concerned. Notwithstanding the number of years that Khandéish has been accessible by Railway, and the large supplies of these McArthy gins with the requisite steam appliances that have consequently been introduced, I found, from inquiries on the spot, that, during the last two years, the cotton produce of which amounted to upwards of 117,750 bales, the total cleaned by the McArthy gins amounted only to 628 bales! !

From this it is evidently hopeless to look to that machine either for securing the measures required for the safety of the cotton harvest, or for the expeditious preparation of the produce for export; and if it is desired to confer a real benefit upon this district (which is but the type of many others) this can best be done by directing the attention and energies of English machinists to the construction of a more suitable article. It is vain to clamour only for measures for increasing the supply by "fertilizers" &c., so long as the means are wanting of securing the existing crop. Even should the wished for result of 400 lbs. per acre be attained through increased expenditure, the unhappy Ryot would only find himself so much worse off than he is now, with a crop of only 66 lbs. to the acre.

Dharwar.—In estimating the probable out-turn from the Southern Mahratta Districts, it will be remembered that a large increase of cotton cultivation was shown in the "area return" published in November last. This, in the two most important collectorates of Dharwar and Kulladghee, amounted to an aggregate of 339,646 acres. It was then also stated that, in event of nothing untoward occurring, a very abundant crop might be expected, notwithstanding the season being an unusually late one. Since the date of that return, I have been in receipt of bi-weekly reports from Mr. Shearer, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, upon the general condition of the crops in the districts that come under his observation, and I regret to state that recent accounts have been unsatisfactory. Up to as late as the end of the first week in December, very satisfactory progress was reported, but since that time, owing to the crop being an unusually late one, the peculiar nature of the prevailing weather has proved extremely unfavourable to it.

The first indication of unhealthy appearance in the plants was attributed to want of moisture in the soil, and it was expected that a rainfall, which took place between the 13th and 16th of December,

amounting to one inch and sixty-five cents., would effectually supply the remedy required. For the time being the effects produced by it were perceptibly beneficial, but soon afterwards the plants, in many places, again put on a blighted and unhealthy appearance, prematurely shedding both leaves and bolls.

The latest reports received, however, are somewhat more favourable, and give rise to hopes that the crop will suffer less than was at one time anticipated. Owing to the backwardness of the season, the deficiency that may result from the above causes cannot yet be fairly estimated, but from the information before me I quite coincide with what is mentioned by the Collector, viz., that the probable loss has been much over-stated in the reports that have appeared in the papers. Last year, a large deficiency occurred from similar causes, and if on the present occasion it should amount even to as much, its effect upon the general out-turn of those districts will be much more than counterbalanced by the enormous additional extent of land which has been brought under cotton this season. Mr. Shearer in his report, dated the 18th instant, states that the late prevalence of westerly winds has produced a "marked improvement" in the appearance of the cotton plants.

Subject to the above remarks, the total yield of this season in the whole of the districts for which returns have been received, should amount to 416,544 bales. This distributed equally over the whole cultivated area as shown in the returns, gives an average yield of 50 pounds of clean cotton per acre.

It would of course have been satisfactory if the information available had admitted of my submitting something like precise figures to indicate the total supply of cotton which the trade may calculate upon receiving from this Presidency, but it is to be regretted that, as regards the source from which by far the largest portion of this produce is derived, namely the Native States, comparatively very few returns are supplied or obtainable. Under these circumstances, I can only offer the following approximation. Taking the realized out-turn of the past year as shown by the returns received, and comparing with it the actual exports of the same period, namely, from 1st July 1868 to 30th June 1869,—then supposing that the expected yield of the present season, as above noticed, represents the same proportion to the anticipated exports of the year, it is found upon calculation that these will amount to a little over 2,040,000 bales. This, be it noted, assumes that with a proportionate increase in the area devoted to this description of cultivation, in other parts of the country, the yield will be no more than 50 pounds of clean cotton per acre.

Having taken for the basis of the above calculation the additional area of land which has been brought under cotton cultivation this season as shown by the returns of the several Revenue Officers, I

think it right to observe that there is no other source from which such information is obtainable, and there should be no doubt of its general correctness. There may yet be some doubt as regards the ultimate yield from that extent of land, as, owing to the extreme backwardness of the season in many places, a good deal must yet depend upon the weather proving favourable up to the final gathering of the crop.

G. F. FORBES,
Cotton Commissioner.

Town Hall, Bombay, 24th January 1870.

No. 82 of 1870.

From The Cotton Commissioner,
To James Taylor, Esq.,
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Bombay, 10th March 1870.

Sir,—Referring to my report on the cotton crop of this season, which was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 26th January last, I request you will be so good as to place before the Chamber the following supplementary report, from which it will be seen that the estimate which I then submitted has been very materially affected by the unfavourable weather lately experienced.

2. In the concluding paragraph of my former report, I stated that "there may yet be some doubt as regards the ultimate yield from that extent of land (the breadth cultivated this year) as, owing to the extreme backwardness of the season in many places, a good deal must yet depend upon the weather proving favourable up to the final gathering of the crop." The accounts lately received have unhappily served to show that there was good reason for submitting my estimate with that qualification.

3. That estimate was based upon the assumption that there was an increase in the area of cultivation in Native States (from which we have no returns) corresponding with that which the returns in my possession showed had taken place in British territory, and I may here observe with regard to these latter returns that their correctness has been confirmed by information which I have received since the date of my former report. Admitting that there were grounds for the above assumption, it will be seen that the estimate which I presented was a moderate one, as it gave only a fair average crop, in taking so small a yield as 50 pounds of clean cotton per acre throughout the Presidency. Recent reports from many of the Cotton Districts are, however, so extremely unfavourable, that the above moderate estimate may be found very much over the mark.

4. In Gujarat, the weekly returns which I am in receipt of up to date show that the prospects which had been so promising in January, very soon after assumed a less favourable aspect. Cloudy and ungenial weather produced unfavourable results, which affected the healthy appearance of the plants, and also interfered very materially with the ripening process. Very shortly after the above change became apparent, Mr. Stormont wrote as follows:—"The fine fields of which I wrote to you some time ago are prematurely opening their bolls, which had become dry and shrivelled, most of them having been punctured by the caterpillar." Owing to the peculiarity of the rainfall which caused a long continued interruption to field operations, there were what may strictly be called two sowings of cotton in those districts, namely an early and a late sowing, and as yet it appears that it is only the produce of the former that has suffered severely. This, as mentioned in my report of 24th January, amounts to one-fourth of the whole crop, and recent information carefully collected leads me to believe that about a half of that has been lost. This would represent the loss of one-eighth of the entire crop. As regards the later sown portion, the accounts I have to hand up to the 7th instant, state that in many places picking has hardly yet become general, and that for several miles near the course of the Nerbudda, the fields are still untouched.

5. With regard to the Districts of Sholapore, Sattara, and Poona, the latest information which has reached me is to the effect that the wet and cloudy weather had acted very unfavourably upon the cotton crop; that in the Indapoor, Marheh, and Barsee Districts, and also in the Sattara Collectorship, it was expected there would be a deficiency amounting to 8 annas on the out-turn anticipated at an earlier period. From similar causes it is reported that there will be a diminished supply from the Nizam's Country, amounting to 30,000 dokras.

6. From the Southern Mahratta Districts the latest accounts are the most unfavourable of all that have been received. The weather, at one time favourable and at another the reverse, as formerly noticed, has since that time been of a uniformly adverse character. There has been latterly a long continuance of dry and scorching winds, the effect of which has been to cause the plants to shed their leaves, and the bolls, from being deprived of that protection, to wither and drop from their stems.

7. The causes above mentioned will no doubt very considerably affect the estimate submitted in my report of the 24th January, though to what precise extent they may do so, owing to the lateness of the season in some parts, it is even now impossible to determine.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

G. F. FORBES,

Cotton Commissioner.

No. 45 of 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
March 19th, 1870.

To G. F. FORBES, Esq.,
Cotton Commissioner Bombay Presidency, Bombay.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, forwarding for the information of the Chamber a report on the cotton crop of the present season, supplementary to that published in the *Government Gazette* of 26th January, showing how the estimate then made has been affected by the unfavourable weather lately experienced. In reply I am directed by the Committee of Management to express their acknowledgments for the information given in your Supplementary Report, and to express their hopes that you will be good enough to continue to keep the merchants informed on all points affecting the cotton supply of this Presidency, as these may come to your knowledge, as all information on this subject has great interest for all connected with the Bombay Cotton trade.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

No. 136 of 1870.

From THE COTTON COMMISSIONER,
To JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

SIR,—In continuation of my last letter on the subject of the expected cotton crop, I beg to forward herewith for the information of the Chamber, copy of a letter just received from Mr. Shearer, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments Dharwar, from which it will be seen that the prospects of the cotton crop in the Southern Mahratta Districts, which were then represented as so unsatisfactory, have turned out even less favourable than was at that time anticipated. Mr. Shearer's present letter refers expressly to the crops (including both native and indigenous cotton) in Bunkapore, one of the richest of the Southern Cotton Districts, but I am aware that the state of matters which he describes is general throughout the Southern Mahratta Country.

I take this opportunity of appending also a summary of a lengthy report received to-day from Captain Moore, Cotton Inspector of Ahmedabad and Kaira, relating to the prospects of the crop in his districts.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
G. F. FORBES,
Cotton Commissioner.

Camp Bunkapore, 28th April 1870.

To Dr. G. F. Forbes,

Cotton Commissioner, Bombay.

Sir,—I beg to submit the following further report on the cotton crop in this district. The picking season is now over, and from inquiry I find that the cotton was all got in about the early part of this month. In some places, the cattle have been turned out to feed on the plants; in others, the ryots have commenced to take up the plants and clean the fields.

I have made careful inquiry regarding this year's crop, and I regret to state that the yield is reported to be even smaller than I was informed on my former visits to this place. The cultivators now say that the return is 2½ maunds of kuppas per acre, the average yield in good seasons being as much as 25 maunds per acre. At one time, it was thought they would have an eight anna crop, but now, since the cotton has been gathered and they have ascertained the actual return, they find that this amounts to no more than 2 annas in the rupee, all the cotton being of a poor description.

The correctness of this information is confirmed by the results from my own experimental fields and by a comparison of the appearance of my plants with those of the cultivators in the adjoining cotton fields, the condition of which I have noted from time to time. The largest return of new Orleans cotton here obtained by me this season is 4 maunds (28 lbs. each) of kuppas per acre. The acclimatized Koosegul Broach has given the largest return, namely, 7 maunds of kuppas or 66 lbs. of clean cotton per acre, compared with 168 lbs. got from fresh seed at Korsegul last year. New Broach has given nearly 6 maunds per acre. Two other fields sown with the same seed at a distance from those referred to have yielded almost nothing—only 7 pounds of kuppas per acre; being quite a failure, although the plants looked all through the season quite as strong and healthy as the others.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. SHEARER,

Superintendent, Cotton Experiments.

SUMMARY OF CAPTAIN MOORE'S REPORT.

The early state of the cotton crop was sufficiently favourable, and gave rise to expectations on the part of the cultivators of a return amounting to 24 annas in the Rupee, or in other words, to half as much again as an ordinary full crop. Towards the end of January however, unfavourable weather set in, which continued during February

and March—heavy dews with a cloudy sky had a damaging effect on the flowers and young pods, besides retarding the more matured pods. Rain subsequently fell, the effect of which, according to the Ryots, was to swell the seed in the pods, thus retarding the ripening process. The ascertained effect of this has been that in the villages of Dundooka and Dhollera, which from appearances were rated at 18 annas in the rupee, and in those of Kattywar and Jallawar rated at 20, after gathering and cleaning the outturn realized only 16 annas, the weight of seed being so much greater than usual in proportion to the wool.

The Talooks of Duscroy and Veerumgaum give us instances where the tested results have been as follows. In Duscroy, the same quantity of fibre which was last year yielded from 1-13 lbs. of kuppas is only obtained this year from 153 lbs., and at Veerumgaum one hundred maunds of cotton in pod this year gave only 20 to 21 maunds of wool, whereas, in former years, from 24 to 25 maunds were obtained from the same weight of pod cotton. The loss on the crop thus occasioned amounts to from 14 to 20 per cent. The conclusion arrived at is that, supposing equal areas of land to have been sown this year and the last, the outturn of the present season would be five per cent. less than what was realized last year.

G. F. FORBES,
Cotton Commissioner.

No. 3157 OF 1870.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1870.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, copy of a Memorandum* from the Commissioner in Sind, and of the Return, therewith submitted, of cotton cultivation in that Province for the year 1869-70, compared with that for 1868-69.

* No. 1683, dated 21st June 1870.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
F. R. S. WYLLIE,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Statement of Cotton Cultivation in the Province of Sind during the

Number.	District.	1868-69. Extent of land cultivated. Native Cotton.	Foreign Cotton.	Total.	No. of Sawgins in use.	186 Extent of land Native Cotton.	Foreign Cotton.
	Kurrachee Collectorate.	Acres G. A.	A. G. A.	Acres. G A.		Acres G. A	A. G. A.
1	Kurrachee	.....	29 5 0	29 5 0	.....	.....	30 21 0
2	Dadoo	2,558 24 0	.....	2,558 24 0	.....	3,707 12 0	3 21 0
3	Schwan	265 32 0	.....	265 32 0	.....	265 0 0	.....
4	Mahjunda	166 15 0	4 5 0	170 20 0	.....	82 35 0	.....
5	Kotree	25 36 0	1 0 0	26 36 0	.....	65 20 0	.....
6	Tatta	21 13 0	0 12 0	21 25 0	16	46 39 0	.....
7	Sacra	.....	0 31 0	0 31 0	.....	1 20 0	.....
8	Ghorabaree	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 16 0	0 15 0
9	Meerpoor Buttora	45 5 0	.....	45 5 0	32	106 2 0	.....
10	Beyla	32 3 0	.....	32 3 0	7	72 13 0	.....
11	Jattee	12 19 0	.....	12 19 0	2	12 31 0	.....
12	Shahbunder	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 0	.....
	Total	3,127 27 0	35 13 0	3,163 0 0	57	4,361 30 0	34 17 0
	Hydrabad Collectorate.						
1	Hydrabad	3,732 6 0	4 26 0	3,736 32 0	1,671	4,[illegible] 33 0	20 0 0
2	Goonee	673 0 0	12 24 0	685 24 0	210	1,[illegible] 0 0	0 12 0
3	Buddeen	199 0 0	3 0 0	202 0 0	58	320 0 0	.....
4	Baga Tanda	200 35 0	3 20 0	204 24 0	125	371 26 0	.....
5	Dehra Mohbut	2,600 3 0	25 17 0	2,015 20 0	910	3,405 20 0	.....
6	Halla	4,824 18 0	2 16 0	4,826 34 0	1,140	5,000 0 0	1 23 0
7	Shahdadpoor	4,872 5 0	4 22 0	4,876 27 0	975	5,185 8 0	.....
8	Alyar-ka-Tanda	6,937 17 0	.....	6,937 17 0	2,220	6,671 31 0	.....
9	Meerpoor	2,734 0 0	2 0 0	2,736 0 0	465	3,054 0 0	.....
10	Nowshera	2,418 20 0	.....	2,418 20 0	328	1,150 0 0	.....
11	Kundiana	1,031 39 0	.....	1,031 39 0	208	1,026 37 0	.....
12	Mora	180 12 0	.....	180 12 0	40	517 5 0	.....
13	Sukkrund	1,033 32 0	.....	1,033 32 0	390	991 16 0	.....
	Total	31,800 27 0	58 14 0	31,850 1 0	8,770	33,302 16 0	21 35 0
	Shikarpoor Collectorate.						
1	Larkana	4,693 0 0	.....	4,693 0 0	.....	4,039 0 0	.....
2	Rohree	6,054 0 0	.....	6,054 0 0	.....	6,544 0 0	.....
3	Shikarpoor and Sukkur.	3,073 0 0	.....	3,073 0 0	.....	2,387 0 0	.....
4	Mehur	3,441 0 0	.....	3,441 0 0	.....	3,163 0 0	.....
	Total	17,261 0 0	.....	17,261 0 0	.....	16,133 0 0	.....
	Frontier—Upper Sind.						
1	Thool	594 21 0	24 11 0	618 32 0	154	247 16 0	.....
2	Kusmore	701 27 0	23 12 0	724 39 0	74	879 38 0	.....
3	Jacobabad	892 12 0	25 33 0	918 5 0	182	751 23 0	.....
	Total	2,188 20 0	73 16 0	2,261 36 0	410	1,978 37 0	.....
	Thurr and Parkur.						
1	Oomercote	2,000 15 0	.....	2,000 15 0	125	1,500 0 0	.....
2	Chachera	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Kippra	284 37 0	5 0 0	289 37 0	50	250 0 0	.....
4	Sanghur	157 8 0	0 30 0	157 38 0	21	150 0 0	.....
5	Nuggur	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0	2	1 0 0	.....
6	Mittee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Deepla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	2,452 20 0	5 30 0	2,458 10 0	198	1,901 0 0	.....
	Grand Total	56,840 14 0	172 33 0	57,003 7 0	9,435	57,677 3 0	56 12 0

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, June 1870.

year 1869-70, *contrasted with the extent in the previous year* 1868-69.

70. cultivated. Total.	Number of Sawgins in use.	Prospect of Season's Crop. Raw Cotton.	Cleaned Cotton.	Remarks.
Acres. G. A.		Acres. G. A.	Acres. G. A.	
30 21* 0	.....	50 0 0	12 20 0	
3,710 33 0	.....	5,571 30 0	1,850 10 0	
265 0 0	.....	863 2 1	287 27 1	Acres G. A.
82 35 0	.....	179 30 0	48 24 0	
65 20 0	.....	98 10 0	24 25 0	Increase in Native Cotton. 1,234 3 0
46 39 0	16	176 0 0	44 0 0	
1 20 0	.....	.....	.....	
1 31 0	.....	.....	.....	Decrease in Foreign Cotton. 0 36 0
106 0 0	70	517 10 0	161 35 0	
72 13 0	13	145 18 0	36 7 0	
12 31 0	2	35 15 0	11 32 0	
0 2 0	.....	0 3 0	0 1 0	
4,396 7 0	101	7,636 38 1	2,477 21 1	
4,413 33 0	1,780	33,310 24 0	8,327 26 0	
1,120 12 0	402	4,584 0 0	1,528 0 0	
329 0 0	136	625 0 0	240 0 0	
371 26 0	125	1,000 0 0	250 0 0	
3,495 20 0	950	5,432 0 0	1,358 0 0	
5,001 23 0	1,145	50,036 0 0	12,501 15 0	Increase in Native Cotton. 1,501 29 0
5,185 8 0	918	28,218 7½ 0	8,719 30 0	
6,671 31 0	2,120	26,687 4 0	8,895 28 0	
3,054 0 0	330	12,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	Decrease in Foreign Cotton. 36 19 0
1,150 0 0	320	2,300 0 0	525 0 0	
1,026 37 0	176	3,156 0 0	870 0 0	
517 5 0	79	1,788 20 0	473 25 0	
981 16 0	400	3,600 0 0	1,151 36 0	
33,324 11 0	8,980	173,407 15½ 0	48,741 0 0	
4,030 0 0	.....	1,929 0 0	482 0 0	
6,544 0 0	.....	5,240 0 0	1,310 0 0	
2,387 0 0	.....	1,792 0 0	448 0 0	
				Decrease in Native Cotton. 1,129 0 0
3,163 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	500 0 0	
16,153 0 0	.....	10,960 0 0	2,740 0 0	
347 16 0	135	1,261 4 0	420 14 0	Decrease in Native Cotton... 209 23 0
679 38 0	77	1,555 21½ 0	851 31½ 0	
751 23 0	153	1,240 0 0	720 0 0	Decrease in Foreign Cotton. 73 16 0
1,078 37 0	365	4,056 28½ 0	1,092 8½ 0	
1,500 0 0	130	3,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
250 0 0	50	150 0 0	230 0 0	Decrease in Native Cotton. 851 20 0
150 0 0	20	.....	312 0 0	
1 0 0	1	1 0 0	.....	Decrease in Foreign Cotton. 5 30 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,901 0 0	201	3,181 0 0	3,042 0 0	
57,733 15 0	9,647	199,312 2 0	58,992 20 0	Increase in Native Cotton... 846 29 0 Decrease in Foreign Cotton. 116 21 0

W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

MEMORANDUM.

Submitted to Government, in reference to their Resolution No. 2679, of the 19th July 1867. The statement shows a net increase of 846 acres, 29 goontas, in Native cotton, and a decrease of 116 acres, 21 goontas, in Foreign. From the return of cotton reports during the current year, the trade in this article will far exceed any previous one.

W. L. MEREWETHER, Colonel,
Commissioner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee,
21st June 1870.

No. 572.

From H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esquire,

Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars,

To The SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY.

Calcutta, 10th February 1870.

SIR,—In continuation of former correspondence, I have now the honour to submit, for the information of your Chamber, the usual report on the state of the weather in the Central Provinces and the Berars, during the month of January last.

2. Advices sent to your Chamber early in the month, by letter, and by telegraph, will have shown you that the new year was ushered in with damp, gloomy, unseasonable weather, accompanied by heavy showers of rain.

3. By the 8th of the month, the clouds had cleared away and the cotton plants began to revive with the help of the clear, bright days that followed. But on the 17th, the rain again returned, the bad weather extending from Khangaon to Hinguughat, and telling heavily on the crop which had already suffered severely. During the last week of the month, the weather was again clear, and, up to date, there has been no return of the damaging rain, and the equally disastrous close, cloudy weather which accompanies it.

4. *The Wurdah Valley* (*Hinguughat*).—You have received, in a former communication a detailed account of the damage done to the crop in this quarter. Since the date of that report no material change had taken place. The more recent bad weather has not done much more damage there, as most of the crop was off the ground before the rain returned, but the damp has delayed cotton-cleaning, and to this cause the comparatively small arrivals in the markets may partly be attributed.

5. The Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner in the Wurdah Valley reports, under date the 4th instant, as follows:—

"During the week, I have visited Wurdah and Arvee. Cotton is now coming into these places in greater quantities. The Hingunghat supplies also have much increased, and I hope that the real cause of the Cotton not coming in earlier may have been more from the fact, that the natives have been keeping it back than that the crops have been so bad that there is not the cotton to bring in. Captain Ricketts, the Deputy Commissioner of Wurdah, is also of opinion that the natives are, to a great extent, keeping back the cotton."

6. The rain-fall registered at Hingunghat during the month was as follows:—

January	17th	...	...	inches	·40
,,	18th	...	...	,,	·09
,,	19th	...	...	,,	1·63
,,	20th	...	...	,,	·10
,,	21st	...	...	,,	·90
				Inches	3·12
Registered previously from commencement of Monsoon,					39·61
				Total Inches	42·73

7. *East Berar* (*Oomraotee*).—The Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, who, in accordance with my instructions, has been on tour through the Districts, reports that the plants have suffered very severely from the rain and worm. Most of the cotton had been picked. Owing to the damp, the plants were beginning to flower again. It was not, however, expected that the bolls would come to maturity. The cultivators and small dealers, the Assistant reports, are inclined to put the loss down at "eight annas in the rupee" (50 per cent.) or even more of the crop, but then these classes are not, as a rule, remarkable for expressing the most cheerful opinions regarding the out-turn, and some of them perhaps realise, that if the story that the crop is a short one can be well supported, prices may be affected. It would be well, therefore, to accept such accounts with caution, and although the damage has doubtless been considerable, still I am inclined to believe that the estimate noticed above is exaggerated, and the Commissioner of East Berar, who has been good enough to cause inquiries to be made through the District Officers, confirms this view. Writing on the 14th ultimo, Colonel Nembhard stated:—

"The result of inquiries made by me, first through the Deputy-Commissioners, and secondly by myself, throughout a large portion

of my Division, is, that the cotton has not suffered so much by the recent rain as articles published in the daily papers would lead one to suppose.

"The present crop was certainly not equal to that of last year, but then last year's crop was an exceptionally large one.

"I estimate the loss, in the present crop, caused by the recent rain, as follows:—

Oomraotee District	...	... 2 annas.	.
Woon Districts	...	... 2 „	
Ellichpoor District	...	... 4 „	out of 16 annas."

Since the above was written, the plants have again suffered from the rain and the worm.

8. The Government Seed Garden at Oomraotee has not escaped. Mr. Pillans, one of the gardeners recently sent from England, reports:—

"I stated in my last Report, that I hoped to get nearly as much cotton from the garden as had already been picked, but, on examination of the plants, I found they were covered with worms and with a red fly, which were completely destroying the bolls."

9. Cotton is now coming into the Oomraotee market in larger quantities than before, as the accompanying extract from a letter just received from the Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, and dated the 6th instant, will show:—

"During the last three days, cotton has been coming into the market in larger quantities than usual. This morning (the 6th) was the 'Busunth Punchmee,' when about 1,000 *Bhojahs** were in the market. On the 'Busunth Punchmee' the brokers and cultivators have to fulfil the contracts entered into with the merchants of Oomraotee for the delivery of cotton. Every cultivator, who had not made a contract, hoped, therefore, that on this day cotton would fetch a higher price than usual, and tried his best to keep back his cotton till then. On the 'Busunth Punchmee,' however, the price was only Rs. 90 per *Bhojah*, whereas on the preceding day, it was as high as 94 and 95 Rupees."

10. *West Berar—(Khangaon and Akote Country.)*—The Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, under date the 28th of January, writes as follows:—

"The weather has been cloudy and unsettled-looking, but there has been no rain, and the natives have been busily employed in picking and cleaning. The most of the first picking is now secured, and the villages are full of cotton, but unfortunately there is a scarcity of labour to clean the *kuppas* (cotton in the seed), and the receipts at the cotton marts are consequently small.

* The *Bhojah* is about one-third of the Bombay Candy of 7 cwt.

"The greater portion of the cotton that has been brought in up to date is stained and full of black leaf, but, as anticipated, some small lots from the Jurree country have been found to be very fair, and I hope, in the course of the season, to see a considerable quantity of this cotton.

"I still hear great complaints about the raid of the cotton worm, and the damage it has done is so great, that I fear, notwithstanding the increased area under cotton cultivation this season, the crop will not be so large as last year's."

Under date the 5th instant, he adds:—

"The general opinion appears to be that the crop this season is a very short one. Some say it is not more than an eight anna one, others put it down at equal to twelve annas. I think the latter calculation is likely to be correct, but it is very difficult to form an opinion. The worm has done immense damage, and in some beautiful fields which have come under my observation, fully one-half of the produce was destroyed by them. But some villages have been affected less than others, and on the whole, considering the increased area under cultivation, I would venture to say the crop will not be less than a twelve or thirteen anna one.

"Merchants are alarmed at seeing the small receipts at the markets, but the villages are full of *kuppas* (cotton in the seed), and the only reason of delay in bringing it in, is the difficulty in getting it cleaned. The Khangaon market is, however, gradually assuming its usual appearance. The imports into the market up to date are 19,742 bhojahs of cotton, 2,704 kandies of kuppas, and to-day as many as 2,500 bhojahs were registered. Prices varied this morning from Rs. 87 to Rs. 92 per bhojah, according to quality."

11. This worm,* which has caused so much anxiety this season, is, so far as I ascertain, identical with the "Boll-worm" of America, a description of which is contained in some papers which the Minister of Agriculture of the United States has recently been so good as to send me.* The non-appearance of the worm during a fine season is explained by the fact, that dry, hot days destroy the eggs of this cotton enemy, whilst the damp weather is favourable to them. Unfortunately it does not appear that any inexpensive artificial measures can be adopted to stop the ravages of this blight, which is equally destructive to the *thoor* (*Cytisus Cajan*) and other crops. It is to be noticed that the cotton plant, when in a healthy condition, resists the attacks of this worm. In an ordinary fine season, the exotic plants, which do not like bright, warm days, suffer from it, and the indigenous cotton escapes. During a damp season, the reverse is the case. In fact, the damp, unseasonable weather, so fatal to the

* *See* Appendix.

indigenous plants, seems to suit the exotic cotton excellently, and the New Orleans and other varieties are now in far better condition than they have ever been before, and have suffered less severely from the worm than the indigenous cotton. Recently, I have visited several experimental fields of exotic cotton in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Here, the weather has been clear and fine, just what our Berar cotton would have liked. But the worm had attacked nearly every single boll on the foreign plants.

12. Your Chamber will realize that it is extremely difficult to estimate, with any accuracy, the effect of the damage done to the crop. My former reports, and the extracts from letters given above, will assist you in forming an opinion on the subject, and of judging roughly of the prospects of the supplies from the Central Provinces and the Berars during the present season. You will have seen that the crop of the Wurdah valley has suffered severely. As regards the Oomraotee country, the bad weather of the middle of January was subsequent to the date of the estimate of the crop, with which Colonel Nembhard was so good as to furnish me, and which has been quoted above, and that estimate consequently requires some amendation. The damage in East Berar has not been less than in Oomraotee, and I have also the authority of Mr. James Melville, who, early in the month, made a careful examination of much of the cotton country, for saying that the rain and worm have undoubtedly destroyed many of the plants and bolls. And my own inquiries and observations confirm this view. That the crop has suffered much in quality there can be no doubt. On the other hand, in estimating the out-turn, and comparing it with last year's supplies, the extension of the cultivation which this season has witnessed, and the details of which have already been supplied to you, must be taken into account. It is also, I think, correct, as has been more than once noticed to me, that if the rain and damp weather have brought out the worm, they have also had the effect of bringing out many new flowers and pods, which would, to some small degree, balance the damage done. With the facts and figures, which have already been communicated to you, before your Chamber, you will be able to judge, nearly as well as I can, of the number of bales which our cotton country is likely to be able to supply this season. My own view, such as it is, is as follows. Early in the year, when the fine weather returned, although I knew that the damage to the crop had been considerable, I was in hopes that the plants would recover, and that the extension of cultivation would nearly balance the damage done, and that there would consequently be hardly any appreciable falling-off in the exports. Since then, the return of the bad weather has not only prevented the recovery of the weak plants, but has also done much further damage. I fear, then, we must look for a smaller out-turn than usual. Any prediction of the number of bales that

will be supplied by these Provinces this season, must, at the best, be a not-very-reliable guess. But the majority of well-informed persons, whom I have consulted on the subject, think that we must expect a falling-off of about one-fifth in this season's exports; and I believe this to be as correct an estimate as can at present be formed. I return to the Berars immediately, and I shall not fail to communicate, without delay, to your Chamber, any further information that I may receive on this important subject.

13. This much, at least, is certain, that, as yet, this season's exports of cotton to Bombay have been very small, as compared with the figures of last year. The usual statement in detail is given on the opposite page (*see* page 91), and from this it will be seen that, taking the full-pressed bale and half-pressed bale to represent on an average, the Bombay bale of half a kandy, or 392 lbs., and the dokra as representing $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the bale, the exports up to the end of last month, amounted to but 23,391 bales, against 70,175, the figures up to the same date of the preceding year. This great falling-off is, to some extent, to be accounted for. The season was exceptionally late. The Jowaree (Millet) harvest was one of the fullest that has been known in the Berars for years, and the cutting and storing of this large crop delayed the picking of the cotton. Then the cleaning of the cotton has been, time after time, put a stop to by the rainy weather, for, as you are aware, cotton, when damp, will not pass through the "churka." The extract given above from the report of the Assistant Cotton Commissioner at Oomraottee, gives an example of one of the many causes that tend to keep back the cotton crop. Many of the cultivators and middlemen are now so well off that they can afford to hold their cotton for some favourable turn in the market, and as the price of cotton often rises as the season progresses, the cultivators have no great inducement to dispose of their crop before February.

14. The branch line of railway to Khangaon, in which your Chamber has evinced so much interest, is very nearly finished, and will yet, it is hoped, carry a large proportion of this season's cotton crop.

15. I have recently received, through the courtesy of the Board of Revenue, a copy of the report on the prospects of the cotton trade in the North-Western Provinces for the season 1869-70. As hereafter some portion of the cotton crop of Northern India may find its way across, by the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Bombay, the accompanying figures, taken from the report, may not be without interest to your Chamber. The following table shows the area under cultivation in the several Divisions, or groups of Collectorates of the North-Western Provinces, during the present season, as compared with 1868-69:—

Divisions of the North-Western Provinces.	Area in Acres. Outturn in cleaned Cotton in Maunds of 40 seers or 80 lbs.			
	1868-69.		1869-70.	
	Area in Acres.	Out-turn in Mds.	Area in Acres.	Out-turn in Mds.
Meerut	151,222	1,61,744	174,715	2,26,463
Rohilcund	127,540	69,330	174,681	1,46,811
Agra	260,296	1,61,659	352,132	3,07,351
Jhansie	49,379	9,550	75,829	40,567
Allahabad	258,179	95,974	318,553	2,31,176
Benares	18,667	14,390	22,649	14,547
Total	865,283	5,12,647	1,118,559	9,66,915

16. In regard to the season, it is stated that "the prospects of the crop are everywhere reported to be most promising, and there is apparently no question that the yield will be singularly good compared with last year." With reference to the out-turn it is added :—

"The return supplied to the Board can only be taken to indicate the breadth of land relatively under cotton in the years to which they refer. The estimated yield is far too rough to be of value."

17. The latest figures represent the area under cotton cultivation in the several Divisions of the Punjaub to be as follows :—

Rawulpindee	(4 Districts)		129,230 Acres.
Delhi	3	„	87,166
Lahore	3	„	86,926
Umritsur	3	„	82,327
Mooltan	4	„	81,338
Jullundur	3	„	67,071
Umballa	3	„	41,269
Derajat	3	„	40,467
Peshawur	3	„	33,010
Hissar	3	„	30,490
Total Acres...			679,294

As you are aware, a portion of this crop finds its way to Kurrachee. I have recently seen in Calcutta some fine parcels of Umritsur cotton, which have come down nearly the whole distance by rail.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of Cotton Exported from the Stations of G. I. P. Railway, in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1869 up to 30th January 1870, as compared with the quantity exported up to the same date in the Season of 1868-69.

Stations.	1868-69.			1869-70.		
	Full-Pressed Bales.	Half-Pressed Bales.	Dokras.	Full-Pressed Bales.	Half-Pressed Bales.	Dokras.
Nagpore....	....	....	450	....	....	136
Boree.....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Sindee	....	....	295	....	....	..
Wurdah....	3,754	10,985	1,099	1,671	5,282	20
Poolgaon ..	....	1,708	1,845	....	1,187	153
Chandoor ..	....	1,384	285	....	140	..
Badnaira ..	4,608	10,136	883	3,651	1,065	122
Moortizapoor	....	974	1,039	....	424	237
Akolah	....	903	1,842	....	917	693
Sheogaon ..	3,602	9,130	1,550	1,116	851	3,595
Nandoorah .	5,000	10,431	10,310	4,333	470	727
Mulkapoor..	....	....	691	....	....	134
Khundwa ..	....	....	1,406	....	....	615
Booranpoor .	....	....	985	....	....	420
Total....	16,964	45,651	22,680	10,771	10,336	6,852

Abstract of Exports in bales of half a Candy.

Season 1868-69.		Season 1869-70.	Decrease this Season.
Full-pressed bales.	16,964	10,771	6,193
Half-pressed bales.	46,651	10,336	36,315
Dokras.... $\frac{22,680}{3}$	7,560	$\frac{6,852}{3}$ 2,284	5,276
Total Bales....	70,175	23,391	46,784

18. Oude, so far as I can at present learn, exports no cotton, but draws away some portion of the North-Western Provinces crop; and at Ghazeepore, and other marts in the North-Western Provinces large quantities of cotton are bought up for local consumption, and for export beyond our Eastern Frontier.

19. The accompanying table, with which the Agent of the East Indian Railway has been kind enough to furnish me, shows the chief cotton exporting stations on this line of Railway. The large export, of Delhi may, I imagine, be partly accounted for by the fact that during a portion of the period to which this return refers, the railway line was not open to Umballa, and much of the cotton from the North West was taken to Delhi by cart along the Grand Trunk Road. I have not as yet been able to procure reliable returns of the quantities of cotton carried down the river by country boats.

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of Cotton exported from the Stations on the E. I. Railway, from the 8th November 1868 *to* 30*th October* 1869.

The Bale here contains about 300 *lbs. of Cotton.*

	Total No. of Bales.		Total No. of Bales.
Delhi	26,754	Allahabad	94
Gazeeabad	45	Fort.....	112
Meerut.....	4,780	Mirzapore	29,536
Khoorjah	22,782	Jubbulpore.....	2,924
Allyghur*.....	12,044	Zumaneah	164
Hatras	11,094	Patna	265
Agra.....	64,995	Bhaugulpore	122
Ferozabad	776	Cynthea	28
Etawah.....	2,587	Raneegunge	560
Cawnpore.....	41,193	Burdwan	85
Total.....	187,060	Total.....	220,987

20. The following figures, received within the last few days from the Secretary to the Board of Trade, showing the total imports of cotton into the United Kingdom during the past year, will be of interest to your Chamber. It will be seen that India heads the list, 730,000 cwt., or about 200,000 bales of 400 lbs., more of Indian cotton having been imported during the year than American cotton, which stands next on the list. A very large proportion of Indian cotton was, however, re-exported.

	American.		Brazilian.		East Indian.		Egyptian.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	Bales.	Cwt.	Bales.	Cwt.	Bales.	Cwt.	Bales.	Cwt.	Bales.	Cwt.	Bales.	Cwt.
Cotton in Stock on the 31st day of December 1869...	81,779	322,587	48,768	74,182	370,530	1,069,612	28,675	113,695	6,364	65,461	536,116	1,645,537
Total imports during the year 1869	1,035,811	4,027,028	499,779	739,842	1,496,674	4,757,611	184,091	861,001	166,766	452,914	3,383,121	10,838,399
Total Exports during the year 1869	138,719	589,603	69,722	103,482	560,107	1,764,483	8,986	42,072	18,176	50,659	795,710	2,500,302

I have the honour to be, &c.,

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,

Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars.

Appendix.

The following account of the American "BOLL-WORM" is taken from a paper by Mr. Joseph B. Lyman, of Louisiana, sent me by the Honourable Horace Capron, Minister of Agriculture of the United States of America. I fear the modes of expelling the pest herein suggested could not be undertaken in this country.

Inquiries are now being made to ascertain whether the Boll-Worm of Berar is identical with the species described in this paper.

Besides the "Boll-Worm," other destructive insects have been found on the cotton plants in Central India, and in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and specimens have been submitted for examination to Mr. Wood Mason, the Assistant Curator of the Indian Museum, who has very kindly consented to report on them.

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC.

"THE BOLL-WORM."

"Unlike the Caterpillar and the Army-worm, the Boll-worm is an annual pest of the cotton plant, hybernating in the ground, and commencing depredations as soon as the young forms begin to swell. He never destroys a crop as they do, but pierces three, four, or sometimes ten, bolls, nearly or quite killing them, at length penetrating to the centre of a full-grown boll, where he lies concealed till near the time of his transformation.

"The peculiarity of this worm, is that his natural food is corn, which he always prefers, but will attack cotton if the other plant is not at hand. The moth which produces the worm, is thus described by a planter in Jackson, Mississippi, who has evidently made the subject a study. 'Of a pale yellow or shining ash colour; length of body and wings, an inch and one-eighth; the wings expanded two inches, the upper covering the lower; below the centre, and near the border of the upper wings are two dark spots, with two or three indistinct ones on each upper wing: end of the wing whitish, having a wavy dark band near the border. Throat a little convex, downy: abdomen, colour of wings and downy: proboscis folded spirally underneath, double, half an inch long; eyes large, clear, yellowish-green. Six legs, antennæ fusiform: lies concealed in the day in fence corners and around stumps, flies only late in the evening, and at night, near the ground, and rapidly.'

"In the early part of July this moth pairs, and in four days lays about seven hundred and fifty eggs, soon after which it dies.

"These eggs are deposited on the silks of corn. In three days they hatch, and the young worms commence feeding on the green corn and the silk. Remaining here about two weeks, the worm then goes down into the ground to the depth of three inches, where it is transformed into a chrysalis of bright mahogany colour and conical shape, and about an inch in length. In sixteen days, the moth above described bursts from the chrysalis. The moth of the second generation finds, at this time of the year, little or no corn in the silk in the cotton latitudes, and in the absence of its favourite plant, lays its eggs on the top bud, or on the ends of the side buds, of the cotton plant.

"At the time of this deposit, if the weather is dry and the sun very hot, most of the eggs perish or become abortive. *This is the reason why moist weather in August forebodes an attack of the Boll-worm.* But no season is so hot and dry but some worms will be hatched, and they commence to spread downward upon the plant and commit depredations on the boll.

"The Boll-worm is thus accurately described Mr. Boddie, of Jackson:—

"'The larva, or caterpillar, when full grown, will measure from an inch and a half to an inch and three quarters in length; it looks, to a superficial observer, brown, pale yellow, and light green, though it has eight longitudinal streaks of white, brown, and green, with one or two dots on each segment of the body along the lowest streak. It is smooth, shining, naked, with a few hairs on each segment of the body. It is of a cylindrical form, tapering a little at each end; rather thick in proportion to its length, and has six legs in the forepart of its body, eight at the middle, and two near the tail. The head is brown, smaller than the body, and oval in shape.'

"After thus destroying from one to eight or ten bolls, the reptile descends, and rolls himself into a cocoon or egg, in which to get through the coming winter and spring; for nature prepares no food for him during nine months of the year. The eggs or cocoons that hybernate, must be hidden in the neighbourhood where the perfect insect lived, that is, in the cotton-fields or near them. It is doubtful whether any are hidden in the soil of the corn-field where there is cotton any where near, for after July, the animal entirely deserts corn, and goes to the cotton-fields. This is the case, at least, in the district where cotton flourishes best, for there the corn nearly all hardens late in July, or early in August. Thus in the northern part of the cotton belt, as Tennessee and North Carolina, the Boll-worm does little injury to cotton, for there he can find green corn till quite late in the season.

"These preferences and habits of the Boll-worm understood, it is not so difficult to prescribe a course of treatment that will rid the cotton-fields of his presence.

"There are two modes, and, so far as now known, but two modes, of expelling this pest: starving or killing the moth, the other by drawing it to corn, its natural food, and keeping it there.

"Rotation of crops managed so as to place the corn at some distance from cotton, and throwing out the cotton-field to lie fallow a year, will destroy almost all the eggs of the Boll-worm.

"Suppose that a cotton farm is so far remote from others as to enable the planter to interpose a mile of woodland or pasturage between the cultivated fields of each. In September, the worms descend from the bolls and enter the ground. Let the ground lie fallow, or be sowed with oats the following year. In August, when the moth emerges from the ground, she may find neither corn nor cotton within a mile upon which to deposit eggs. Her flight is low, and her days are brief. The chances are that she will perish before reaching either of the plants upon which she and her young feed.

"The exposure of a mixture of molasses and cobalt, with a little vinegar, at the edge of a cotton field, and nearest the corn from which they migrate in the latter part of July and first of August, would probably attract and poison large numbers of them. By carefully noting the time of their moving upon the cotton, it might be effective to send out early in the morning the whole force with paddles or little hand-nets, to walk abreast down the rows next the corn and catch and kill them as they fly up. Where corn and cotton are adjacent, the moth settles in the first rows of cotton as soon as she leaves the other plant, and by patrolling these rows every morning, the most of the invaders might be destroyed.

"Another mode of overcoming the difficulty, would be to provide other and more attractive pasturage for them than the cotton boll. This could be done by having a small field of late corn next the cotton, that would be in silk as late as the latter part of August or the first of September. The worm would not be likely to leave the corn for the cotton, until it was too late for him to work much injury.

"The same might perhaps be better attained by having rows of late corn, at intervals of twenty or thirty feet, through the cotton-field. This arrangement would be sure to draw all the moths late in the season, to that field. Their cocoons would be buried in the soil, and by turning out that field to rest for a year or two, and transferring the crops to some distance, the race of Boll-worms on that place might be exterminated."

THE COTTON SEASON OF 1869-70 IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

No. 1892.

From HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, Esquire,

Cotton Commissioner,

To THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY.

Dated Camp Boolundshuhur, N. W. Provinces, the 25th June 1870.

SIR,—As the cotton season has now closed, I have the honour to submit, for the information of your Chamber, a brief Report on the cotton trade in the Central Provinces and the Berars, during the past year. On my return from camp, the Annual Report of this Department, containing a detailed account of the experiments undertaken at the Seed-Farms during the year, and other particulars connected with Cotton Cultivation and the Trade, will be prepared and submitted to Government, and copies will, in due course, be forwarded to your Chamber. As, however, I am aware that you are anxious to receive, as promptly as possible after the close of the season, a *resumé* of the operations of the year, the following Report has been prepared, which it is hoped may be found to embrace the points of the most immediate interest to your Chamber.

2. *First*, in regard to the area under cotton cultivation during the year. In my letter dated the 3rd December last you were informed that the cultivation had been considerably extended. At that date the figures for all the Districts had not been received. A complete statement is now annexed, from which it will be seen that in the Central Provinces there has been an increase of 73,152 acres, or about 9½ per cent.; in the Berars, an increase of 129,044 acres, or about 10½ per cent.; or, taking the two Provinces together, a total increase of 202,196 acres, or 10 per cent. Thus in the Central Provinces, cotton now takes up about 6½ per cent. of the cultivated area; in the Berars, about 30 per cent. of the cultivated area.

Area under Cotton cultivation.

Statement showing the area under Cotton Cultivation in the Central Provinces and the Berars during the year 1869-70, as compared with 1868-69.

Division.	Districts.	Acres, 1868-69.	Acres, 1869-70.	Increase	Decrease	Remarks.
Nagpore	Nagpore	86,081	102,949	16,868	.....	
	Bhundara	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Chanda	39,169	57,527	18,358	.....	
	Wurdah	173,514	225,332	51,818	.....	
	Balaghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	293,764	385,808	87,044	.....	
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	28,180	24,003	.....	3,217	
	Saugor	24,389	28,995	4,606	.....	
	Dumoh	14,200	16,600	2,400	.....	
	Seonee	5,317	6,431	1,114	.....	
	Mundlah	1,685	1,262	.....	423	
	Total	73,771	78,251	8,120	3,640	
Nerbudda	Baitool	537	.....	.....	537	
	Chindwara	37,053	29,534	.....	7,519	
	Hoshungabad	16,708	10,896	.....	5,812	
	Nursingpore	61,828	63,895	2,067	.....	
	Nimar	25,625	26,946	1,321	.....	
	Total	141,751	131,271	3,388	13,869	
Chuttee Gurh	Raepore	83,436	85,800	2,364	.....	
	Sumbulpore	79,540	76,350	.....	3,190	
	Belaspore	72,922	65,974	.....	6,948	
	Total	235,898	228,124	2,364	10,138	
	Upper Godavery	691	573	.....	118	
	Total	750,875	824,027	100,916	27,764	Nett increase acres 73,152.
East Berar	Oomraotee	182,183	325,092	143,509	.....	
	Ellichpore	300,172	187,942	.....	121,230	
	Woon	131,161	134,643	3,382	.....	
	Total	622,516	648,177	146,891	121,230	
West Berar	Akola	406,562	411,090	4,528	.....	
	Booldana	195,123	291,762	96,639	.....	
	Bassein	62,241	64,157	1,916	.....	
	Total	664,226	767,009	103,383	.....	
	Total, Berars	1,286,742	1,415,796	250,274	121,230	Nett increase, acres 129,044.
	Central Provinces	750,875	824,027	100,916	27,764	
	Berars	1,286,742	1,415,786	250,274	121 230	
	Grand Total, Central Provinces and Berars	2,037,617	2,239,813	351,190	148,994	
	Increase in Central Provinces	.....	.. ..	73,152	.....	
	Increase in the Berars	.....	.....	129,044	... ..	
	Total Increase in the Central Provinces and Berars	.....	.....	202,196	.....	

Camp Boolundshuhur;
The 25th June 1870.

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner.

3. It is satisfactory, too, to notice that in the Central Provinces the increase in the cultivation has chiefly taken place in the Nagpore, Wurdah, and Chandah Districts of the Nagpore Division, which supply the best class of, or Hingunghat, cotton.

In the Central Provinces.

The Jubbulpore Division shows an increase, whilst in the Nerbudda and Chutteesgurh Division a small decrease is noticeable. In the latter Division, however, the settlement has not been completed; and, as the totals include the estimated area under cotton cultivation in the Tributary States, the figures cannot pretend to great accuracy.

In the Berars.

4. In the Berars an increase is shown in both Divisions, and there can be no doubt that there the crop is a most remunerative and popular one, and likely long to hold its own. The figures now given will be found to differ slightly from the estimates prepared early in the season. The present totals are those most recently received from the District authorities, and are believed to be sufficiently correct to give a fair idea of the area under cotton cultivation. The increase in the Oomraotee District and the decrease in Ellichpore is owing chiefly to territorial exchanges, a considerable cotton-growing tract having, during the past year been transferred from Ellichpore to the former District.

Damage to the Crop by the Rain and Boll-worm.

5. With such a considerable increase in the cultivation, a larger supply of cotton than usual was, of course, looked for. You are already aware of the causes that have led to the disappointment of these expectations, and my Monthly Reports, and the Export Statements furnished to you by Mr. Dunlop, will have shown your Chamber the effect on the crop and on the trade, of the unseasonable rain that fell late in the season, and continued with more or less persistency until March. The season opened with excellent prospects. There was at first just enough sun and rain, and the crop throughout the country promised well. Then came the heavy rain when the plant was in flower, which did considerable damage not only in Central India, but in the North-Western Provinces and other cotton-growing tracts. For long it was hoped that the increased area under cotton cultivation would more than counter-balance the damage done by the rain. Even comparatively late in the season, it was felt that continued fine weather would revive the plants, and perhaps give a larger crop than had been known in any former year. But rain, and what was equally destructive to the cotton, damp, cloudy weather continued to the end of March, and the crop, already damaged by the rain, suffered most severely from the "boll-worm," too well known in America, but which has never before been regarded with much anxiety in Central India. Although from the first I

had been most anxious not to cause unnecessary alarm, still by the commencement of February there had been so little improvement that it then became sufficiently apparent that there would be a decrease in the exports; and writing to your Chamber on the 9th of that month, I was obliged to state that there would probably be a falling off of about one-fifth, or, taking the annual exports from the Central Provinces and the Berars towards Bombay at from 250,000 to 275,000 bales, the exports for the season would probably fall to about 200,000 or 220,000 bales.

6. The result has unfortunately proved this reduced estimate to be only too correct. The annexed Statement (B) shows in detail the exports of cotton by Railway from these Provinces to Bombay, made up to the 19th instant, according to the calculation explained in my former Reports. The quantity carried by Railway this season is taken to represent about 208,884 bales of 400 lbs. each, or 104,000 Bombay kandies. To this must be added the exports by road from Berar across the Sawurgaon Ghat into the Bombay Territory. The totals then stand thus—

Falling off in the exports.

Exports of Cotton from the Central Provinces and the Berars towards Bombay, during the Season 1869-70.

	Full-pressed Bales.	Half-pressed Bales.	Dokras or loose bags.
By Railway	122,880	69,351	49,959
By Road	.....	.....	17,094
Total Bales.....	122,880	69,351	67,053

Taking the dokra at one-third of a "bale," and the full-pressed bale and half-pressed bale to be equal to about half a "Bombay kandy," or a bale of about 400 lbs., the exports towards Bombay for the season 1869-70 are then as follows:—

By Railway	208,884	bales.
By Road	5,698	,,
Total	214,582	bales.

Making a total of 214,582 bales, and showing a decrease on the exports of the previous year of 61,130 bales, or about 22 per cent., as will be explained by Statement (C) given in the opposite page (*see* page 102).

STATEMENT B.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of Cotton exported towards Bombay from the Stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, during the Season of 1869-70, *as compared with the exports of* 1868-69.

Stations.	Exports in the Season of 1868-69.			Exports in the Season of 1869-70.		
	Full-pressed Bales.	Half-pressed Bales.	Dokras or loose bags.	Full-pressed Bales.	Half-pressed Bales.	Dokras or loose bags.
Nagpore	.....	.....	680	.....	258	920
Sindee	.....	.....	296	.....	.....	.....
Wurdah	4,224	17,409	1,095	9,856	10,769	25
Poolgaon	.....	8,759	1,536	.....	6,188	487
Chandoor.....	.....	4,379	654	.....	1,368	708
Budnaira	23,384	37,608	883	37,986	11,945	132
Moortizapore	.....	13,980	1,483	.....	11,040	2,931
Akola	.....	4,804	2,237	.....	3,360	733
Sheogaon.....	14,772	50,860	3,921	18,322	16,691	5,465
Khangaon ...	.....	.....	.....	35,948	2,553	2,397
Nandoorah ...	27,801	39,976	17,554	19,768	5,179	1,307
Mulkapore ...	.....	.....	4,261	.....	.....	1,718
Khundwah ...	.....	.....	} 35,400 {	.....	.....	10,405
Boorhanpore	.....	.....		.....	.....	6,084
Hurdah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	626
Seonee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	649
Etarsee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	818
Sohagpore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,091
Garrawarra ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,462
Total Bales...	70,181	177,775	70,000	122,880	69,351	49,959

TOTALS.

	1868-69.		1869-70.
Full-pressed Bales	70,181	... ...	122,880
Half-pressed Bales	177,775	.. ...	69,351
Dokras or loose bags 70,000/3 =	23,333	... 49,959/3 =	16,653
	271,289		208,884

Decrease in 1869-70, Bales 62,105

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STATEMENT C.

Comparative Statement of the Cotton exported from the Central Provinces and the Berars towards Bombay during the Seasons 1868-69—1869-70.

	Season 1868-69.	Season 1869-70.
	Bales.	Bales.
By Railway	271,289	208,884
By Road	4,423	5,698
Total Bales.....	275,712	214,582
Decrease in 1869-70, Bales.	 61,130	

Decrease, Season 1869-70.

7. An examination of Statement B will show that this decrease has been distributed pretty evenly over the whole cotton-producing country, and that, as compared with the returns of last year, each station shows a falling off in the exports. In fact, the damage to the crop was general throughout the Districts of the Central Provinces and the Berars that supply Bombay with cotton. It will be noticed that "Khangaon" now appears in the list of Railway stations, and considering that the season was a bad one, and that the station was opened late in the year, the little line may be considered to have done pretty well, having carried about 40,000 bales of cotton, besides a certain quantity of other traffic. From Nandoorah 25,000 bales were despatched during the season, but nearly the whole of this was exported before the line to Khangaon was opened, and in all probability the whole of this quantity would have been sent from Khangaon had not an unfortunate delay occurred in the construction of the Branch Line.

Traffic on the Khangaon Branch Line.

8. For the first time, too, some of the Stations in the North-East of the Nerbudda Valley are included in the Annual Statement of Exports. The quantity of cotton sent to Bombay from these stations is small, and even before the Main Line to Jubbulpore was opened, they contributed some few bales which were sent down by cart to the Railway at Khundwah. But the effect of the opening of the line,

Nerbudda Valley Cotton.

and the extension of Cotton Agencies in the interior will, doubtless, be to stimulate the trade, and to encourage the cultivation of cotton in the neighbouring Districts. I am sorry I am not able to include in this Statement the exports from Jubbulpore towards the West, or to give details of the cotton sent this season by Railway from the North-Western Provinces to Bombay. I am unwilling to delay this report for this information, which will, however, be given hereafter in my Annual Report. I may mention, however, that I learnt at Mirzapore that the imports to that mart, this season, of cotton from Jubbulpore and the neighbourhood had much fallen off. This was to some extent to be attributed to the bad season. But it was generally believed that much of the cotton that would otherwise have come to Mirzapore had been drained off towards Bombay. At Cawnpore and Agra also, I learnt that one or two consignments of cotton had been sent from those markets to Bombay. But this subject will be treated of more at length in my Report on the North-Western Provinces.

Cotton from the Territory of His Highness the Nizam.

9. Some of the cotton, for which credit has been taken in the Statement of Exports from the Central Provinces and the Berars was, doubtless, grown in the Nizam's Territory, South of Berar, and sent to our markets for sale. I am not able at this moment to give the exact figures of such imports, but they will be published hereafter, when the Trade Returns are received. The Territory of His Highness the Nizam, which adjoins the Berars, has almost as much interest for your Chamber as the Berars themselves. As much of the very excellent cotton which is exported to Bombay by the Nagpore Extension of the G. I. P. Railway, and the Poona-Sholapore Line is grown in this Territory, I availed myself of an opportunity, during the presence in the Berars of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., the Minister of His Highness the Nizam, to repesent to His Excellency how valuable returns of the area under cotton cultivation, and periodical information regarding the condition of the growing crop, would be to your Chamber, and to all interested in the cotton trade. Sir Salar Jung was pleased to express his willingness to consider the matter favourably, and I hope to be able to send you hereafter full information regarding the cotton prospects in that part of India.

Progress in the system of pressing Cotton.

10. Another point to be noticed in the Statement of Exports is the proportion borne by pressed to unpressed cotton. In my last Annual Report it was noticed how the system of full-pressing and half-pressing the cotton in the interior had extended throughout the Central Provinces and in the Berars. During the season 1868-69, 8 per cent. of the cotton sent by Railway went down in *dokras* or loose bags, 66 per cent.

in half-pressed bales, and 26 per cent. in full-pressed bales: or 8 per cent. of the quantity was sent down as "loose Cotton" and 92 per cent. was "pressed." This season sees a still further advance in the proportion of full-pressed cotton, 7½ per cent. only of the exports having been sent down in *dokras* or loose bags, 33½ per cent. in half-pressed bales, and the large quantity of 59 per cent. in full-pressed bales. Indeed, although the total exports this season by Railway have fallen short of last year's supplies by 62,405 bales, still 52,699 more full-pressed bales were sent down this year to Bombay than last year, the figures for 1868-69 and 1869-70 being respectively 70,181 full-pressed bales and 122,880 full-pressed bales.

11. The great progress made during the last few years in pressing Cotton in the Districts will be seen by the accompanying Table:—

Percentage of Cotton exported by Railway during the undermentioned Years.

	Dokras or loose Bags.	Half-pressed Bales.	Full-pressed Bales.	Total Dokras or loose Bags	Total pressed.
In 1865-66	100	.....	.....	100	.....
„ 1866-67	85	13	2	85	15
„ 1867-68	27½	55½	17	27½	72½
„ 1868-69	8	66	26	8	92
„ 1869-70	7½	33½	59	7½	92½

Or, in other words, in 1866 the whole of our cotton went down to Bombay in loose bags or *dokras*.

In 1867, the system of pressing was commenced. At first "full pressing" did not make much way, 2 per cent. only of the crop passing through the full presses. The half-presses, however, secured 13 per cent. of the cotton, and the nett result that in that year, 15 per cent. of the crop went down pressed, more or less against 85 per cent. of *dokra* cotton.

In 1868, the proportion of full-pressed and half-pressed cotton advanced to 17 per cent., and 55½ per cent. of the crop, respectively, against 27½ per cent., the figures to which *dokras* had sunk, or nearly

three-fourths of the crop was pressed against a balance of one-fourth of loose cotton.

In 1869, the number of full-pressed bales rose to 70,500, and the half-pressed bales to 177,000 of a crop of 270,000 bales; that is to say, 26 per cent. of the crop went to the full-presses, and 66 per cent. to the half-presses, making the percentage of pressed cotton to *dokras* as 92 to 8.

Now, during the season that has just closed, the number of full-pressed bales rose to 122,880; the number of half-pressed bales sank to 69,351; and only 49,959 *dokras* were sent by Rail. That is to say, 59 per cent. of the crop exported went to the full-presses, 35½ per cent. to the half-presses, making the proportion of pressed cotton to *dokras* as 92½ to 7½.

12. The number of full-presses, too, has considerably increased, and the markets of Khangaon, Sheogaon, Akote, Oomraotee, Wurdah, and Hinguughat are now all supplied with machinery for packing the bales for export; and, as noticed in my last Report, the cotton grown in the vicinity of these markets can now be purchased and pressed under the superintendence of European merchants on the spot, and the full-pressed bales may be conveyed by Railway from the press-houses in the Berars to the wharf at Bombay, and put on board ship without any chance of the bales being tampered with, and the Hinguughat or Oomraotee cotton which they contain being mixed with cottons of inferior growths. Believing as I do that this system of purchasing the cotton at the fountain head, and packing it for export on the spot, is caculated to sustain the fair reputation of the cotton supplied by our Provinces, and to some extent, at least, to check adulteration, I confess that, with my present lights I regard the extension of this system with unmixed satisfaction. I believe that contrary views are held by some gentlemen of great experience, and for whose opinions I have the greatest respect. I am not as yet so prejudiced in favour of any particular system as not to be open to conviction, and I should be glad to receive from your Chamber, which, on all occasions, has been good enough to afford me the most cordial assistance, an expression of opinion regarding the working of this system, and of its effect on the cotton trade.

Increase in the number of Presses.

Merits of the system of pressing in the districts.

13. It is but fair that I should here mention that there has been no recurrence of the blocks on the Railway line which some years ago used to form a prominent subject in my Report, and that the working of the traffic has been satisfactory.

Satisfactory working of the Railway Traffic.

14. From the Reports that have been from time to time submitted to you, your Chamber must be aware of the steps that, under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy, have been taken during the year to improve the cultivation of the cotton crop, and to assist the trade in these Provinces. It may, however, be convenient to follow the plan pursued on former occasions, and, at the close of the season, to recapitulate briefly the chief measures that have been adopted towards these ends. You will, doubtless, remember that, on the samples of exotic cotton grown in the Berars being submitted to you last season, your Chamber expressed very decidedly the opinion that "no exotic variety that could be grown in the Berars will equal in value and usefulness the indigenous varieties of the country known as Oomraotee and Hingunghat; and the Committee are of opinion that whatever can be done to maintain the present high character of these varieties, or if possible to improve it, would be one of the most important services that can be rendered to the cause of improved cotton cultivation in the districts of country under the Cotton Commissioner's superintendence."

Measures adopted to improve the cultivation.

Opinion of the Chamber on the subject.

15. The season in which the samples submitted to your Chamber had been grown had not been a favourable one, and it was therefore determined to try these foreign varieties yet once more. And they have now had another and very careful trial during a season which, although unfavourable to the indigenous plant, may, from the excessive moisture, be considered to be unusually in favour of the exotic varieties. But with all the advantages of constant rain, which the plants seemed thoroughly to appreciate, the result has been unfavourable, the out-turn small, and the produce inferior. Your Chamber will, perhaps, reserve its opinion on the subject until the receipt of the samples of the produce which have been prepared for you. But I shall be surprised if the result should affect the views now held by you on the subject. The exotic plants will receive a further trial this season, and, perhaps, with the assistance of the experienced gardeners who have recently arrived, some success may yet be achieved.

Failure of the exotic plant.

16. The hybrid plants, sent out by Major Trevor Clarke, have been watched with great attention. It is almost too early yet to give a decided opinion regarding their merits, but the plants are being most carefully studied by the Seed Gardeners, who have already had some experience in such experiments.

The hybrid plants.

17. In accordance with your recommendation, the greatest attention has been paid to the indigenous varieties. Besides the three

Assistants appointed at the commencement of last season, the staff of the Cotton Department has recently been strengthened by the appointment of four experienced European Gardeners, as Superintendents of experiments. These gardeners have been placed under the orders of the Assistants to the Cotton Commissioner at the Model Farms of Sheogaon, Oomraotee, and Hingunghat, and the fourth has been attached to the Farm recently established at Boolundshuhur, in the North-Western Provinces. At these Model Farms, indigenous seed, selected during the former season on the plan advocated by Major Trevor Clarke, has been most carefully sown and cultivated. Various experiments have been tried with more or less success with manures, deep ploughing, &c. Notwithstanding an unusually bad season, the result has been satisfactory, the staple has been pronounced to be excellent, and the out-turn of cleaned cotton to the acre from the selected seed has been large, and in one case the combined effect of good seed and deep ploughing resulted in an out-turn of 255 lbs. of cleaned cotton to the acre. The case was, it is true, an exceptional one, as the soil of the field in which the crop was sown was superior to the ordinary run of the cotton-growing tracts. But from ordinary fields in the Farm during this, an unfavourable, season, as much as 176 lbs. of cleaned cotton was picked from the acre. The results are, therefore, encouraging.

Improvements of the indigenous plant.

Selection of seed.

18. The greatest care has been taken in selecting the seed on the pedigree system from this season's crop, the inferior bolls being kept separate and the *kapas*, or cotton in the seed, being divided into four classes. Much of the best selected seed has been distributed among the most intelligent landholders of the neighbourhood, and the remainder has been reserved for sowing in the Model Farms.

19. While the most strenuous efforts are being made to improve the *quality* of our produce—the length and strength of the staple of the indigenous cotton, at the same time the hardly less important question of the increase of quantity—the out-turn to the acre, has, as will be seen from the above remarks, received some attention; for the measures adopted for the improvement of the staple will, it is hoped, have some effect on the out-turn also; and it may not unreasonably be expected that the produce of the healthy seed, thus carefully selected, may show a marked improvement in quantity as well as in quality. A variety of experiments have been undertaken at the Farms to ascertain the means by which the increase of the out-turn may be most successfully and economically ensured. The respective merits of the various manures are being carefully tested; the "Fertilizer" sent by the

Increase of the out-turn.

By use of manures.

Cotton Supply Association; the Australian guano, of which a consignment was received from the Government of India; and the Jail *poudrette*, of which great hopes as an effective and economical manure are entertained, have all been put down at the Seed Gardens. The imported manures were unfortunately received too late in the season to admit of the experiments being made as thoroughly as could have been desired, and the same difficulty prevented the combined effect of irrigation and manure on the cotton plant receiving a perfectly satisfactory trial.

Experiments with manures.

20. During the ensuing season, however, the experiments with irrigation will be conducted on more advantageous terms. The Seed Farm at Sheogaon has this season been extended to 230 acres. The site is admirably situated, and it is hoped that by damming up the neighbouring stream an effective and economical water-supply may be ensured. The Special Irrigation Engineer recently appointed to Berar is now engaged in examining this site. Besides cotton, a variety of experiments will be undertaken at this and the other Farms with the Rhea plant, and a variety of other produce.

With irrigation.

At the Sheogaon Farm.

21. The Farm at Oomraotee this season consists of 280 acres of land, and arrangements have been made for a variety of experiments with the assistance of irrigation, manure, &c.

At Oomraotee.

22. The Farm in the Hingunghat country has been moved to a village named Mudnee, in the vicinity of Wurdah, the Head Quarters of the Wurdah District. At Mudnee a special irrigation scheme has been sanctioned and completed, and the experiments will have the advantage of an abundant supply of water.

In the Hingunghat Country.

23. The Farm at the place where I now am (Boolundshuhur, North-Western Provinces), is in the heart of the cotton country, near the great market of Khoorjah, and on the canal, from which a permanent supply of water is available. The site possesses every advantage. About 150 acres are being sown with selected cotton seed.

At Boolundshuhur.

24. So far as can at present be judged, it would appear that deep ploughing is of great benefit to the plant, and those parts of the Seed Farms which have been thus treated show very favourably by the side of the fields cultivated according to the ordinary Native method. The plants on the well-ploughed fields were much stronger and healthier than their neighbours, and, as already noticed, 180 lbs. of clean

Deep ploughing.

cotton per acre was picked from these fields. This season an ordinary Native field hardly yielded 50 lbs. to the acre. The experiments of this season have indeed been so encouraging that it is proposed to order from England a Steam Plough for use in the Central India country.

Al-fresco Schools.

25. The Seed Farms are also used as Al-fresco Agricultural Schools. The sons of some of the principal cultivators are employed on the Farm, and the various experiments are explained to them, and to the villagers who occasionally visit the Farm to learn the results of our operations, and who express considerable astonishment at the excellent crops, not only of cotton, but of tobacco, Carolina paddy, and other produce raised at the Seed Gardens.

Measures to assist the trade.

26. The remaining measures adopted by the Cotton Department during the year relate chiefly to the encouragement given to the extension of the trade in Central India. The greatest importance is attached to these measures as it is believed that the establishment of Mercantile Firms in the interior, who are willing to pay a good price for good cotton, offers the very best inducement to the landholder to cultivate this crop carefully, and to extend its cultivation as much as possible. At the same time the improved machinery for preparing and pressing the cotton introduced by these Firms ensures, there can be little doubt, the arrival of a large portion of the crop in the European market in a creditable condition.

Improvement of the means of communication in the Cotton Districts.

27. Every endeavour has, therefore, again been made to remove obstacles from the path of the trade's progress, and to supply its requirements. Thus the means of communication in the Cotton Districts have been much improved by the local authorities. The arrangements for the cotton traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as already noticed, have been perfected.

The Khangaon Line.

28. The construction of the branch line of Railway to Khangaon was but the commencement of a system for joining our now isolated cotton markets to the main line. As you are aware, this little line was opened in March last, and has already done its share in the carrying of this season's cotton traffic.

The Oomraotee Line.

29. The branch to Oomraotee has been surveyed, and it is hoped that the line may be ready for next season's work.

The Branch to Hinghunghat.

30. The line through Hinghunghat to Chanda also has been surveyed, and there is a hope of that market soon enjoying the advantages of Railway communication. I am aware

that the importance of the recent discoveries of Coal in this quarter are fully appreciated by your Chamber. Besides the cheapening of the carriage of goods by Railway which may be expected to follow the employment of this Coal, the discoveries will, it is hoped, prove of great advantage to the steam factories for cleaning and pressing cotton which are now at work in the Central Provinces and the Berars. Surveys of both sides of the Wurdah River are now nearly completed, and it is anticipated that work may be commenced in the early part of 1871. The direction taken by the proposed line of Railway will much depend on the result of the further investigations that are now being made regarding the extent and direction of the Coal Field.

The importance of the Coal discoveries.

31. The scheme proposed some years ago by Sir Richard Temple for a light Railway or Tramway from Nagpore to the Chutteesgurh country is again under consideration; and as it has an indirect bearing on the cotton question, it may be noticed here. Chutteesgurh does not produce much cotton, but the available supply of grain in those Districts is very large. If this grain-producing country could be tapped by a Railway, and the large supplies of grain poured at a cheap rate into the Nagpore country, the cultivators would be able to devote to cotton much of the land which is now taken up with food grains, and the construction of this line, in addition to the other advantages promised, would thus help to extend the cultivation and increase the supply of cotton.

The Chutteesgurh Line.

32. The branch Railway from Khundwa to Indore, and that from Goolburgah to Hyderabad, have also some interest for the cotton trade, as both these lines will carry some cotton. The surveys are now being pushed on.

The Lines to Indore and Hyderabad.

33. During the past season the Offices of the Government Telegraph were at work in the cotton markets of Khangaon, Akote, Oomraotee, and Hingunghat, and I think it will be generally admitted that, on the whole, the service was well performed. Some delay in the transmission of messages was temporarily caused during the construction of a new line, which was set up by the Telegraph Department with the special object of providing a separate wire for the cotton merchants, and preventing the messages from the cotton districts being delayed by the through traffic between Bombay and Calcutta, which sometimes happened when but one wire was available. And some inconvenience was occasioned by the premature closing of the Telegraph Office at Akote. The latter subject has, however, been brought to the notice of Government, and

Telegraph communication with the Cotton Districts.

it is not anticipated that any similar inconvenience will occur in future.

Tour in the North-Western Provinces.

34. As your Chamber is aware, I have been for some time past on tour in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab. A Farm, on the principle which has been found successful in Central India, has, as already noticed, been established in the North-Western Provinces; and it is hoped that other measures conducive to the improvement of the cultivation and the assistance of the trade in cotton may soon be adopted.

Stocks.

35. In regard to stocks there is, I believe, very little cotton remaining in the Districts. The prices that have ruled throughout the season have been so favourable that there has been little inducement to either the cultivator or the dealer to keep his cotton back, and the improved communications now prevent any delay in transit. My Assistants, who have made careful inquiries on this subject, estimate the quantities in stock as follows:—

In the Hinganghat country.....	2,000	bales.
„ East Berar	4,000	„
„ West Berar	2,000	„

Conclusion.

36. In conclusion, I would notice that, although the past season has been, as the preceding paragraphs will have shown, an unfavourable one, and although the exports have fallen short of the supplies of former years, still the prospects of the cotton trade in the Central Provinces and Berars are far from discouraging. A larger quantity of cotton was sown in 1869-70 than in any previous year. And had it not been for the exceptional weather, the crop would, undoubtedly, have been the largest ever exported from Central India. Indeed, the cultivation has been steadily increasing year by year, and prices have ruled so high during the season that has just closed, and, notwithstanding the damage to the crop, the cultivators have done so well, that there is every prospect of even a still larger area being sown with cotton during the season which has just commenced. But on this and other subjects connected with the state of the weather and the prospects of the crops, I shall hope to keep your Chamber fully informed in my future Reports.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,

Cotton Commissioner.

Dated Camp Boolundshuhur, 25th June 1870.

COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Speech of the Honourable Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, at the Georgia Exhibition, held in November 1869.

The Georgia Exhibition was remarkable for the number and character of its visitors, and for the extent of country and variety of interests which they represented. Its material characteristics were in some sense similar to those of the fairs above-mentioned, with a larger variety of contributions from other States, and an indication of a more decided and absorbing centralization of cotton-growing. Interest in this important culture is natural and proper, but the comparative neglect of other industries of the farm is greatly to be deprecated, as prejudicial to the true interests of agriculture, and *to the ultimate success of cotton-growing itself.*

The following address, delivered by the Commissioner of Agriculture during the Georgia Exhibition, presents the salient points to be considered in the present status of agricultural reconstruction, under the free-labour system and the diversification of industry, which is not only permitted but absolutely impelled by the destruction of the former system and the natural capabilities of this section:—

"It is with pleasure that I have responded to your kind invitation, which I have accepted in the spirit in which it was tendered—a spirit of mutual concession, sympathy, and encouragement. This pleasure is enhanced by a knowledge of the great resources of your State—a soil rich in all the elements of fertility, and suited in its variety to the entire circle of the productions of the farm, orchard, and garden; phosphates and marls, in many localities, to repair the waste of continued cropping, and minerals useful in the arts; water-power enough to manufacture all the cotton grown in the State, and the implements of agriculture and of other industries; and a climate in which the cereals and fruits of temperate zones may flourish side by side with semi-tropical forms of vegetation, and in which man may exercise, in highest health and vigour, all his mental and physical energies in subduing nature, enlarging production, increasing wealth, and enhancing human happiness.

"With such resources at your command, with active invention to plan, and an indomitable will to work, who can set a limit to the career of activity and enterprise upon which you have entered? I have come among you with some knowledge of these natural advantages, and with a full appreciation of the laudable ambition that impels you, to speak a word of encouragement, to present the allurements of new hopes and new aims, and ask that, extirpating ancient prejudices, forgetting the things which are behind, you press

forward to those which are before, aiming to advance the united interest and brighten the consolidated glory of a great and growing nation.

"The change in your labour system involves a radical change in the manner and appliances of cultivation, a necessity which many of you fully realize and thoroughly understand. Free labour, to be most efficient, must be educated labour—in a certain degree, skilled labour;—it must be supported and supplemented by improved machinery, so that every dollar expended in the exercise of human muscles may become *two* by the magical augmentation of rural mechanism. It is thus that our lands must be cultivated and crops grown, in part by *brawn*, in part by *brains*.

"This change in labour also involves the necessity for smaller farms, better culture, the use of manures, rotation in crops, and a larger *working capital* in proportion to permanent investments.

"Broad acres of impoverished soil, without abundant means for needed fertilizers and fixtures, machinery, and farm animals are not only non-productive, but absolute sources of cost and discouragement—a mill-stone upon the neck of enterprise. Without a working capital at least equal to that invested in land, recuperation must be tedious, and the profits of farming small; with its aid in utilizing the labour at command, that which is more efficient and intelligent will naturally flow in.

"The result will be a rapid development, a higher condition of fertility, large crops, valuable and creditable improvements, good neighbourhood, roads, larger profits, wealth, comfort, and contentment.

"As a natural sequence to this system of industry, variety in production will take the place of an unceasing culture of cotton and corn. The broad capabilities of soil and climate will have freer scope and exercise, and while the product of cotton will be greater than now, there will be corn enough for man and beast, an abundance of beef, pork, and mutton, the finest of vegetables, and rarest of fruits, not alone for Home consumption, but for the supply of less favoured regions. Sugar, in favouring soils, may take the place of cotton as an export crop; sorghum may yield its sweets for local use of dwellers among the hills; a multitude of new and profitable crops may swell by millions the grand aggregate of the cash receipts of agricultural labour. Ramie, introduced in 1855 in the Botanic Garden at Washington, and propagated for years in the experimental garden of the Department of Agriculture, promises to vie with cotton in profit and usefulness, if the manufacturers succeed in improving and cheapening its fabrication, and thus create a great and permanent market for the new fibre, which can be produced in unlimited quantities at reasonable rates.

"You have also an immeasurable source of wealth in the cultivation of fruits. Even that most valuable of all domestic fruits—the apple—can be produced here in the highest perfection. It is true that failures have resulted from introducing varieties of northern origin, but your pomologists have collected native varieties fully equal in flavour and keeping qualities to the best of those from any other section.

"Merely mentioning the pear and the peach—the latter especially revelling in your bright and lengthened summers—allow me to direct your attention to the fig and grape. The former of these probably requires less skill in propagation and care in culture, or in drying or other preparation for market, than any other fruit of value.

"The grape, more capricious as to climate and locality, can here enjoy its favourite region. On your hill sides the best table and wine grapes of the Northern States will attain perfection, and it is prophesied that only on the elevated lands and mountain slopes of the Southern States will the region be found that is to yield wines equal to a Johannisberger, a Tokay, or a Margeaux; while in your lower lands you have the famous Scuppernong, that even now is highly esteemed, both here and in foreign countries. Vast developments await you in this direction; and when you reflect that even on your worn-out land, unfit for corn or cotton, fruits and wines may be produced in the greatest abundance and perfection, the propriety of giving attention to these crops will become apparent.

"Nor will this measure of diversity suffice. Manufacturers must occupy the sites of water-powers, and the surplus forest products be used in propelling machinery by steam, thus beautifying your State and enriching your people, not only by the products and profits of this industry, but by the stimulus it will afford to agriculture in the consumption of its products and the enhancement of their values. I hope to see the day when, with the help of manufactures in other States of this country, we may be able to manufacture every pound of cotton that we can produce. You may in self-defence be compelled to do it, as Great Britain is already preparing to colonize India with the skilled labourers of Lancashire, as teachers and directors of the teeming millions whose services may be had for a renumeration scarcely appreciable. Ship abroad among the nations of the earth, at little cost for freights and commissions, all your cotton in yarns, and fabrics, bearing the added value of much cunning labour, ready for the markets of the world, rather than depend upon the wants or the caprices of other nations for the sale of the raw material.

"The small beginning of five and a half millions of pounds of cotton manufactured in this country in 1791, increasing to fifty millions in 1821, has augmented to four hundred and fifty millions.

in 1868—one million bales of four hundred and fifty pounds each —a consumption greater than that attained in 1860. It will continue to increase, and with its swelling volume change the whole current of trade, advancing our national wealth and prosperity.

"We must not ignore the efforts of the British Cotton Commission to attain independence of foreign markets through their Indian Empire. It is true that the fibre known as 'Surats' sells at lower rates than our uplands, but it should be remembered that it is owing more to careless handling than to any defect in the staple itself, and that strenuous and systematic efforts are producing a cleaner and better fibre. If the 'Dhers,' with their clumsy machinery, have produced from this cotton—with careful manipulation of the fibre from the beginning—the finest thread known, measuring one hundred and fifty miles to the pound, and running to No. 200 in fineness, may not the teachings and practice of skilled English labourers in India yet incite a sharper competition than we have heretofore encountered? Portions of India possess some of the most productive soils of the world, peculiarly adapted to the growth of cotton. Their production is indicated by the following Statement. The annual consumption for the whole of Europe at present is about 3,800,000 bales—it has been greater—of which—

	Bales.
America sends about	1,500,000
India sends about	1,400,000
Egypt sends about	250,000
Brazil sends about	500,000
Other countries send about...	350,000
	4,000,000

as reported by Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, the Indian Commissioner. Yet I do not believe we are to lose the first rank as a cotton-producing nation. Our opportunity lies in a better and more perfect cultivation of the soil, its thorough aeration, draining in heavy lands, and liberal manuring; a more complete adaptation of the implements of its culture to their peculiar work, the invention of labour-saving expedients and processes, and the reduction to a minimum of the costly use of human muscles; a regular rotation system of cropping, by which the soil may be constantly improving rather than continually 'wearing out;' and finally, a proper manipulation of the fibre for market, by which uniformity of length, freedom from foreign admixture, and perfect cleanliness, may be secured. These are the points in which Indian cotton is deficient, and in which ours must continue to excel.

"To secure a longer, finer, and evener staple is entirely practicable. It, however, can only be accomplished by observing the great laws

of reproduction on which all improvement in animal and vegetable species is founded. The key to this progress exists in a single word—'pedigree.'

"Select a plant producing abundantly a superior fibre; plant its seed in a genial and well-cultivated soil; select again and again from its progeny the finest and the best, discarding all else, and few years will elapse ere marked results will prove the great utility and exceeding profit of the effort. In this connection I present the suggestion of an experimental farm, established by your State government, and conducted by an experienced and intelligent planter, where new varieties of cotton may be produced and foreign varieties tested. I would also commend to each individual planter the necessity of a constant regard to this principle of selection in the planting of every crop he may attempt to cultivate.

"I desire also to call your attention to the importance of a system of co-operation among planters for the destruction of the cotton caterpillar when it first makes its appearance, either as a caterpillar or in its perfect state. While their numbers are few, any expense necessary for their extirpation would be a profitable outlay; when they swarm by millions in every field their presence is disheartening, and their destruction impossible.

"Let these considerations be regarded with intelligent labour and a personal supervision by the observant planter, and you may defy the competition of the world, produce a fibre unsurpassed, and realize a profit ample for any want and satisfying every requirement of luxury.

"In such views of progress I personally feel a deep and untiring interest. To assist in forwarding them you may command my constant endeavours as Commissioner of Agriculture, and co-operation and aid so far as the limited means at command may permit. The magnitude of the interests involved, and the effective manner in which the Department may advance them, lead me to believe that larger appropriations by Congress will hereafter permit wider and deeper usefulness, and that while hundreds of millions are given to railroads, a mere moiety at least may be accorded to advance the progress of agriculture. This Department now consists of divisions of statistics, agricultural chemistry, botany (to which is attached an herbarium), natural history, and practical horticulture.

"The first is the office of publication, from which are issued the annual report of nearly a quarter of a million of volumes, and a monthly report of 25,000 copies embodying official data from thousands of correspondents and nearly every county in the Union.

"In connection with a museum of natural history as allied to agriculture, is an economic collection exhibiting the processes of manufacture of the raw products of agricultural industry, in which

the textile arts, the making of sugars and dyes, and the utilization and extension of the primitive products of the earth are illustrated and described.

"The experimental garden, to which has lately been added an arboretum, is a theatre of active and intelligent effort, including the test and propagation of exotic fruits for your own favoured section, and the introduction of new and promising plants suited to every climate.

"The chemical section of the Department is occupied with the examination of the natural sources of agricultural wealth in mineral deposits. The knowledge of the composition and food of plants is being increased by scientific investigation. A series of analysis of cereal grains is contemplated for the purpose of determining the amount of influence which the latitude, soil, and climate of different localities exert upon the growth of our food plants. A collection of specimens representing our agricultural and economic geology and mineralogy will afford a valuable display of the rock strata of the whole country, and serve to complete the efficiency of this division.

"The library of the Department, though not extensive, is receiving large additions by purchase and exchange with numerous scientific and agricultural societies in Europe, Asia, Africa, and even the Islands of the Pacific.

"A system of exchange of seeds and plants is in operation, embracing societies, industrial colleges, and botanical gardens throughout the world. An extensive correspondence is conducted, embracing nearly the entire country, and the whole range of practical agriculture. All these parts of our organization are working harmoniously, and I hope in some degree effectively, and all are labouring for the advancement by equal steps of every section and every rural interest in our broad land; and in the coming general prosperity and universal progress I hope and pray your favoured State may have its full and generous share."

COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Memorial to the "Cotton Supply Association of Manchester," England, and to the "National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters" of the United States, and through these Associations, to the Cotton Spinners of Europe and America:

WE, a special Committee from the Commercial Convention now sitting in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, as memorialists, represent that we are closely connected with the cotton trade now carried on between Great Britain and America, and deeply interested in all that relates to the progress, prosperity, and commerce of both countries.

The extensive mercantile relations existing between the two countries, which are every year increasing in magnitude, and importance, render it highly expedient and desirable in the opinion of your memorialists that more accurate information be given respecting the condition and advantages now afforded for increasing future "cotton supply" in the United States, inasmuch as great interest is now being manifested by the cotton spinners, both of Europe and America, respecting a sufficient supply of the "raw material" at a cheaper price and in greater quantity.

On the 2nd March 1869, the memorials of the "Cotton Supply Association," the "Cotton Spinners' Association," and the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, England, to the Duke of Argyll, the principal Secretary of State for India in Council, urged a special Cotton Bureau for India, inasmuch as they looked to that country for relief in case of failure of supply from America.

The report of the Cotton Supply Association says: "There appears to be little probability that the production of cotton in America will, for many years to come, be adequate to the requirements of this and other countries; your memorialists, therefore, believe that India is the great source to which they must look for enlarged supplies that are so urgently needed," &c.

Though we hail with pleasure any exertions to increase the supply of cotton in India and all other countries, we can but think that to the Southern States of America, at last, must we look for any permanent increase in the supply of the "raw material." In East India, Egypt, Algeria, and the Levant, as in Brazil, Peru, and the West Indies, there are many difficulties attendant upon any permanent increase in the future growth of cotton, and in furnishing such cotton at a cheaper price, in sufficient quantity to supply the wants of the world.

Can these countries grow cotton at a cost of six pence per pound? If they cannot, then are they unable to compete with the United States.

East India.

In East India the difficulty of obtaining any tenure to the soil; the rude and insufficient means of transportation; the tropical nature of the climate, deluging the land for one-half the year with rain, and parching it with drought the other half, stamp it as a clime but poorly suited to the growth of a plant requiring so long and so regular a supply of moisture to mature its fruit—all of which make against any speedy increase in the supply of cotton from that country. Out of 16,000,000 acres annually appropriated to cotton-growing, the largest yield for exportation was in 1866 (when stimulated by high prices), and did reach 1,840,618 bales—decreasing in 1867 to

1,508,903 bales, and in 1868 to 1,420,576 bales—averaging three hundred and forty-seven pounds. In the District of Orissa and in Eastern Bengal, when the large crop of 1866 was made, over 1,350,000 souls perished from starvation, produced from putting in cotton on lands that should have been appropriated to breadstuffs. It is now predicted that the cotton crop of East India will still further be reduced the present year—declining, perhaps, to 1,250,000 bales.

Egypt, Turkey, Smyrna, Greece, &c.

In Egypt, a more strict system of irrigation is adhered to, and the heavy expenditures for canal dues, steam machinery and English coal for fuel, to raise water from the Nile, with the high price of cotton lands, joined to onerous taxes exacted by the Government, will discourage, to a great degree, any further increase in cotton supply. Besides, in 1865, when a large attempt at cotton-growing was made, some 350,000 of the population of Egypt perished from actual starvation. The yield that year, 1864-65, was 404,411 bales, and since that time has never been attained. Only 193,035 bales were imported into Great Britain the past year, averaging 500 pounds each.

Though the Viceroy of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey have both been recently memorialized by the "Manchester Cotton Supply Association," respecting the future growth of larger crops of cotton throughout their dominions, the yield has not increased to any extent in Egypt, and both Turkey and Greece together only exported the past year into Liverpool 12,623 bales of cotton.

Smyrna cut down her fig and fruit trees in 1864 for the purpose of growing cotton, but has now abandoned it, while the rest of the Levant, except for domestic purposes, has given it up altogether.

Brazil, Peru, and West Indies.

South America is steadily increasing in the production of cotton, but so slowly it does not amount to much. The past year the yield was 180,000 bales more than in the year 1867. But, as the bales in Brazil only average 155 pounds, and those in the West Indies, and Peru only 110 pounds, the actual increase for the whole of South America and the West Indies, reduced to the American standard of 500 pounds each, does not amount to over 65,000 bales of cotton for the past year. This increase, however, in South America, does not atone to the cotton world for the decrease in East India the past year, which amounts to 88,327 bales, and compared with 1866, to 420,072 bales, and not as many pounds of raw cotton were imported into Great Britain in 1868 as during the year 1866.

Brazil and Peru are dependent almost solely on irrigation for the production of their cotton crops. The Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, and Santos cottons, so favourably known in the European markets,

are produced by damming up the "rigollettas," or rivulets of melted snow that come from the Cordilleras, and thus, during the summer months, furnishing means of irrigation, so necessary in that arid climate to the maturity of the cotton plant. But for the terraces and irrigating canals of Peru, which convey the melted snows from the Andes, she could not grow cotton at all—and even now her crop is very small, for that imported into Liverpool the past year amounted only to 58,911 bags, of 180 pounds—equivalent to a little over 21,000 bales of 500 pounds each. While that of Brazil, although it amounts to 629,502 bales, of 155 pounds each, when reduced to 500 pounds bales, amounts only to a little over 195,000 bags.

Comparative Value of American Cottons.

But America is the home of the cotton plant, and the Southern States of America the only country where cotton can be produced successfully and regularly without resorting to the artificial means of irrigation. It is to those States that the trade must then look to furnish the deficiency in "cotton supply" for the world.

American cottons are of more general utility both for warp and woof, than those of other countries. In Europe, they are used almost exclusively for warp, while the filling is of India or some other less costly cotton. The world, therefore, requires not only a large supply, and a cheap supply, of cotton, but a supply of a peculiar kind and quality.

There are, properly speaking, now in use three kinds or classes of cotton:

1st. The "Sea Island," or long staple cottons, grown principally on the coasts of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. Of this denomination of cotton, comparatively, the consumption is small.

2nd. The medium long staple cottons of American growth, denominated in Liverpool, "Uplands," and "New Orleans;" in the United States, known as "New Orleans, Texas, Mobile, Savanah, Charleston, and Memphis cotton." It is stated that, prior to the war, nine bags of American cotton was used to one bag of all other descriptions put together. The American cottons are used almost entirely in European factories for warp, while the woof or filling is of other less costly grades. For the warp or extended threads, strength and length of fibre is especially required; while for the weft or transverse threads of the loom, softness and fulness are the chief requisities. No other cotton is better adapted as to strength and length, either to spin into the higher numbers or to sustain the tension and friction to which the threads are exposed in the loom.

3*rd*. The short staple cotton—used almost exclusively for weft or filling. It is drier, "fuzzier," more like rough wool, and principally grown in India.

It is, therefore, seen that while the cotton spinners of Europe require only to a limited extent the first and third classes of raw cotton, *viz.* Sea Island and India cottons, of the second class, or medium staple cottons of American growth, they need and can consume an almost unlimited supply.

It is the insufficient supply and the high price of American cotton that has driven English manufacturers upon the short stapled native article of India, called "Surat." But so beautifully have the manufacturers reduced the system of mixing the two in the fabrics, that the more American cotton manufactured in England, the greater will be the necessity for Surat cotton; and the less American cotton that is passed through British looms, the smaller will be the quantity of Surat taken.

It must, therefore, be borne in mind that the great desideratum now for Europe is not simply one of more cotton, but more cotton and at a cheaper price of the character and quality of that grown in the Southern States of America.

If India were to send to Great Britain three millions of bales of cotton in place of the fifteen hundred thousand she now furnishes, the desideratum would not be supplied—and she would still be almost as dependent on America as ever. She cannot grow the needed character of cotton, and the growth of British India must continue to command attention only when better descriptions cannot be obtained.

Although several quarters of the world supply the long staple—and India furnishes enormous quantities of the short staple—the United States of America have hitherto produced the medium and most necessary kinds, and unless American production can be stimulated and increased, the cotton trade of the world must suffer to an enormous extent.

Consumption of England and America.

The cotton interests of Europe and America alone require an annual supply of over 6,000,000 of bales of cotton to keep their machinery moving, whereas the actual available production of the world will not amount the present year to 5,000,000 bales.

Granting that East India and the United States may make full average crops of cotton, the most favourable production cannot supply the deficiency.

Say for the crop of the cotton year 1869:	Bales.
East India, more than last year	1,500,000
Egypt	230,000
Turkey, Levant, &c., ...	12,500
Brazil, Peru, and West Indies, same as last year	707,500
United States, more than last year	2,500,000
All other sources...	50,000
Making a liberal estimate of	5,000,000

for the production of the world, while the consumption is over 6,000,000, leaving the apparent deficit in supply in the "raw material" over 1,000,000 bales of cotton, at the end of the present year.

Available Production of the World.

The cotton crop of the world does not now amount to four millions of bales, averaging 500 pounds, and exclusive of the United States, the available production of the globe does not much exceed eighteen hundred thousand bales of the same average.

How to supply this deficit is the question, and how to supply it with the needed character of cotton.

From the census of 1860 it is ascertained that the cotton crop of the United States for the year 1859-60 amounted to five millions one hundred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred and forty-four bales of 400 pounds each. The same crop, if reduced to bales of 500 pounds each, shows a yield for that cotton year of forty-one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty bales—a larger quantity of cotton than is now produced on the globe. Since 1861 the largest yield was that of the past year, amounting to twenty-four hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and ninety-three bales of cotton.

We have the same soil, the same peculiar climate, influenced by the Gulf Stream, causing a regular system of irrigation from the clouds wafted from the bosom of the Southern seas, and producing the moisture and heat so requisite during the summer months to the health and vitality of the cotton plant. All the natural advantages possessed by the Southern States for the culture of their principal staple remain. But we want labour, and with an abundance of labour the increase of cotton would not only be commensurate with the wants of the world, but the cost of production as the increase progressed would be lessened by an unerring law governing all trade.

At present it is estimated that nearly one-half of the cleared lands of the South are uncultivated for want of labour, and, therefore, the cost at which labour is now acquired, and cotton produced, is disproportionately dear.

Area of Southern Cotton States, &c.

The area of the ten largest cotton-growing States—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee—is six hundred and sixty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-six square miles, or four hundred and twenty-six millions three hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and forty acres. If we add Missouri and Virginia, we embrace a territory of over eight hundred thousand square miles—almost as

large as the aggregate area of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, and Italy. The single cotton State of Texas is larger than either Great Britain, France, Prussia, or Italy, and nearly equal in area to the Austrian Empire. South-Eastern Missouri might, with great propriety, be entered in the list, as the Bureau of Statistics at Washington now report nearly as large an average yield per acre from that State as any other, thereby confirming the theory that the "Isothermal lines," or lines of equal heat do not correspond with the parallels of latitude, but diverge from given points on the Atlantic seaboard, in a north-westwardly direction, demonstrating the fact that Columbia, in South Carolina, is not much warmer, if any, than New Madrid in South-Eastern Missouri, though two degrees farther south.

In confirmation of these scientific observations, the experience of a few years past has shown that Tennessee, which was formerly scarcely considered a Cotton State, now ranks high among the cotton-producing and third among the cotton-receiving States; and that lands lying along the northern edge of the cotton belt produce sure and steady crops, being less liable to the "cotton worm" and the "rot," although the product per acre is not so much as further south.

Production to be stimulated.

From a region, then, of such vast extent, what might we not expect if there were union of effort amongst those interested, to stimulate a larger production? Practically, there is no limit to the cotton production of these States.

If the cotton spinners of the United States of America, whose interests are identified with the cotton planters, who have been favouring railway and wild land speculations in the far West, instead of turning the tide of immigration to the open fields of the South, would now pursue a contrary course and lend us their aid, the production of the "raw material" could soon be increased. If the "National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters" of the United States would direct public attention to the subject, it would materially assist us.

If the "Cotton Supply Association" and the "Cotton Spinners' Association," of Manchester, England, would induce a surplus portion of the population of Great Britain and Europe to come among us and assist in cultivating our unoccupied cotton lands, then would Lancashire be greatly benefited and saved the fears of future "cotton famines," with the certainty of being furnished the "raw material" at a cheaper price that it can be produced in any other quarter of the globe.

The planters and the ryots of India will not grow cotton except stimulated by high prices. The imperfect system of irrigation, the

constant deterioration of exotic or American cotton seed, necessitating large outlays annually for their importation, the poor means of transportation, and the great difficulty of obtaining breadstuffs in the interior of that remote country, will deter them from risking it and increasing the production to much extent, unless they are paid remunerative prices.

The lands of Egypt are too valuable and the cultivation of the "great staple" attended with too much expense, to grow cotton to any extent at a less price than twelve to fifteen pence per pound. The lands along the banks of the Nile, suited to cotton growing, all command from twenty to forty pounds sterling (£100 to £200 in gold) per acre. Besides, the arable land in Egypt is confined to a very narrow strip along both banks of the Nile, most of which must continue to be cultivated in cereals for the support of its already overcrowded population. The remainder of the country is but a desert of burning, moving sand—the sport of the simoon and the home of the sirocco.

Tennessee, Levees, &c.

We stand to-day upon the soil of a Cotton State worth more to the world than the whole of South America and the West Indies. The State of Tennessee is credited in the last annual Cotton Statement with three hundred and seventy-four thousand eight hundred and sixty bales of cotton, averaging over 443 pounds per bale.

The production of Brazil, reduced to the same standard of 443 pounds per bale, would give a yield the past cotton year of 220,256 bales; Peru, 24,827 bales, and the West Indies, 8,382 bales, making total crop for exportation, 253,477 bales from South America and West Indies. Not more than was received by the city of Memphis the past season; for Memphis received the past cotton year 253,207 bales, and so far this season has already received over 245,000 bales of cotton.

The Yazoo basin, in the State of Mississippi, lying immediately South of Tennessee, bounded on the west by the Mississippi River, and on the south and on the east by the Yazoo, Tallahatchie, and Coldwater Rivers, covers an area of nearly four millions of acres, and is worth more as a cotton country to the world than the whole of Egypt. From the Tennessee line to the mouth of the Yazoo, not a stream enters the Mississippi River for 350 miles, possessing, in this respect, superior physical advantages for easy and safe protection to any other portion of the Mississippi Valley.

In 1860 the State of Mississippi produced 1,202,507 bales of cotton; and it is estimated that of this amount nearly one-fourth was produced in the delta of the Yazoo. Here was the widest portion of the inland sea which once occupied the lower valley of the Missis-

sippi. Its exceeding fatness is Nile-like, without the aridity of Egypt. Its soil resembles, in fineness, the silt of the ocean's bed, and is enriched by the opulence of the sea and the munificence of the land in the dead organisms of former prolific and vigorous life, which furnish in abundance the lime and potash and other elements which cotton requires. It is the most fertile and productive cotton domain on this continent, and Congress should, as an act of justice to the cotton-spinners of the North, and to the cotton-growers of the South, repair at least the "Yazoo Pass," and the portion of the levees that were destroyed for military purposes during the late civil war. With the levees up and secure from inundation, the successful cultivation of the Yazoo delta would alone secure annually an addition to the American cotton crop of 1,000,000 bales.

Cheap Cotton.—Improved Cultivation, &c.

Cheap cotton, then, and in sufficient supply, is what the world requires and must have. Lancashire and the continent of Europe must obtain cheaper cotton, or their mills must stop. For the past two years they have paid for "American middlings" and "fair Egyptians" an average over ten pence per pound; and many mills are now closed, or working on "short time," in consequence of the continued high price of raw cotton.

With our levees up, the freedman would seek the alluvial lands of the Mississippi Valley, finding there a better reward for his labour. The climate agrees with him, and he with the climate. With an intelligent white immigration settling upon the "uplands" of the Cotton States; with smaller farms and improved seeds; with deep ploughing, commercial manures, and enlightened system of cultivation—using all the appliances of improved husbandry, and employing every available means to render the soil increasingly productive, we could easily extend the yield of the Southern cotton crops again to five millions, in place of two million five hundred thousand bales.

It is estimated that Georgia alone, the present year, has consumed over twenty thousand tons of commercial manures in guanos and phosphates, in improving her cotton lands. The product is doubled by it, the cultivation of one-half the area is saved, and the labourer has time to devote to the cereals and fruits, making life on a cotton plantation more agreeable to the habits and tastes of the white man. This revolution has been inaugurated by David Dickson, Esq., of Sparta, Georgia, who last year invested thirteen thousand dollars in commercial manures with great profit, and who, in the midst of his extensive operations, has found time, by judicious selections and crosses, to introduce the best cotton seed in America.

We commend this system to the attention of the cotton trade, because they can savely advise immigrants to come to the healthy and well-watered "uplands" of the South, with a fair prospect of growing

cotton successfully, without the constant drudgery which was once thought necessary to its production, and at the same time surrounding their little habitations with the luxuries and comforts which they have been accustomed to in their Northern and European homes. For, although necessity may compel the introduction of labourers from the half-civilized Pagan races of the earth, we confess we have a strong preference for those of a higher stamp, and who will ultimately make good citizens, merged into our population.

Condition of Labour, &c.

There is a great mistake generally made in regard to the amount of labour now employed in the cultivation of cotton. When the emancipation occurred, the planters made great efforts to associate the labourers together on their large plantations, but the system has completely broken down and given place to the "squad system," where from two to eight hands only work together, in many instances a single family. The "squad system" on large plantations is much less productive than the old system of "associated labour," as there is no concert of action and fair division of labour, according to the recognized laws of political economy.

The freedman is unambitious of accumulation, but shows great anxiety to have his little home, with his horse, cow, and hogs separate and apart from others. Therefore, he strenuously insists on a full grain crop for subsistence of his family and stock, and only a moderate cotton crop. On a majority of the plantations, in projecting the cotton crop, the freed women are entirely ignored, and are left to attend to the household, and the garden, except when the season is very difficult, when they give some assistance to their husbands and fathers in the cultivation, and also occasionally in the gathering of the crop. This fact in itself is sufficient to account in no small degree for the disappearance of a large proportion of the efficient labour once directed specially to the production of cotton. Perhaps it is more potent in this direction than the loss by death in the negro population during the late war, now variously estimated from five hundred thousand to one million of souls. The labour most efficient and now most to be depended on, is that of the older negroes, whose habits of industry have been confirmed. The young negroes, growing up since the war are generally idle, fond of pleasure, impatient of the control of their parents, and do not give promise of much usefulness.

The total number of slaves in all the American States and territories, according to the census of 1850, was three million nine hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty. The ten cotton-growing States, however, contained but three million and thirty thousand two hundred and forty-five. Of this number not twelve hundred thousand were cultivators of our "great staple." The remainder, less the men and women who were too old, and the children

who were too young, being employed in other kinds of agriculture, in mechanical pursuits, and as house servants. It would be safe to say that not over half this number (six hundred thousand freedmen) are now employed in the cultivation of cotton. What proportion of white labour is so employed is hard to conjecture; but even estimating it as high as 200,000, that with the labour of the freedmen, at the high average of three bales to the hand, would not give an annual yield of over 2,400,000 bales of cotton.

It may be that the estimate of 600,000 freedmen now employed in the cultivation of cotton is too small, and the lessening of the cotton crop may be owing in some degree to the fact that less cotton per head is planted, and more grain since the war. But it is quite apparent that if the amount of white labour now engaged in the cultivation of cotton does not amount to one-fourth, it is certainly on the increase, stimulated by present remunerative prices.

Over-estimating Cotton Production, &c.

Another mistake generally made, is in over-estimating the cotton yield per acre of the United States. It requires three acres on an average to make one bale of cotton, and only in a few instances does the census record a larger yield.

In 1860, in the parish of Tensas, in Louisiana, and in San Augustine country, Texas, a bale of cotton was made to the acre—weighing four hundred pounds. In East India, the average yield from indigenous or native seed, is one bale for nine acres; but since the introduction of exotic, or American seed, the yield per acre has been greatly improved.

No material increase in the production of cotton can be expected from the Southern States, unless our supply of labour is increased by immigration.

Notwithstanding the remarks of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who recently in the Town Hall, Manchester, assured the people of Lancashire, that "when free labour becomes to be properly developed and organized," Manchester would rejoice, not only in four or five, but in a few years, in six or seven millions of bales from America; we are forced to the conclusion that the average yield of the Southern cotton crops, with the present labour system, cannot exceed 2,500,000. Could we grow 3,000,000 it could not be picked out and saved. His hearers, the English people, have had some experience in "developing and organizing free labour" in their West India possessions for nearly a generation, and they are better judges than that distinguished diplomatist, whose experience extends only over the past three years. Such remarks clearly show what errors men of distinguished abilities fall into, when they leave the sphere in which they usually revolve, and venture to give opinions on subjects of which they have no practical information.

So far from looking for any speedy increase in the cotton crops of the United States, we fear, on the other hand, that labour in cotton

culture is fast diminishing. It is from three causes: emigration from the cotton fields to the towns and cities, the deaths on the plantations, and the retiring of women from cotton-growing. Nothing but the free use of fertilizers, and the best success in cultivating the land planted, can keep the average cotton yield with the present labour, up to two and a half millions of bales. The picking power—the quantity that can be picked—is the limit of our capacity in producing cotton; and, even if the present labour could produce more, we could not save more. We do not think the deterioration of the negro labour will subside here so low as it has done in the British West Indies, on account of the climate of the Southern States being more rigorous, demanding more clothing, and the absence of indigenous and tropical fruits, on which they are fed so largely there. This fact will create a necessity on the part of these inoffensive and easily contented people, for a larger amount of work to secure their subsistence. But for this difference the results in both countries would be identically the same.

Emigration, &c.

Improved lands can now be had in any of the Cotton States at prices varying from one to five pounds sterling—five to twenty-five dollars—per acre, and farming utensils and work stock can be purchased at fair prices. The great aversion that proprietors formerly had to the subdivision of their plantations is now rapidly giving way, and lands can now be purchased or leased in convenient lots of any size. Whilst we candidly admit that there is a great aversion in the Southern mind to political adventurers, who come into our midst for the sole purpose of foisting themselves into office, we can ensure immigrants (no matter from what quarter they may come), who are honest and industrious men who come to seek homes among us, and to add to the wealth and prosperity of the country, that they will meet everywhere with a friendly and most hearty welcome.

With the many inducements now presented to purchase cheap, healthful lands and comfortable homes, in a country possessing natural advantages unequalled in any other portion of the cotton world, does it not behove the cotton trade, both of Europe and America, to direct public attention and immigration to us, and aid us in working our unoccupied cotton fields? By so doing, they would indirectly benefit themselves and very materially aid us. Every variety of climate and soil is presented in the cotton belt, stretching from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, and from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico.

The sun of heaven shines not on a land more varied in soil, climate and production, or better fitted for the habitation of man.

In consideration of all these advantages, your memorialists ask that the influence of your Associations be exerted in directing intending emigrants to these States, believing them to be the best cotton-producing districts on the globe, and that with requisite labour

there is no limit, practically, to their facilities for the production of raw cotton, and that, too, at the comparatively low figure of six pence per pound.

ROBERT T. SAUNDERS,
Of Memphis, Tennessee, Chairman.

Note.—In this memorial the average of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association for American cotton, is adopted, *viz.*, 413 pounds per bale. Memphis cotton is much heavier, 475 pounds per bale being the average the past season, as shown from the books of Bronson, Bayliss & Co., Cotton Brokers at Memphis, Tennessee.

Synopsis of returns from Cotton Mills, June 30, 1869.

STATE.	Mills.	Spindles.	Average Yarn.	Cotton Spun. POUNDS.	Average per Spindle.	Cotton otherwise used. POUNDS.
Maine	22	4,43,800	24⅜	28,838,608	65·	.....
New Hampshire	49	734,460	25⅞	48,089,439	65·46	1,389,700
Vermont	16	28,038	29½	1,281,125	45·69	953,500
Massachusetts .	153	2,395,050	27½	138,678,644	57·90	197,000
Rhode Island ...	126	1,082,376	35¼	51,938,373	47·06	.....
Connecticut ...	85	553,516	29	32,240,120	58·30	642,500
New York	91	462,678	31⅞	23,656,044	55·41	4,125,000
New Jersey ...	30	175,042	32⅜	10,767,600	61·51	.....
Pennsylvania ...	83	399,082	17⅛	35,907,531	90·	3,226,500
Delaware.....	9	48,892	21	3,288,280	67·46	.....
Maryland	18	82,970	11½	16,609,308	200·	.....
Ohio.....	5	22,834	13	3,170,000	138·82	600,000
Indiana	1	10,800	14	1,493,061	138·26	.....
Illinois.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	126,500
Missouri	4	13,436	10	2,475,000	184·21	.....
	693	6,452,974	27½	398,433,133	61·46	11,260,700
Virginia	10	36,060	15⅞	4,010,000	111·18	
North Carolina .	20	27,369	10¾	4,147,000	151·37	
South Carolina .	6	31,588	13⅜	4,174,100	132·14	
Georgia	32	89,182	11¼	14,699,350	165·16	
Alabama	8	25,196	17	2,820,596	112·	
Mississippi	6	8,752	9	1,457,000	166·48	
Texas	4	8,528	9½	1,372,104	160·90	
Arkansas.....	2	924	8⅝	258,400	268·83	
Tennessee	10	13,720	10	1,847,200	134·	
Kentucky	3	6,264	10	1,075,000	171·62	
	101	247,583	12⅝	35,860,750	144·60	
Recapitulation.						
Northern States.	693	6,452,974	27⅜	398,433,133	61·46	11,260,700
Southern States.	101	247,583	12⅝	35,860,750	144·60	.....
Total	794	6,700,557	27¼	431,293,883	64·82	11,260,700

STATISTICS OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

At the Annual Meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association, held in New York, June 30th, 1869, the Statistical Report embraced Returns from seven hundred and ninety-four cotton-mills, having over ninety-nine per cent. of all the spinning machinery in the country. The details and results of the statistics thus obtained appear in the published proceedings of that meeting. We here repeat the statement then made of the Home consumption of cotton, North and South, for the year 1867-68, and have, for the greater facility of comparison, changed the quantities from pounds to bales of four hundred and sixty-six pounds each, that being the actual average, as shown by the Table of Weights appended to this Report:—

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1868.

	Mills.	Spindles.	Bales of Cotton used for spinning.
Northern Mills.			
Mills returned	693	6,452,974	855,007
Mills estimated	43	50,000	6,833
	736	6,502,974	861,840
Southern Mills.			
Mills returned	101	247,583	76,955
Mills estimated	7	13,000	4,430
	108	260,583	81,385
Used in Mills otherwise than for Spinning.			
Quantity returned	.....	.....	24,165
Quantity estimated	.....	.....	30,043
Total.....	844	6,763,557	54,208
Aggregate	.....	.....	997,433
Deduct for exceptional cases in which the quantity reported was the consuming capacity, and not the actual consumption	.....	.....	31,767
Actual Home consumption, North and South, 1867-68	.....	.....	965,666

Synopsis of new Returns to October 1, 1869.

STATE.	Mills.	Spindles.	Yarn.	Cotton spun.	Average per spindle.	Otherwise used.
Maine	19	490,424	23⅜	25,090,047	51·20	.....
New Hampshire	43	745,930	26	39,394,541	52·81	688,431
Vermont	11	22,168	30½	1,071,867	48·73	112,534
Massachusetts	143	2,360,025	28⅛	124,298,128	52·54	168,674
Rhode Island	89	903,681	33⅜	36,593,689	40·39	375,000
Connecticut	73	514,549	30	25,559,591	49·67	267,820
New York	43	430,911	32½	18,791,162	42·71	749,500
New Jersey	17	136,002	30¼	5,328,718	39·18	.....
Pennsylvania	50	271,916	19	18,725,056	68·85	457,909
Delaware	7	35,108	20⅛	1,986,886	56·60	.....
Maryland	8	33,802	12⅝	4,994,237	147·75	.....
Ohio	3	13,270	10¾	1,648,608	124·24	100,000
Indiana	1	10,800	14	1,407,908	134·07	.....
Illinois	2	460	27	27,882	60·61	126,500
Missouri	3	12,064	11½	1,793,644	148·68	.....
North	512	5,999,140	28½	306,751,964	51·13	3,038,368
Virginia	7	27,148	14½	2,263,168	83·80	.....
North Carolina	15	20,743	12⅝	2,486,741	120·13	.....
South Carolina	5	29,084	12½	3,582,595	123·54	.....
Georgia	26	73,556	12¼	9,909,947	133·92	.....
Alabama	8	27,354	15½	2,460,738	89·94	.....
Mississippi	3	3,332	8⅜	242,000	72·63	.....
Texas	2	1,716	9⅜	209,300	121·97	.....
Arkansas	1	516	10	95,363	184·81	.....
Tennessee	7	9,800	11⅛	735,071	75·	.....
Kentucky	2	4,500	9	788,795	175·29	.....
South	76	197,759	12¾	22,773,718	115·02	.....

Recapitulation.

North	512	5,999,140	28½	306,751,964	51·13	3,038,368
South	76	197,759	12¾	22,773,718	115·02	.....
TOTAL	588	6,196,899	28	329,525,682	53·17	3,038,368

The mills embraced in last year's Report that are not now reported were generally of small capacity, having in the aggregate only 678,689 spindles.

The Returns from five hundred and eighty-one mills last year and this year compare as follows :—

	Pounds.
Five hundred and six Northern mills, which, for 1867-68, reported 5,827,947 spindles, consuming	331,559,311
Report for 1868-69, 5,977,684 spindles, consuming	305,484,085
Showing a falling off of 7·85 per cent., or...	26,075,226
Seventy-five Southern mills, which for 1867-68 reported 195,921 spindles, consuming	27,390,108
Report for 1868-69, 195,659 spindles consuming...	22,678,718
Showing a falling off of 17·20 per cent., or ...	4,711,390
Together, 581 mills, which in 1867-68 reported 6,023,868 spindles, consuming	358,949,419
Report for 1868-69, 6,173,343 spindles consuming..	328,162,803
Showing a falling off of 8·57 per cent., or ...	30,786,616
These 581 mills, reported for 1867-68, as cotton used otherwise than for spinning	4,705,600
And report for 1868-69	2,761,876
Showing a falling off of 41·30 per cent., or ...	1,943,124

It is fair to assume that a ratio afforded by Returns from ninety per cent. of the spindles reporting last year, and eighty-nine per cent. of all in the United States, taken as they come, will be a just and true ratio for the whole manufacturing power in the comparison of the last and the preceding year's work. It is, therefore, applied to all the mills reported and unreported in the following Statement of the Home consumption in the mills, North and South, for the year 1868-69, reckoned as last year, in bales of 466 pounds each:—

	Mills.	Spindles.	Bales used for spinning.
North..	736	6,670,346	767,512
South	108	260,000	64,998
Used in Mills, but not for spinning ...	...	.....	31,744
Total (1868-69)	844	6,930,346	864,254
Against (1867-68)	844	6,763,557	965,666
Showing a reduction in Northern mills for spinning	...	.....	65,448
Showing a reduction in Southern mills for spinning	...	.....	13,500
Showing a reduction in Cotton otherwise used	...	.....	22,464
Total.....	...	.....	1,101,412

As the result of inquiries concerning the average weight of bales it was found that in the Returns from the Northern mills a bale averaged $465\frac{7}{8}$ pounds; in invoices from Southern markets $466\frac{1}{2}$; in Liverpool 465; in Boston invoices, $473\frac{1}{2}$. The following averages are obtained from local markets :—

	Bales.	Average.	Pounds.
New Orleans and Texas	943,022	463	436,619,186
Mobile	230,726	497	114,670,822
Savannah	357,253	475	169,695,175
Memphis and vicinity	344,545	472	162,625,240
Charleston	198,943	440	87,534,920
Nashville, &c. (inland)	131,000	460	60,260,000
Virginia and North Carolina	65,420	425	27,803,500
Total	2,270,909	466·8	1,059,208,843

APPENDIX D.

PAVING THE COTTON GREEN.

No. 174 of 1869.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

16*th July* 1869.

To Colonel M. K. KENNEDY, R.E.,

Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of Management of the Chamber of Commerce to call the attention of Government to the state of the piece of reclaimed ground extending nearly from the cross road leading to the Government Cooperage, to the buildings at Colaba in a line with the "Grant Buildings," on the west side of the Colaba Road, known as "the Cotton Green."

From the beginning of November till the middle of June, this space is covered with bales of cotton, for the most part seeking for a market.

At the busiest period of the season, when almost every available space is occupied, the roadways for carts become such a complete mass of loose sand that carts bringing cotton to the green, or taking cotton from the green to the screws, or elsewhere, can hardly get along, and the traffic is impeded to a degree that occasions serious inconvenience.

The loose dry sand, which blows about in clouds occasionally, also gets into the cotton, and loss is thus caused thereby.

The Committee beg respectfully to suggest that the Cotton Green should be metalled or paved in such a manner as would have the effect of removing the grounds of complaint from the causes above mentioned.

I am further directed to point out that at present there is no shelter provided for merchants or their assistants, when they go to the Cotton Green to select cotton.

The Committee are respectfully of opinion, that if a shed, with eaves on either side, to give protection from the sun, about 200 feet

long and 20 to 25 feet in width from post to post, were erected on the Green near the gates at Colaba, alongside and near to the road leading to Colaba, it would afford very suitable means for examining and sampling cotton, without exposing those engaged in the work to the glare and dust which, under existing circumstances, cause so much inconvenience and discomfort.

From information laid before the Chamber it appears that an annual revenue, considerably exceeding a lakh of rupees, is derived from the fees levied on the cotton bales stacked on the Green during the season.

The Committee, therefore, hope that on financial grounds there will be no difficulty in this matter, and otherwise they respectfully trust the suggestions herein offered may receive the early and favourable consideration of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, with a view to their being carried out as speedily as may be practicable.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Secretary.

No. 79 C. W.—184 OF 1869.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1869.

Letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 16th July 1869.

Calls the attention of Government to the state of the piece of ground known as the "Cotton Green" at Colaba, and suggests its being metalled or paved, and also the erection of a shed alongside the road leading to Colaba, to afford shelter to the merchants or their assistants when examining and sampling cotton.

RESOLUTION.—This letter should be referred to the Superintending Engineer Presidency Division, who should be directed to put himself into communication with the Chamber, and to forward an estimate for carrying out such of these recommendations as may be reasonable.

W. A. BAKER, Captain, R.E.,

Under Secretary to Government.

To The SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

No. 1350 OF 1870.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

From KAHANDAS MANCHARAM, Esq.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

To The SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

SIR,—With reference to former correspondence ending with my letter No. 3670 dated 12th November 1869, I have the honour to send herewith Plan and Estimates, as per margin, and to request you will be so good as to lay the same before the Chamber, and favour me with their opinion as to the suitableness or otherwise of the measures therein proposed to be carried out.

Plan of the Cotton Green at Colaba, showing the proposed roads, and a shed for merchants.
Estimate for the Road amounting to Rs. 29,249.
Ditto for the Shed ditto to Rs. 6,540.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

No. 129 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
12*th May* 1870.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Esq.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant submitting plan and estimate of the roads &c. proposed to be made on the Cotton Green, and requesting the opinion of the Chamber thereon.

In reply I am directed by the Committee of Management to inform you that they consider the measures proposed to be very suitable for the purpose in view, and they trust you will be able to have them carried out before the commencement of the next cotton season.

I am, however, to point out that the place proposed for the shed would be very unsuitable, and that the only place where it could be of any service would be close to the iron gates at the farther end of the Green, and the Committee trust there will be no difficulty in making a change accordingly.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

APPENDIX E.

MEASUREMENT OF COTTON AND OTHER PATENT PRESSED BALES.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PUBLIC OF A NEW SCHEME OF MEASUREMENT OF COTTON AND OTHER PATENT PRESSED BALES.

MEASUREMENT OF COTTON BALES.

It is hereby notified that—in conformity with the scheme for the Measurement of Cotton Bales for shipment by Sailing Vessel or Steamer, recently adopted by the Chamber of Commerce,—Measurers have been appointed at the various Bunders, with the sanction and approval of the Commissioner of Customs, to measure all Cotton Bales that may be offered for measurement under the new scheme, subject to a fee of one quarter anna per bale, to be paid by the shipper at the Custom House along with the usual Export Fee.

A Certificate of Measurement will be given by the Measurer, which is to be sent on board with the Cotton.

Agents of Ships or Steamers, and Shippers, have the right of watching the measurements should they desire to do so.

Shippers who wish to avail of this arrangement should endorse the Customs Export Pass, in the following manner:—

"For Measurement at Bunder, and collection of Measurement Fee.

Bombay, _____ 187 . Signed _____

Measurement Fee on _____ bales levied.....Rs. as. ps.

Signed _____

Measurement Fee Clerk."

By order of the Committee of Management,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 20th May 1870.

Letter of Guarantee to the Chamber, to be responsible for the cost of the Scheme for the monsoon months.

Bombay, 22nd June 1870.

We the undersigned hereby undertake to be responsible to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the extent of the amount subscribed at foot, on the following conditions:—

1*st*. Should the amount of fees cashed by the Chamber from Shippers for the measurement of bales during the next four months from this date be insufficient to pay the salaries of the Public Measurers in the employ of the Chamber during that period, we promise to make up the deficiency in proportion to the amounts we have herein subscribed.

2*nd*. It is understood that we shall in no case be liable for a larger sum than what we have subscribed at foot.

3*rd*. Any measurement fees we may pay individually during the above-mentioned period of four months are to be taken as a reduction of our individual guarantees herein subscribed to the extent of the amount paid to the Chamber in such fees.

4*th*. Should the measurement fees cashed by the Chamber during the next cotton season (say during the eight months ending June 1871) show a surplus beyond working expenses we are to be repaid so far as that surplus will admit, the sums we may have paid to the Chamber under this guarantee.

5*th*. That the fee be raised to half an anna per bale, and the staff of measurers be made as small as possible.

Signatures of Subscribers to the Guarantee fund.	Amount, per mensem, for four months, subscribed under above-mentioned conditions.
Gaddum & Co.	Rs. one hundred.
W. & A. Graham & Co.	,, one hundred.
Pp. Finlay, Clark & Co., J. D. Macalister	,, one hundred.
Pp. Ralli Bros., J. P. Nágroponti.	,, one hundred.
W. Nicol & Co.	,, one hundred.
Pp. Stearns, Hobart & Co., John Y. Lang.	,, one hundred.
Framjee, Sands & Co.	,, one hundred.
Pp. Robinson & Co., H. W. Atkinson.	,, one hundred.

Signatures of Subscribers to the Guarantee fund.	Amount, per mensem, for four months, subscribed under above-mentioned conditions
Pp. Peel, Cassels & Co., W. Bond.	Rs. one hundred.
Pp. Volkart Brothers., O. Nölke.	„ one hundred.
Pp. Knoop & Co., J. B. Bickerdike.	„ one hundred.
Bell, Ventz & Lucius.	„ one hundred.
Pp. George Lockhart & Co., E. Seguer.	„ one hundred.
Jules Siegfried & Co.	„ one hundred.
Martin, Young & Co.	„ one hundred.
G. F. Pim & Co.	„ one hundred.
Rennie, Scovell, & Co.	„ fifty.
Pp. H. Clason & Co., F. A. Welti.	„ one hundred.
Wallace & Co.	„ one hundred.
Finlay, Scott & Co.	„ one hundred.
Blackwell & Co.	„ one hundred.
Pp. Lawrence & Co., G. S. Clay	„ fifty.
Ewart, Latham, & Co.	„ one hundred.
A. C. Gumpert and Co.	„ fifty.
E. Mionnet & Co.	„ one hundred.
Kunkler, Preiswerck, & Co.	„ fifty.
Charles E. Benn, for the London, Asiatic, and American Company Limited	„ one hundred.
David Sassoon & Co.	„ fifty.

Announcement raising the Measurement fee to half anna.

MEASUREMENT OF PATENT BALES.

It is hereby notified, that the Measurement Fee on all Patent Bales of Cotton, Wool, Hemp, and other produce, measured under the scheme of measurement recently adopted as an experiment by the Chamber of Commerce, will, on and after Monday next, the 4th July, be raised from one quarter anna to one half anna per bale, during the monsoon months.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 29th June 1870.

APPENDIX F.

THE UTILIZATION OF THE FIBROUS PLANTS INDIGENOUS TO INDIA.

No. 168 of 1870.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1870.

To The SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, an extract from the proceedings of this Government, No. 167 of this date, regarding a prize offered by the Government of India for the machine best adapted for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark of the Rhea plant or China grass.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

F. R. S. WYLLIE,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

No. 167.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department, dated 19th January 1870.

READ the following Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public), No. 145, dated 11th January 1870:—

NOTIFICATION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Advertisment:—

Advertisement.

1. The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of

Rhea, or China grass, is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labour being great.

2. The demand for the fibre is now large, and no doubt might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.

3. The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included, of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations performed, after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture, to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable and cheap; and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.

4. To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.

5. Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.

6. Arrangements will be made by the Government of India for the supply of carefully dried stems, and specimens of fibre separated from the bark, but subjected to no other process, to mechanical firms and others desirous of competing, on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

7. All machinery, &c., must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to a locality which will be notified hereafter, probably in the North-West Provinces or the Punjab, and there worked under the supervision of their own representatives for a sufficient time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.

8. One year from the date of this advertisement will be allowed for the preparation of the machines, and their transport to the locality named for the competition, and the trials will then be made, and the

decision of the Judge announced. If no invention of sufficient merit is received in the above-named period to obtain the prize offered, the Government will continue to allow machines to be tendered for trial till the end of two years from the same date, after which, or on the award of the prize, the offers herein made will be withdrawn.

By order of the Governor General in Council,
E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.—To be published in the *Government Gazette* in three successive issues.

2. Copies to be also forwarded for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, the Commissioner in Sind, the two Revenue Commissioners, and all Collectors.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—

The COMMISSIONER in SIND,

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER N. D.,

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER S. D.,

All COLLECTORS, INCLUDING SIND, and the FIRST ASSISTANT COLLECTOR in charge PUNCH MAHALS.

The SECRETARY to the CHAMBER of COMMERCE (by letter).

F. R. S. WYLLIE,
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 18 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
1*st February* 1870.

F. R. S. WYLLIE, Esq.,

Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 168 of 1870, dated the 19th ultimo, handing copy of the proceedings of

Government regarding a prize offered by the Government of India for "the machine best adapted for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark of the Rhea plant or China Grass, for which I am directed to tender the acknowledgements of the Committee of Management and to request the favour of your supplying a few copies for distribution should they be available.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

No. 403 of 1870.

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1870.

To The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward for the information of the Chamber of Commerce copy of a communication* (with its accompanying specimens of hemp fibre), from the Superintendent of the Jail at Dharwar, on the subject of the cultivation of the New Zealand hemp plant.

* No. 515 dated 7th January 1870.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
F. R. S. WYLLIE,
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 515 of 1869-70.

Dharwar, 7th January 1870.

From The Superintendent of Jail, Dharwar,
To The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Sir,—In continuation of my letters to your address Nos. 393 and 399, dated 23rd and 25th October 1869, on the subject of the method of utilizing the Aloe plant of this country, I have now the honour

respectfully to lay before Government, a report I have lately received from a gentlemen in New Zealand (who had for sometime previously been in business in Bombay) on the utilization of the Hemp plant grown there.

1. Having little doubt that the day will yet come, when great attention will be paid to the vast numbers of plants now useless because untried, and believing that they will yet form both to individuals and the Indian Government, a great source of wealth, I beg to draw attention to the capabilities of India as a promising field for the cultivation of the New Zealand hemp as far as my present knowledge of the plant goes, and as contained in the following letter from that colony :—

"I received your Indian flax (Aloe fibre); it is not nearly equal in any respect to the Native flax of this Island, a sample of which I enclose, but this is not half the length of the fibre, which measures from 3 to 6 feet in length, and machinery is every day becoming more perfect for cleaning it. I believe if it could be grown in India it would be one of the most profitable products of that rich country. You ought to advise strongly the introduction of it, and give it every chance. At present, even with the rude machinery in use, a fair crop produces 90 lbs. of flax per acre, but then you can only cut it once every 3 years, though still that is enormous, and I am sure if it could grow in India, it could be cut every 18 months. It likes moisture, and thrives amazingly beside the river beds and flat lands. Five tons of leaves produce one ton of clean fibre, and where labour is so cheap as it is with you, enormous profits could be made.

"It is really worthy of the best attention, and do all you can to get it a fair introduction.

"We are now cultivating it on this place, and a mill is being erected at one of the other stations for cleaning and skutching. Until lately the secret of separating and extracting the gummy matter from the fibre was not known, and consequently the ropes, canvas, &c., were liable to rot in a few months, if frequently exposed to wet: that is now fairly got over, and it is useful for all the various articles of manufacture to which hemp is applicable.

"The plant is very like the common Aloe so frequently seen in your district, and in fact all over India. The leaf is generally from 4 to 8 feet long, and about 4 inches broad in average. All the rope we use is made of it, and it makes a very strong serviceable article.

"I enclose a whip lash (No. 1) which the stockmen make for their whip; they clean off the fleshy matter with a knife, and then twist the fibre with their hands.

"I am a little afraid the seed I sent you was not good (it failed in Dharwar on trial); but if it does not come up, I will get some fresh

seed and send it you. The plant flowers only every 3 years, but of course there is always some of it in flower every year.

"I am confident in my own mind that with irrigation, or planting in moist places in India, that it would do well, and it would soon become a profitable investment: where it is once planted, it will do to cut for perhaps hundreds of years, and that but with little trouble, less than that of sugar, coffee, tea, or any other favourite product; and I believe to a more profitable extent than any of them; you have every advantage of cheap labour and good soil, and I believe a climate quite suitable in many parts of India. You have cheaper conveyance by a long way, while we pay 60 shillings per ton cartage for 25 miles for all produce and goods, going or coming.

"I made a little bit of twine (No. 2) out of the fibre, and tied around the sample of raw flax (No. 4), which I enclose: it is so strong that a man could not break it.

"All the specimens which I enclose are not prepared at all; I took a leaf and simply scraped the green fleshy stuff off it, without washing, steeping or anything else. My belief is, that it will become a very valuable article both in India and here, and I think it would pay even better in India, as you have such cheap labour, besides having a climate that would bring it to maturity much faster than in this one.

"I noticed yesterday when out riding a number of flowers coming on the flax, so that I will be able to get you some good fresh seed in the course of a month or two; I find that next season is the one for the general flowering of it, when any amount of seed can be got. It only flowers *universally* every three years.

"I will endeavour to get some canvas made from it for you on the first opportunity. If necessary I could give a complete and minute account of the whole business from the planting of it till it is made into rope, cloth, &c. It must be borne in mind however that the enclosed specimens are not so strong as that made by the machine.

"I learn that 112 bales of this flax sold in London at from £28 to £12 per ton, a great demand for it existing, and coming more into favour every day. India ought to be able to compete with this country easily, and a good honest trial should be given to it, as I firmly believe that a more lucrative business could not be found than flax-growing in India. The soil of India has already been proved to be admirably adapted to the growth of fibre plants."

2. After seeing the above specimens of this flax and the description of its growth and usefulness in New Zealand, I feel convinced that it is well adapted for growth in this country, but I am anxious that the Chamber of Commerce and other mercantile bodies should be fully informed of the advantage to be derived from its culture.

3. While the Aloe Perfoliata of India yields as long and as strong a fibre, New Zealand flax does not seem to contain anything like the amount of watery and useless particles held by the Aloe, and it is therefore much more readily cleaned and adapted to uses.

4. As to its capabilities of growing so well and thriving in parched, rocky, and poor soil like the Aloe Perfoliata, I have no doubt that the thickness of the leaf in the latter and the amount of juices contained in it renders it better able to bear the drought and dry hot winds of India; but this point can only be settled experimentally.

5. The celerity in cleansing this flax has a great advantage over the Aloe, and if it can be used like this latter as an admirable, clean, ornamental hedge and protection to fields, railway embankments, &c., it will be superior to the Aloe.

6. My correspondent notices in his flax manufacture the important point I referred to also in that of Aloe rope &c., viz., the necessity of thorough cleansing of all foreign particles, and so guarding against the chances of its rotting in contact with moisture.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) M. M. MACKENZIE,

Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Dharwar.

(True copy)

F. R. S. WYLLIE,

Acting-Under Secretary to Government.

No. 24 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

21st February 1870.

TO THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

BOMBAY.

SIR,—I have the honour by direction of the Committee of Management of the Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Under Secretary Wyllie's letter No. 402 of 1870 dated 21st ultimo, forwarding for the information of the Chamber copy of a communication from the Superintendent of the Dharwar Jail on the subject of the cultivation of the New Zealand Hemp plant, accompanied with specimens of the hemp fibre.

The communication in question has been read with interest by the Members of Committee. There is no novelty in the information contained in Dr. Mackenzie's letter, as the valuable properties of the New Zealand flax plant (Phormium Tenax) have been long and widely known, and attempts with more or less success have been made to grow it in England and Ireland, and various countries on the continent of Europe. The Committee are unable to give any opinion as to the probability of the New Zealand hemp plant being cultivated successfully in Western India, but as it is a product of great commercial value, they consider that its cultivation is a matter deserving of the attention of Government, and would respectfully suggest that a few experiments should be made from fresh seed procured direct from New Zealand. These experiments might be entrusted to the care of the European gardeners employed in the Cotton Department, and they might be made at comparatively little cost, with the chance of favourable results as regards the naturalization of the plant in this country.

The Committee of the Chamber are however respectfully of opinion that the question of the utilization of some of the numerous fibrous plants indigenous to this part of India is one of prior importance to that of making experiments for the introduction of new ones, and they have learned with satisfaction from various proceedings of Government communicated to the Chamber that this subject has been occupying the attention of His Excellency in Council, as well as that of the Government of India.

Without entering on the general question of the characteristics of the numerous fibrous plants grown in this Presidency, I am directed by the Committee respectfully to call the attention of Government to one or two which might be easily grown to a large extent, and be the means of adding an article of Commerce to the trade of Bombay that might in the course of a few years become as important as any except cotton itself.

The Committee have had submitted to them on various recent occasions specimens of fibre from the aloe plant, from the wild plantain (Musa textilis) and the cultivated plantain, which if produced in quantity would readily find a market in England at prices ranging from £40 to £50 per ton.

The machine used for the extraction of these fibres has been made by a gentleman now in Bombay; it has not been submitted to the Committee, but they have reason to believe it is simple in construction, can be made at a trifling cost, and worked by a common coolie labourer.

Of the fibrous plants above-mentioned, the aloe and the wild plantain grow abundantly in some parts of the Presidency, without cultivation,—with cultivation, these, and the common fruit-bearing

plantain, might be multiplied to any extent; and if a supply of machines of the character referred to were distributed throughout the districts, the cultivators would in a short time be able steadily to supply the merchants in Bombay with an article of Commerce for which the demand would steadily increase every year.

The introduction into the Mofussil of the machine in question would not, it is believed, be attended with any great trouble or cost to Government, the working of it could be easily explained to the ryots through the medium of the Collectors or their immediate subordinates; when the results of its application were once seen and the value of the extracted fibre made known, the ryots would purchase the machines readily enough, as they would perceive that their own interests would be promoted by engaging in the culture of the plants, and the prepration of the fibres.

His Excellency in Council may perhaps not be aware that it is by a rude description of machine in general use amongst the people in the Philippine Islands that the fibre known in Commerce as Manilla hemp is extracted from the wild plantain, or Musa textilis.

The Committee are respectfully of opinion that some scheme for the production of fibres of the character briefly indicated in this letter would be profitable to the cultivators, increase the public revenue, and otherwise be a benefit to the Commerce of this part of India.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Secretary.

No. 2880 of 1870.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th June 1870.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

BOMBAY.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of 21st February last, I am directed to state, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that a small quantity of seed of the New Zealand hemp plant has been obtained from the Government of New Zealand, and will be experimentally sown this monsoon.

2. I am also to state that Government concur in much that the Chamber say relative to the utilization of the fibrous plants indigenous to this Presidency, but that without further information, they

are unable to determine the real value of the machine referred to in para. 6 of your letter under reply. His Excellency in Council will be glad to receive a drawing of it, together with details as to its cost of construction and capabilities of working.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
F. R. S. WYLLIE,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

No. 166 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER COMMERCE,
30th June 1870.

F. R. S. WYLLIE, Esq.,
Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,— I am directed by the Committee of Management of the Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2880, dated 16th instant. In reply I am to state for the information of Government that the Chamber is unable to send any drawing of the machine referred to in my letter of the 21st February last, as the machine in question was not submitted to the Chamber, and the designer of it, Mr. Cruikshank, has now left Bombay.

The Committee are glad to learn that a supply of fresh New Zealand hemp seed has been procured, and that it will be experimentally sown in the course of the present monsoon season.

I have the honour to be &c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

No. 4166 OF 1870.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 29th August 1870.

To The SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, copies of papers as per margin relative to the utilization of the plant known as the "Aloe Perfoliata."

Government Resolutions Nos. 4945 and 4165, dated respectively the 13th November 1869 and 29th August 1870, and their accompaniments.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
A. R. HOSKINS,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 393 of 1869.

To The Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum No. 4409, of 15th October, Revenue Department, requesting me to submit, for the information of Government, an account of the experiments I have carried out in utilizing the plant known as the "Aloe Perfoliata."

2. I now, therefore, have the honour to submit the following remarks bearing on the subject, although I trust it may be borne in mind that the limited extent to which the fibre was used did not arise from any scarcity of the plant, or difficulty in procuring it, but solely from the want of a sufficient number of convicts, and their proportion of guard, to send out of jail to collect, wash and prepare, the fibre, as also from more important duties demanding their attendance within the boundaries of the jail.

3. *Localities.*—This aloe forms almost entirely, or in part, the boundaries and hedges of nearly all the compounds in Dharwar, and some of these are many acres in extent. In and around many of the fields and waste places it springs up and thrives readily without much reference to nature of soil, the most luxuriant growth being often in poor, dry, stony ground. I am informed by the Collector that there are many districts of the Collectorate where it abounds, and the Officers of the Revenue Survey state that it is spread largely over the Mysore Country.

4. *Growth.*—It grows very rapidly, and the leaves from each root number from 20 to 40 : they attain an average height of from 3 to 4½ or 5 feet, the medium growth being best suited for using as fibre. Their breadth is from half to three-fourths a foot at the widest part, and varies from one-fourth to half an inch in thickness. Propagation can be carried most surely by the young plants from the parent root. A healthy plant throws up from its centre every fourth or fifth year a shoot, some 15 or 20 feet in height, bearing white blossoms at the top, and from these also may be procured seeds for propagation, but the difficulty of reaching them, and the greater risk in growing, prevents them superseding the young shoots from the root.

Of 6,250 young plants laid down in 1867 around a field close to the jail, all have thriven well, and the same may be said of 2,660 planted around the Civil Hospital and Lunatic Asylum at the beginning of this monsoon. The breaking of the root does not impede their growth,

5. *Mode of collecting the leaf.*—Each leaf is cut off from 3 to 5 inches from the parent stem, but it is well to leave about *every other* leaf on the plant till next cuttings, not only to permit its being

still useful as a barrier from cattle, &c., but if most of them are cut the growth of the plant is greatly arrested. A very important point to bear in remembrance is that the main stem or *centre* of the plant, whether in leaf or flower, should *never* be cut, as if so years will elapse ere it recovers, and for long after the injury it will not throw out leaves.

6. *Treatment of the leaf.*—At present, and until the aid of machinery is brought into play, each leaf is taken and torn up by the fingers from end to end; the finer they are torn up the more rapidly will the after process of decomposition take place; after so torn they are tied into bundles, and thrown into a tank or reservoir, and allowed to decompose there from 5 to 10 days. A dirty muddy tank carries out decomposition very quickly.

If coarse brown coloured matting (sample No. 1) is required, suitable for tents, verandahs, railway carriages, &c., 5 or 6 days' soaking is enough; but if finer and whiter (sample No. 2), fitted for dining-rooms, bed-rooms, &c., a greater length of time must be given.

The fibre now, after thorough washing and beating, is then hung up to dry, and if necessary torn up still more. It is now ready to be twisted into threads or ropes of various thickness, and which also is as yet done by the hand. This last process takes up more time than all the others.

The thread or string is now ready for the loom, and we use the ordinary native one, which is employed in the jail, in the construction of cloths, carpets, &c., &c.

7. *Cost of labour*, &c.—Great care was taken in all the steps of the following calculation, the men carefully set apart watched while at labour, and the results were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
One man, cutting 120 leaves per day	0	2	0
Two men, tearing „	0	4	0
One man bruising „	0	2	0
Resulted in 15 lbs. fibre—			
Ten men spinning 15 lbs. twine	1	4	0
Cost of 15 lbs. twine.....	1	12	0
Two men weaving the above into matting in one day, a piece 40 feet long by one foot wide	0	4	0
Total.....Rs.	2	0	0

If 40 square feet give Rs. 2, this makes the cost per square foot only 9¼ pies.

8. This is a very moderate rate, and far less than it has been worked for in the Kulladghee Jail and other places, but much depends on the proximity of the plant to the jail and the quantity procurable.

9. In reply to a communication that I made to Dr. Watson, Reporter on Raw Products, India House, and sending him specimens of the fibre raw, in matting, and the same dyed, he received the following report, of which he sent me a copy, and which I now beg to transcribe :—

"*Extract from letter received from Messrs. Manning, Collyer & Co., Fibre Brokers, dated London, 12th July* 1869.

"We duly received your favour of the 12th instant, with samples of Aloe fibre matting, &c., upon which we now beg to report as follows :—

"*Aloe Fibre.*—Rather hard and dry, but clean and strong, colour too dull, value about £35 per ton, would sell readily in parcels of 10 tons and upwards.

"*Aloe Fibre Cloth.*—Not suitable for this market, very poor and badly made, nominal value 2½d. per square yard.

"*Aloe Fibre Matting.*—Roughly made, worth 1s. to 1s. 4d. per square yard. If properly woven would sell well at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9d. per yard as in quality, would require to be stained or dyed."

10. The dull colour referred to against the *fibre* could always be made lighter as before stated, and the fibre *cloth* (sample No. 4) was only sent as a specimen of what could be done with it with our poor appliances.

The Collectors of Khandeish and Dharwar, and various other persons, valued the fibre as selling at home at £40 per ton, but even at £35 per ton, as valued by the Fibre Brokers, permit me to show that the sending it home, even in its present rough state, would pay handsomely, sending it from so far inland where transport is always very expensive. In the following calculations I even take the costly overland route :—

Memorandum of Aloe Fibre prepared in Dharwar Jail during 1866-67.

Weight.	Value in Dharwar.	Value in England.	Difference.
Ton. cwts. qrs. lbs.	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 14 1 6	160 1 5	60 10 0	44 6 0

If then, after a deduction of convict labour, the fibre which here produces Rs. 160-1-5, would fetch in London, at £35 per ton, Rs. 600-5-0—I deduct carriage, freight, &c., as follows:—

Carriage to Carwar	£ 2
Carwar to Bombay	„ 1
Freight Overland.....	„ 5
	£ 8

the above would still leave to the exporter a net profit of £36 on the above-named quantity.

11. I would now beg further to draw your attention to the sale of matting, although it is not probable that if the readily-made fibre fetched such a good price one would go to the trouble of working the same into matting, and also get a reduced rate for it.

Aloe matting manufactured in the Dharwar Jail in 1866-67.

Square Feet.	Value as sold in Dharwar.	Value per square yard in Dharwar.	Value in England per square yard.	Difference in price per square yard.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10,246	457 2 10	0 6 5	0 9 4	0 2 11

In other words, the selling price in England, after all deductions, would give a net profit to the manufacturer of £12-10-0 on the above quantity.

12. *Comparison with other fibres.*—Having manufactured a large number of mats of the Aloe fibre for convicts to sleep on at night, and being ordered to substitute for them Umbarree or Hemp mats, I made a careful comparison of their relative prices, working the same quantity of each in the jail. The results were as follows:—

Ambarree, cost 1 anna and 8 pies.
Hemp or Sunn, cost 1 anna 7 pies.
* Aloe, cost 1 anna and 1 pie.

13. Valuable as the Aloe fibre now is without even the aid of machinery, how much more might it become with its assistance? The tedious and clumsy present working of the leaf might with, I think, a little ingenuity be greatly improved by—

* Price much reduced as compared with this.

1*st*.—Passing the leaves between a set of iron rollers in couples. The first few pairs to have very rough teeth; the last few to be comparatively smooth.

2*nd*.—While passing through the rollers there must also be a constant supply of water in and about them to soften the fibre, and to carry off the juicy and other useless portions of the leaf.

3*rd*.—I think the rollers might be arranged in pairs, working from above downwards, each pair about a foot apart; the supply of water also directed from above.

14. I fear I have rather obscurely expressed myself, being a poor machinist; and although I know what the construction must and ought to be, yet I must leave it for other hands to perfect.

15. I would now finally beg to point out how Aloes could be cultivated with advantage to individuals and the public, and at little or no cost—

1*st*.—As an admirable defence along railway embankments.

2*nd*.—The division of fields and compounds, and along the road sides.

Singly, alone as a hedge it is as good a protection as the filthy prickly-pear: it is clean, tidy and ornamental as a shrub, grows to no great height, does not spread laterally much, as does the prickly-pear and others, every young shoot can be easily removed and will when transplanted as certainly thrive; and if the ryot, his wife or family, have any leisure time, they can prepare the leaf and store it up for future sale.

16. I beg to forward along with this account four samples of the Aloe fibre in different stages of preparation; and if I have omitted to mention any matter or not explained very clearly, I shall be happy to do so on being called on.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

M. M. MACKENZIE,

Superintendent Dharwar Jail.

Dharwar, 23rd October 1869.

No. 399 OF 1869.

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR,—With reference to the contents of my letter to you, No. 393, of 23rd instant, I have the honour to beg that you will do me the favour to annex the accompanying remarks to the same.

2. I have just seen in the *Bombay Gazette* of October 19th certain papers placed by Government at the disposal of the Press on Major Walker's report of Aloe fibre.

3. As Major Walker states "that Dr. Mackenzie has only as yet made mats for verandahs from the fibre," it is but just to myself to state that in 1866, as shown by the Jail accounts, Rs. 50 worth of ropes was made for the use of the Jail wells, but that as the demand for matting was far more constant we adhered to that form of manufacture. As the ropes could not well be calculated as to amount of square feet if made into matting, nor the length or thickness of each set entered in the books, I excluded them in my previous calculations.

4. Matting was made and sold, not only for verandahs, but for dining-rooms, bed-rooms, offices, &c., for various houses here, as well as at Belgaum, Carwar, &c.

5. Amongst the specimens I had the honour of forwarding to you on the 23rd was one piece thinner and finer than sail-cloth, and doubtless by using younger leaves finer still could be made.

6. I know from evidence all around Dharwar, and from the reports of those who know the districts well, that Aloe thrives as readily in rocky, dry poor soil as in one damper and richer, and I fancy that a greater quantity of fibre, and of a tougher sort, can be extracted from those grown in the former to that in the latter.

7. Although, as shown by Dr. Gray, the Aloe is tougher than either jute, hemp or coir, it will yet be a question of time to determine whether it will not decay sooner than these if constantly kept damp, and whether after drying it will be again as fit for immersion in water as the others. Much will, I should say, depend on the thorough extraction of its juices by fitting machinery.

8. If, as a mercantile speculation, ground has to be bought up, wells sunk, systematic irrigation maintained, and a staff of servants entertained, I would have grave doubts of its success, not but that large quantities of good fibre could be turned out, but as the leaves take some time in coming to maturity, and all on each plant cannot be cut every year, the plantation would with the aid of machinery very soon be bare, and would necessitate constant removals to a distance, or the carriage of the plant, which would be as expensive; but if boundaries, hedges, road-sides, railway embankments, &c., are utilized, no purchase is made of ground, or tax paid, while it would be materially to the interests of individuals, Railway Companies, &c., to keep up a hedge both efficient as such and remunerative by selling the spare leaves to a Company started for the purposes of Aloe manufacture.

9. As to the wearing power of the matting, I may add that the mats in daily use by the prisoners since 1866, and the matting covering my verandahs and rooms laid down in the same year, are still as good apparently as ever, show no decay or wearing out, and bear to be frequently taken up for the purposes of dusting and shaking.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
M. M. MACKENZIE.

Dharwar Jail, 25th October 1869.

No. 4945.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th November 1869.

RESOLUTION.—The thanks of Government should be communicated to Dr. Mackenzie for his very interesting communications.

2. The Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society has recently been requested to prepare five cwt. of the Aloe fibre, and the cost of production can be compared with the figures given by Dr. Mackenzie, which are based upon the results of convict labour.

3. On the receipt of fibre from Dr. Gray, these papers, with the accompanying specimens and the previous correspondence on the subject, should be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Agricultural Improvements.

No. 4165.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1870.

Despatch from H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 50, dated 21st July 1870—Forwarding copy of a report from the Reporter on the Products of India, upon the correspondence relative to the utilization of the plant known as the *Aloe Perfoliata*, and the specimens of its fibre which were forwarded with this Government Despatch No. 15, of 26th February last.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the report from the Reporter on the Products of India, to be forwarded for the information of Drs. Mackenzie and Gray, and the Chamber of Commerce.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The SUPERINTENDENT, DHARWAR JAIL,
The SECRETARY TO THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
The CHAMBER of COMMERCE (by letter),

} With copy of Dr. Watson's Report.

Copy of Dr. Forbes Watson's Report on Samples of the Fibre of the "Aloe Perfoliata," from Bombay.

Until, as stated in Resolution (paras. 2 and 3) by the Government of Bombay, the 5 cwt. of aloe fibre which Dr. Gray has been requested to prepare and send home has come to hand, no satisfactory report from Manufacturers likely to turn it to account can be obtained.

In the meantime I beg to submit such information as it has been possible to procure from the examination of the small samples which accompanied the present communication.

The Secretary to the Dundee Chamber of Commerce reports that he believes it would come in for some of the manufactures now made in Dundee. To do so however he thinks it would require to sell at from £27 to £30 per ton, because the fibres of a similar description with which it would have to compete can be obtained there at a rate which would make it better worth while to use them, unless that now in question could be laid at about the above figures.

The No. 2 sample, which is considerably finer than No. 1, is regarded as being unnecessarily fine for the purposes to which this class of fibre would be applied in Dundee.

One of the chief fibre brokers in London, to whom these samples have been submitted, reports that they are of good strength and clean, but very poor colour, value £32 to £35 per ton. Both qualities, he adds, would realize about the same.

Like all fibres from either the leaves or stems of indigenous plants, with the exception perhaps of those from the pine apple,—the fibre from this so-called "aloe" (*Agave Americanæ*) is unsuited for spinning and manufacturing into fabrics such as are made from flax, jute, and rhea, &c. At the present time this fibre would be used in this country as backing for mats, as also for manufacture into imitation horse hair.

The samples now to hand are very poor in point of colour. If white, the value would probably be increased by from £6 to even £10 per ton.

(Signed) JOHN FORBES WATSON.

4th July 1870.

No. 4415 OF 1870.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th September 1870.

To THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY.

SIR,—I am directed to forward herewith for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, a copy of the proceedings of this Government, No. 4413, of this day's date, relative to certain experiments made by Dr. Mackenzie, Superintendent of Jail at Dharwar, in Sericulture and the utilization of the wild aloe and other plants or shrubs, producing fibre.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. R. HOSKINS,

For the Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 4413.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, dated 14th September 1870.

READ the following letter from Surgeon M. M. Mackenzie, Superintendent of Jail, Dharwar, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, No. 202, dated 15th August 1870:—

I have the honour herewith to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a printed summary of my efforts in Sericulture, the utilization of the wild aloe, and to a certain extent also of other plants or shrubs, producing fibre; these experiments, with silk and aloes, date from 1866, but with the other articles only from this and the preceding year.

Silk.

When I first commenced my experiments in silk culture I had no idea that I would carry them out so extensively; but as I found my efforts rewarded, and success undoubted, I was encouraged to go on with them from year to year; but had I in the outset deemed that such would have been the case, I would have submitted regular detailed reports to Government direct.

2. I now beg to present them in a complete form, brought up to the end of June of this year; and being now convinced by practical experience of the capabilities of this climate for a great remunerative and successful extension of such works, I will leave it with Government or private parties to carry them out to their full extent, but I will retain only a few of the silkworms for the benefit of any who may desire to have them.

3. My previously *reported* experiments date from June 1868 to September 1869, and this last one from October 1869 up to the end of June of this year, giving respectively three trials of ten, six, and eight months.

4. In order to satisfy myself that my former anticipation and deductions were correct, not only as to the actual production of silk, but through care and attention as to the possibility of a gradually increasing yield, I set apart equal quantities of cocoons chosen promiscuously from each experiment, and the results I beg to present in a tabular form, giving the results as per 100 lbs.

Statement showing Results compared with the previous Experiments.

First Experiments during 10 Months.				Second Experiments during 6 Months.				Third Experiments during 8 Months.			
Weight of Cocoons.	Weight of Raw Silk.	Yield per month.		Weight of Cocoons.	Weight of Raw Silk.	Yield per month.		Weight of Cocoons.	Weight of Raw Silk.	Yield per Month.	
		Cocoons.	Raw Silk.			Cocoons.	Raw Silk.			Cocoons.	Raw Silk.
lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
88 5 8	5 15 0	8 13 0	0 9 8	57 5 0	4 15 8	9 8 0	0 13 4	113 6 12	11 4 12	14 2 0	1 6 9

Statement showing Proportionate Results compared with previous Experiments.

First Experiments, 10 Months.		Second Experiments, 6 Months.		Third Experiments, 8 Months.	
Cocoons.	Raw Silk.	Cocoons.	Raw Silk.	Cocoons.	Raw Silk.
lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
100 0 0	6 11 0	100 0 0	8 11 0	100 0 0	9 15 0

The above shows a steady increase in each period, the last yielding 3 lbs. 4 ozs. over that of the first.

5. As in previous reports, I now also append a statement of the monthly yield for the past eight months, showing a product of 11 lbs. 4 ozs. 12 drs. raw silk, out of 113 lbs. 6 oz. 12 drs. cocoons, and which, after deduction of convict labour, leaves a profit of Rs. 48-6-0 out of Rs. 90-6-0, or a clear profit of 110 per cent. on the value of the labour; these rates are of course based upon convict labour, which is taken at an average of 2 annas a day, or 3*d.* in English money. Of course even with free labour, all of it can be carried out by the employment of women and children, except the throwing or throwsting operation, *i.e.*, removing the silk from the the cocoons.; this individual (and only one is employed in the jail) may be put down at 12 annas, while in the non-working intervals he may well act as general supervisor. The usual labour rates in these districts are, for male adults, from 3¼ to 4 annas per day, women 2½ to 3 annas, and for children, from 1 anna to 1½. Carrying the experiments on still further through their bleaching, washing, and dyeing processes, and taking the Hooblee market rate of dyed and dressed silk at Rs. 18 per pound, it gives a profit, after deducting the convict labour, &c., of Rs. 115-15-6, or 132¾ per cent. on the outlay.

TABLE NO 1.

Result of Silk Cultivation in the Dharwar Jail from October 1869 *to June* 1870 *inclusive, eight months.*

Months.	Weight of Cocoons.			Weight of Raw Silk.		
	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.
October	4	6	4	0	8	8
November	28	5	8	2	14	0
December	1	15	0	0	2	8
January	5	8	0	0	7	4
February	21	5	0	2	10	8
March and April	25	6	0	3	1	8
May	6	1	0	0	10	0
June	20	8	0	0	14	8
Total	113	6	12	11	4	12

TABLE NO. 2.

Statement showing Results of the above as worked at the Dharwar Jail.

RAW SILK.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of 11 lbs. 4 ozs. 12 drs. raw silk, at Rs. 8 per lb.	.....			90	6	0
Deduct—						
Convict labour, collecting leaves, feeding worms, &c., 208 aggregate number of days, at 2 annas	26	0	0			
Throwsting paid at Rs. 20 per month, or 24 working days in all	16	0	0			
				42	0	0
Profit on raw silk			Rs.	48	6	0

110 per cent. profit on outlay for labour.

TABLE No. 3.

DRESSED AND DYED SILK.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of 11 lbs. 4 ozs. 12 drs. dyed silk	.....			203	0	0
Deduct—						
Loss in weight while bleaching, at 4 ozs. per lb.	50	13	0			
Convict labour, carding, twisting, unwinding, 112 aggregate number of days, at 2 annas.....	14	0	0			
Bleaching and dyeing, at Rs. 2 per lb. (Hooblee rate).....	22	9	0			
				87	6	0
Profit on dyed silk ..... Rs.				115	15	6

132¾ per cent. profit on outlay for labour and loss of weight.

6. If free labour is utilized, the profit on raw silk for the outlay, as will be seen from Table No. 4, will be Rs. 46-6-0, or 105¼ per cent. on outlay for labour.

7. Dyed and dressed silk by free labour will give, as shown by Table No. 5, a profit of Rs. 73-15-6, being at the rate of 57 per cent. on the outlay for labour and loss.

8. It will be observed that while dressed and dyed silk carried on by convicts gives the highest profit, the profit is smaller with free labour, the latter being so much higher than the former as to daily wages.

TABLE No. 4.

Statement showing Probable Results of the above worked by Free Labour.

RAW SILK.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of 11. lbs. 4 ozs. 12 drs. raw silk, at Rs. 8 per lb.	.....			90	6	0
Deduct—						
Labour for collecting leaves, feeding worms, &c., 208 aggregate number of days, at 2 annas.....	26	0	0			
Throwsting 24 days, at 12 annas	18	0	0			
				44	0	0
Profit on raw silk..... Rs.				46	6	0

105¼ per cent. on the outlay for labour.

TABLE NO. 5.

DRESSED AND DYED SILK.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of 11 lbs. 4 ozs. 12 drs. dyed silk, at Rs. 18 per lb.	.....			203	5	6
Deduct—						
Loss in weight while bleaching, at 4 ozs. per lb.	50	13	0			
Labour, for carding, unwinding, and twisting, 112 days, at 8 annas ...	56	0	0			
Bleaching and dyeing, at Rs. 2 per lb. (Hooblee rate)	22	9	0			
				129	6	0
Profit on dyed silk..... Rs.				73	15	6

57 per cent. on labour and loss.

9. From the above it will be seen that there would be a profit of of 105¼ per cent. on the outlay for wages in the production of raw silk.

10. From this would have to be deducted rent of buildings, machinery, cultivation of the mulberry trees, taxes, &c., and which, if required, I may calculate at a future time.

11. I trust that the foregoing statements will tend to prove that my previous anticipations were correct, viz., that by ordinary care and attention to the mulberry plants, keeping up for the worms a full, healthy, and liberal supply of leaves, and by the proper regulation of the ventilation and temperature of the breeding-rooms, the animals will give an increased yield of good silk, although up to what point further experiments only can determine; much will, I fancy, depend on the species tried.

12. Whether other varieties of the worm will succeed here I know not, as the nature of my position and duties oblige me to be contented with those I have (monthly variety), and which have *never at any time since* 1866 *shown the least tendency to disease or decay.*

13. From my previous observations regarding silk production in not only France, Italy, and Switzerland, but in India, China, and Japan, I am more and more convinced that climatic influence has much to do with the successful rearing of the mulberry, as well as that of the worm in all its stages. I have not yet heard or read of *any* climate in Europe or Asia where some blight or disease did not

occasionally attack either the mulberry tree or leaf, and in which extremes of heat, cold, or long-continued damp did not tend to destroy the worm in some period of its growth.

14. The climate of Dharwar is such that throughout all the year it never gives extremes, while the rainfall is spread over almost every month in the year. With such a climate I feel sure that the successful rearing of so delicate an animal as the silkworm would be undoubted, for it is excess of heat, cold, or long-continued damp that has caused the great failures that I have heard or read of in this branch of industry.

15. Should further experiments be made I would hold out the warning that, if other species of the worm are introduced, they be not mixed up completely with those we now possess, but that a gradual acclimatization be first carried out separately. This will more especially be requisite if other breeds are introduced from a very high latitude, and to the fact of this not being attended to, am I disposed to attribute the great failure of Monsieur De Vecchi's experiments in Mysore a year or so ago.

16. Finally while urging that further efforts be made here in Sericulture, I do so on the results of my experiments carried over several years, and I found my reasons for this success on the following main points, all of which Dharwar possesses in a high degree:—

1. A medium degree of moist tropical heat.
2. A comparatively (for India) slight fall of rain throughout the year, never severe or long-continued in any one month, but spread fairly over almost every month in the year.
3. A slight variation in the temperature, not only by night and day, but all the year throughout.
4. Hot season never excessive or of long continuance.
5. Soil rich black or red, and of good depth.
6. Ample water supply in the event of very slight or capricious rainfall.

The following articles have been manufactured in pure silk, dyed of various colours, and always found a ready sale:—

Thirty-one Scarves of various sizes.

Dhoturs for the use of Natives, each 12 × 3½: these have been merely made with some gay silk border on either side.

Cholees for women, half silk and half cotton, usually of a black and red stripe.

17. Ova have at various times been sent *vid* the ordinary letter-post and otherwise to Khandeish, Ahmedabad, Commissioner Central Provinces, and to Cochin. At the two former places they hatched, but shortly died, perhaps from climatic changes or want of proper care, food, &c. In the Central Provinces they have, I hear, succeeded well, and I believe at Cochin also. The hatching of the egg of this species is, however, such a brief and rapid process (eight or nine days) that great expedition in transit is a *sine qua non*, and this we cannot always ensure; much also depends on the season of the year, and the state of the weather while in transit, and when hatching.

Dharwar Temperature and Rainfall for nine months, from October 1869 to June 1870.

Months.	Average Maximum.	Average Minimum.	Fall of Rain.	Average monthly fall of Rain.
			Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents.
October 1869 ...	89	69	5 53	
November „	87	60	0 95	
December „	90	63	2 46	
January 1870 ...	93	64	0 38	
February „	93	68	.....	
March „	99	68	0 22	
April „	100	68	1 29	
May „	98	68	0 55	
June „	22	69	5 45	
Total.....	841	597	16 83	
Average.....	93	66	.....	1 87

Mean of extreme monthly reading for nine months, from October 1869 to June 1870 inclusive	Mean of extreme Maximum, Medium, and Minimum for the above period.			Fall of rain.	Average Monthly fall of Rain.
	Maximum.	Medium.	Minimum.		
				Inches. Cents.	Inches. Cents
60°	100°	80°	60°	16 83	1 87

18. In addition to a final Report on the working and success of the aloe, I have the honour to append also a brief statement of some other plants which have been tried to a greater or less extent, and as, commercially speaking, much depends on the resisting power of fibres in the making of ropes, &c., I have with much care taken the breaking point of each, specimens of which I now forward, each showing the breaking point. As matting, for which coir, aloe, &c., is much used, the breaking power does not so much matter, but it would be of the utmost importance in selecting ropes, &c. For the sake of experiment I have also given the breaking power of silk:—

	Length of Rope experimented.	Diameter.	Weight.	During trial stretched to.	Weight of breaking point.
	Foot. Inches.	Inches.	Grains.	Inches.	lbs.
Silk	1 4	⅛	82	4	253
Aloe Lancifoliata	.....	.....	88	3½	155
Calotropis Gigantic, or Rowee	.....	.....	94	3	145
Hibiscus Cannabiscus, Deccan Hemp, or Ambaree	.....	.....	83	2½	131
Cannabis Sativa, or Common Hemp	.....	.....	93	1½	125
Gossipium Indian, Common Cotton	.....	.....	83	3	119
Cocos Nucifera, Coir	.....	.....	66	¼	71

19. These measurements and experiments were taken with the utmost accuracy by me, in presence of and assisted by Mr. Scott, Engineer to the Municipal Committee, and of Mr. D'Souza, the Jailor. The fibres of each specimen were twisted by the same man, the length and circumference being made the same of each.

20. According to the above, the actual power of resistance is highest in silk, and then follows, respectively, aloe, rowee, ambaree, hemp, cotton, and, last of all, coir.

21. The article named rowee is extracted from a common weed or shrub growing in all wild and neglected places, but though the fibre is soft and good, yet until some more speedy plan can be adopted in the extraction of it, I fear it can never be brought into general use. It was first brought to my notice by an article in the *Times of India* some months since by R. Spencer, Esq., of Bombay. I beg to forward a small piece of this made into cloth.

22. In continuation of my last report to Government on the manufacture of aloe fibre, I now beg to annex the last Statement I have to give on the material, premising that many months often elapse when prisoners, being otherwise employed in jail, cannot be sent out to fetch home the material:—

Manufactured and sold at the Dharwar Jail as Matting during six months, viz., from February 1870 *to July* 1870, *inclusive.*

Square Feet.	Weight.	Value.	Price per Square Foot.	Price per Pound.
	lbs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3,028	1,071½	141 15 9	0 0 9	0 2 1

RESOLUTION.—The receipt of Dr. Mackenzie's letter is to be acknowledged with thanks, and copies of it sent to the Secretary of State, Government of India, the Chamber of Commerce, the two Revenue Commissioners and Commissioner in Sind, and the Collector of Khandeish.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—

The COMMISSIONER in SIND,
The REVENUE COMMISSIONER N. D.,
The REVENUE COMMISSIONER S. D.,
The COLLECTOR of KHANDEISH,
Dr. MACKENZIE, Superintendent Dharwar Jail,
The CHAMBER of COMMERCE (by letter No. 4415).

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX G.

SAMPLES OF PRODUCE.

INDIA RUBBER.

No. 3458 of 1869.

Office of the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish,

Camp Julgaum, 8th December 1869.

To The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,

Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a specimen of India Rubber that has been prepared from the sap of a common plant, of the Botanical name of which I am ignorant. I shall feel obliged if you will inform me if it has any commercial value. It can be produced to a very large amount. The specimen I enclose has been prepared by Lieutenant Goode, of the 10th Regiment N. I., by merely collecting the juice from an incision in the plant without any further treatment.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

L. ASHBURNER,

Collector of Khandeish.

No. 1 of 1870.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

8th January 1870.

L. Ashburner, Esquire,

Collector of Khandeish.

Sir,—I had the pleasure to receive in due course your letter of the 8th ultimo, together with the sample of India Rubber therein referred to. The sample was duly submitted to the Committee of Management of the Chamber for their opinion, and I am now in reply directed to state that though they are unable to give any definite report

as to its commercial value at present, they believe it has a commercial value, and I am further to state that if you will be good enough to send to the Chamber a packet or box containing a sufficiently large quantity for the purpose of testing the same, it will be transmitted to England for experiment and report, and the result duly communicated to you.

The Committee will also be obliged by your sending a specimen of the plant from the juice of which the sample was prepared, as you mention the Botanical name of it was not known to you.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Secretary.

SUN-FLOWER SEED.

No. 3 of 1870.

From The Superintendent of the Government Model Farm,

near Bhurgaum, Khandeish,

To The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,

Bombay.

Sir,—I shall feel grateful for any information you can afford me on the following points:—

Is the seed of the "Helianthus annus" (a small sample of which is enclosed for identification) of any commercial value as an oil-seed? If so, what would be its probable value per cwt. in Bombay? and what is its comparative value as against the "Madia" seed?

I have been unable to procure seed of the latter (*Madia sativa*) this season, with which to experimentalise, but have satisfied myself that with proper cultivation the description now sent can be very largely produced in these districts for exportation.

My small experiment has resulted in a return equivalent to 26¼ cwts. per acre. This is necessarily more than could be expected from field cultivation on a large scale, but even taking half the above outturn as the probable result, the yield will be still fully four times as much as the average produce of Linseed cultivation here. Its culture will however involve an expenditure in labour and manure in excess of that required by the other oil-seeds cultivated in

Khandeish, and it depends entirely on the probable market value in Bombay whether it will therefore be a profitable rotation crop or otherwise.

Other considerations being equally balanced, the community will gain by its introduction extensively, as the improved tillage requisite will necessarily ameliorate the soil, and increase the weight of other crops in the same course of rotation.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

V. FRETWELL,

Superintendent G. M. Farm.

No. 10 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

22nd January 1870.

V. FRETWELL, Esq.,

Superintendent Government Model Farm,

near Bhurgaum, Khandeish.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, without date, submitting a sample of the seed of "Helianthus annus," grown on the Government Model Farm, and requesting the opinion of the Chamber as to its commercial value as an oil-seed.

In reply I am directed by the Committee of Management to inform you that they are of opinion the seed has a commercial value, but it is impossible to give any opinion on so small a sample.

If you can send to the Chamber a supply of a few pounds, the Committee will be happy to forward it to England, and have the seed crushed and properly reported on by competent persons as to its value as an oil-seed. The seed in question is not an article of commerce in Bombay, and no opinion can be given here on its value, but the Committee believe the seed is of value, and may be cultivated to a profit, though this cannot be correctly ascertained without sending a sufficiently large sample to England, as above recommended.

I am, Sir, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Secretary.

SILK COCOONS.

No. 692.

FROM THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, SEONEE,

TO THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY.

Seonee, Chippara, Central Provinces, dated 23rd March 1870.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to address you in reference to the production of Silk in this district.

The attempt to introduce the silk-worm was made by me in the month of November 1869.

The experiment, as far as present appearances go, promises to be a very complete success.

My object in now troubling you is to ask your Chamber to kindly inform me in what shape the silk will be most acceptable to the trade—whether as cocoons, or as silk spun from the cocoons.

My experience leads me to the conclusion that a more decided stimulus will be given to the production of silk if cocoons find a ready market.

The rearing of the silkworm for the sale of cocoons is an industry which, if at all remunerative, I am sanguine of seeing introduced over all the plateaux of the Sautpoora hill-range. The mulberry grows luxuriantly, the rainfall is moderate, and the climate not subject to extremes of temperature.

The character of the inhabitants is, moreover, such that the majority will, I have every confidence, take kindly to the growth of the worm, should it be at all clear to them that any reasonable profit would be derived.

As your Chamber is aware, the spinning off of the silk is an operation of some difficulty and delicacy, requiring skilled labour, the provision of which would be an obstacle not easily surmounted.

If then the silk spun off the cocoon is what the trade requires, it will be necessary to wait until a class of throwsters has grown up.

This, in my opinion, will be equivalent to the indefinite postponement of the introduction of the industry into any locality where silk-spinning has not previously existed.

If, on the other hand, the raw cocoons meet the views of those interested, I can foresee but little to operate against its practically unlimited production within the boundaries of the Sautpoora hill-range.

I have the pleasure to forward for inspection by your Chamber some specimens of the cocoons already produced in Seonee. They are not picked, but taken at random from the heap.

Any opinion expressed as to the quality of these specimens, and the rate they will probably fetch in the market, will be much valued by me.

I have the honour, &c.,
SAURIN BROOKE,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

No. 59 of 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
2nd April 1870.

SAURIN BROOKE, Esq.,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner,
Seonee, Central India.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23rd ultimo, which was duly submitted to the Committee of Management, and read by them with much interest. It is feared that the silk in cocoons will not be saleable as an article of commerce here, but I shall find out what can be done, and report hereafter on the subject. From the packet of cocoons you sent me, some of the members of the Committee are sending samples to Europe by the out-going mail for report, and I shall hope to have the pleasure of informing you hereafter of the opinions that may be given thereon.

Meantime I remain, &c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to annex at foot a report received from our correspondents in France respecting some cocoons forwarded to them on behalf of some party in Central India, and request to submit the same for the information of the Committee.

Yours faithfully,
GUSTAV VENTZ.

Extract.

We have received your sample of cocoons, which unfortunately is so very small that we cannot give you a very exact valuation. To calculate the value of a lot of cocoons, we must have at least several kilogrammes, to let them be spun. We can then judge the number of kilogrammes of cocoons wanted to produce a kilo of silk. We can then estimate the silk, the quality and its value, and we know what the remnants (dechets) are worth; we then can also calculate the cost of the spinning.

We have compared your cocoons with some we got from Cochin China, and believe your cocoons would be worth francs 5 to 6 per kilo (2 lbs. Engl.). If you can send us a larger quantity of cocoons, please do so; we can then come to a more exact valuation.

Can you not acclimatise the Japanese Silk-worm in your silk-producing countries? They would give much finer cocoons than your indigenous race.

(True Extract).

G. V.

APPENDIX H.

SYSTEM OF STATING ASSAYS AT THE BOMBAY MINT.

No. 248 of 1869.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
22*nd November* 1869.

To The Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of Management of the Chamber of Commerce, to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a question of great importance to the Mercantile and Banking interests of Bombay, in reference to the present system of stating Assays at the Bombay Mint, by which serious loss is entailed on all importers of silver into Bombay.

It is no doubt known to His Excellency in Council that in assaying silver in Bombay the fineness is expressed as so much per cent., and that fractions of less than a quarter per cent. are disallowed. Thus; silver found by assay to be of the fineness of 99·74 would be stated by the Bombay Mint as 99·50.

This margin of a quarter per cent. is much larger than is considered necessary in assaying silver elsewhere, and is the means of inflicting on importers of silver into Bombay a loss in their Mint outturns, which, in the respectful opinion of the Committee, is not only unnecessary, but from which importers of silver in other places are exempt.

Up to 1865 the practice pursued in assaying silver at the Calcutta Mint was very similar to that still followed here, only not quite so unfavourable to importers. That practice was to assay to the fineness of half-pennyweights per lb., which represents a margin of above one-fifth per cent. (one in 480).

In November 1865, however, the Calcutta Mint Master discontinued this system on *the ground of its being unfair to importers*, and adopted the system now in use there of expressing the fineness of silver as so much per mille, disallowing fractions of less than one per mille. Under this system, silver of the fineness named above, 99·74, would be stated as 997, instead of as in Bombay 99·50 or 995.

In England silver is assayed to the fineness of quarter-pennyweights per lb. (one in 960), which for all practical purposes is sufficiently near one per mille.

In France the fineness is expressed as so much per mille, exactly as in Calcutta, and in San Francisco the same system prevails.

It is evident from the foregoing statement, that in importing silver from any of the countries mentioned into Calcutta, assuming the silver to be correctly assayed on both sides, the Calcutta Mint will return to importers exactly the same amount of fine silver as is represented by their invoices; and on the other hand it is equally evident that in sending silver to the Bombay Mint, assuming as before that it is correctly assayed, the different manner of stating assays here will cause an average deficiency in the Mint outturn of nearly *one-eighth* per cent. [That this is actually the case has been proved by comparison of Bombay and Calcutta Mint outturns.] It is scarcely necessary, to point out to His Excellency in Council that such a loss on all the silver sent to the Bombay Mint must amount to a very large sum annually.

The Committee know of no reason why such a difference should continue to exist between the practice of the Bombay and the Calcutta Mints—why the Bombay Mint should still insist on a margin for assaying, two and a half times larger than is elsewhere considered necessary, or why a system which was voluntarily abandoned in Calcutta several years ago, on the ground of its being unfair to importers, should yet be adhered to in Bombay—more especially as the Committee learn from inquiries made in Calcutta that the system now in operation there has been working to the entire satisfaction of the Mint Master.

I am therefore respectfully to express the hopes of the Committee of Management that His Excellency in Council may be pleased to give early consideration to the subject of this communication, with a view to correct the present exceptional position of the Bombay Mint in its method of stating assays, and that the same may be speedily assimilated to the method now followed at the Calcutta Mint.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

No. 1691 OF 1869.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1869.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY.

SIR,—With reference to your letter dated 22nd ultimo, relative to the present system of stating Assays at the Bombay Mint, I am directed by His Excellency in Council to forward to you for the information of the Chamber, the accompanying copy of a report * by the Mint Master at this Presidency, on the subject.

* No. 112, dated 1st December 1869

I have the honour to be, &c.,

F. R. S. WYLLIE,

Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 112 OF 1869-70.

REPORT.

I have consulted the Assay Master, and he considers there would be no objections to reporting silver, which has been premelted, at so much per mille.

2. It is usual at this Mint to receive high-touch bar silver without premelting or without cutting up the bars by means of a steam hammer, as is done in Calcutta. The muster for assay has thus to be cut from the ends, and Dr. Kingstone says that, owing to the tendency of alloys to approximate to the centre of the bars, the musters taken from the ends are liable to furnish an over-estimate of the value of the mass.

3. I only make the difference between our assay reports and those of Calcutta to be one-fourteenth per cent. against the importer, and not one-eighth as given in the letter under report; and he has in his favour that there is no loss or delay by cutting up the bars, and that the musters for assay are taken from a part of the bar which would give the most favourable results.

4. We are going to put up steam hammers for cutting bars in this Mint: until they are ready, importers who wish their silver reported at so much per mille could have it premelted, should they consider it for their interest to do so.

J. A. BALLARD, Colonel, R.E.,
Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint,
Bombay, 1st December 1869.

(True copy)

F. R. S. WYLLIE,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX I.

HIGH TARIFF OF RATES FOR PIECE GOODS, &c., PER G. I. P. RAILWAY.

No. 23 of 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
16*th February* 1870.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Esq.,
Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of Management of the Chamber of Commerce to call your attention to the very high tariff of rates for the conveyance of Piece Goods and Cotton on the G. I. P. Railway, as compared with the rates charged by the East Indian Railway Company.

I annex herewith a memorandum, prepared from the rate tables of the two companies, which I believe will be found sufficiently accurate for my present purpose, and from this memorandum it appears that the rates for Piece Goods by the G. I. P. Railway are more than three times higher per ton per mile than the rates for the same description of goods on the East Indian line.

I need hardly point out to you that the enormous disproportion between the rates of the two companies is, as regards the G. I. P. line, really prohibitory; for it is impossible that the merchants of Bombay should be able to compete on anything like fair terms with those of Calcutta for a share of the trade of Central India and the North-West Provinces, when the mere difference in the matter of railway carriage alone, even were other things equal, gives to Calcutta such an immense advantage.

The near prospect of the opening of the G. I. P. Railway to Jubbulpore, which will bring Bombay into connection with the N. W. Provinces by railway, makes this question of rates one of the first importance to the trade of this place, and I am to express the hopes of the Committee that you will be so good as to give it your earliest consideration, with a view to the assimilation of your rates to those on the E. I. Line. The Committee are of opinion that the interests of Bombay and of the G. I. P. Railway Company in this matter are virtually one, and that reasonably low and fair rates of carriage, which would largely extend the trade of Bombay, would be also certain to increase the traffic, and consequently the income, of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

I remain, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Comparative Statement of Rates for Piece Goods and Cotton on the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways.

				Rate per ton of 27 maunds.
PIECE GOODS—				
Allahabad to Calcutta, 2nd Class E. I. Company's scale, ½ pie per maund per mile ...				Rs. 44 4. 9
Allahabad to Bombay, 850 miles—				
Allahabad to Jubbulpore, E. I. Rates	15	15	4	
Jubbulpore to Bombay, 5th Class G. I. P., 40 pies per ton per mile.....	129	11	0	
Extra charge beyond Kundwa, 288 miles, at 8 pies.....	11	14	8	
				157 9 0
Allahabad to Bombay, if charged throughout according to E. I. Company's Scale, 850 miles, at ½ pie per maund per mile				59 12 3

COTTON—	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.
Allahabad to Calcutta, 630 miles, page 38 E. I. Company's book.....	Rs. 33-13	Rs. 41-5

	F. P.	H. P.
Allahabad to Bombay—	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad to Jubbulpore, E. I. Rates	12-3	14-14
Jubbulpore to Bombay, page 9 G. I. P. Company's book.....	45-7	71-6
	57-10	86-4
Allahabad to Bombay (850 miles), if charged according to E. I. Company's scale.....	44-12	56-0

No. 53 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
31*st March* 1870.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Esq.,
Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to my letter of 16th February on the subject of the high rates of carriage by the G. I. P. Railway, I am directed by the Committee of Management to inform you that a communication has been received by the Chamber, submitting the case of the Tea-planters in the Punjab, who are ready at the present moment to forward several thousand chests of tea to Bombay for shipment *viâ* Suez Canal, but are deterred by the high rates between Jubbulpore and Bombay as compared with the rates on the Punjab and East Indian lines of railway.

The Committee desire me to say that they await anxiously, in reference to my former communication, a statement of your views on all points regarding a reduction of rates for goods on the G. I. P. Railway; awaiting which,

I remain, &c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

No. 78 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
18*th April* 1870.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Esq.,
Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of Management of the Chamber of Commerce to inform you that at a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber held on the 11th August, the following Resolution on the subject of the difference of the cost of carriage between full-pressed and half-pressed bales of Cotton by the G. I. P. Railway was passed unanimously :—

"That in the opinion of this Chamber the rates of railway freight on half-pressed and full-pressed Cotton should be equalized so far as the interests of the railway will permit, leaving the trade itself to determine the advantage or otherwise of pressing up-country."

Trusting this resolution, in reference to previous correspondence, may receive your early and favourable consideration.

I remain, &c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

No. 3934.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

Company's Offices, Bombay, 12th May 1870.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.,

Secretary Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter dated the 18th ultimo, I have pleasure in conveying the Agent's assurance that the Resolution of the Chamber of Commerce shall have due consideration when the Cotton rates are revised.

I am, &c.,

H. I. P. THOMSON,

Secretary.

Bombay, 4th May 1870.

THE SECRETARY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—We are informed by the G. I. P. Railway authorities that the following is the through rate on Piece Goods and Yarns settled with the East Indian Railway Company, which came into force on the 2nd instant :—

Bombay to Calcutta Rs. 6-0-8 per maund of 82 lbs. This rate is high enough, and will entirely prevent the railway companies from competing with the steamers which carry on the trade between Bombay and Calcutta. But we are further informed that the rates on Piece Goods and Yarns—

From Bombay to Jubbulpore	(636 miles) is	Rs.	6-0-3
„ Calcutta to „	(849 miles) is.....	„	3-1-3

Now suppose that a Bombay merchant wished to forward some bales of 30s Water Twist to Jubbulpore. He would find that sending them by rail would cost him as above Rs. 6-0-3 per maund

equal to per pound.....	pies	15·02
Add for carriage to railway station about	„	0·32
		15·34

But there would be a cheaper route. Let him send the Yarn to Calcutta by steamer and thence by E. I. Railway to Jubbulpore. This would cost him—

Shipping charges about per pound.....	pies	0·48
Freight at Rs. 25 per ton of 40 c. ft. equal per pound	„	3·47
Charges for landing at Calcutta and forwarding to E. I. Railway Station, about per pound	„	0·80
Freight from Calcutta to Jubbulpore Rs. 3-1-3 per maund, equal to per pound.....	„	7·68
Marine Insurance, and interest for extra time, about 1 per cent. on value	„	1·44
	pies	13·87

so that it would actually cost him 1½ pie per pound less to send the yarn round by Calcutta, and thence per E. I. Railway, a total distance of about 3,050 miles, than to adopt the shorter (636 miles) and more direct but also more expensive route to Jubbulpore.

We are quite aware that water carriage is nearly always cheaper than transport by rail, but it is scarcely necessary to point out to the Committee that in this instance the water carriage is *additional* to a longer (by about 213 miles) portage by rail.

We remain, &c.,

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

No. 128 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
12*th May* 1870.

Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant on the subject of the through rates on the G. I. P. Railway for piece goods and yarns.

Your letter was duly submitted to the Committee of Management for their consideration.

In reply I am directed to thank you for your communication, and to inform you that the Committee have had an interview with the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway on the subject of these rates.

It appears from the information laid before the Committee, that there is an error in your letter in reference to the rate you quote from Bombay to Jubbulpore; the rate at present being Rs. 5-11-4 instead of Rs. 6-0-3. You are no doubt now aware from the public announcement that has been made that a further reduction of about a half below the present through rate to Jubbulpore will be made in June next, by bringing piece goods and yarns out of the fifth class and placing them in the third: the Committee believe that even this reduction will not enable Bombay Merchants to compete on favour-

able terms with those of Calcutta for the markets above Allahabad, but no further reduction will be made after that intended to be introduced next month, and we can only in the meantime watch the course of trade in this respect, and press for further reductions should experience, as the Committee believe, show that the reductions now about to come into operation still place Bombay merchants at a disadvantage as compared with those of Calcutta.

I remain &c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Forbes Street, 13th May 1870.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—We beg to own receipt of your esteemed favour of the 12th instant, and to thank you for your interesting remarks in reply to our communication of the 4th idem.

Your letter does not call for rejoinder except with reference to its 4th para., wherein you state that there is an error in our quotation of the rate to Jubbulpore; but if error there be, it is on the part of the G. I. P. Railway Company's Officer, a copy of whose letter we beg to enclose.

We remain, &c.,
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
Bombay, 3rd May 1870.

Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Forbes Street.

DEAR SIRS,—With reference to your Memo. of this date, I have the pleasure to quote below the local rates to Jubbulpore—:

Tea	Bombay to Jubbulpore	Rs.	1	14	0
Piece Goods	do. do.	„	6	0	3
Tea	Jubbulpore to Calcutta	„	2	5	6
Piece Goods	do. do.	„	3	1	3

The local rates would appear to be high, but it is not contemplated they will be charged for traffic as far as Jubbulpore.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. C. PENSON,
For H. CONDER.

APPENDIX J.

THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

No. 63 of 1870.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
2nd April 1870.

Lieut. Col. D. G. Robinson,
Director General, Indian Telegraphs, Calcutta.

Sir,—In reference to your conversation with Mr. D. Graham, Chairman of the Chamber on the subject of your proposal for Government to construct a separate through telegraph wire between Calcutta and Bombay, with a special charge of Rs. 3 or thereabouts for the use of the same, which proposal was submitted by Mr. Graham for the consideration of the Chamber, I am now in reply directed by the Committee of Management to state that in their opinion a separate wire such as you propose would be a boon to the mercantile community, who are often inconvenienced by the irregular working of the present line—messages between Calcutta and Bombay taking sometimes two days.

The Committee, however, are of opinion that no additional charge should be made for the special wire proposed: when the necessities of the service show that another wire is required, the public have a right to expect that Government will supply what is necessary to make the service efficient without increasing the present rate for the transmission of messages.

On the question of increased facilities together with efficiency in Indian telegraphic intercommunication, this Chamber has been addressed by that of Colombo on the necessity of improving the means of telegraphic communication between Ceylon and Bombay, which has been long in a very unsatisfactory state.

The existing line is inadequate for the present traffic, and this traffic will be enormously increased when the submarine cable between Singapore and Ceylon is laid.

This Chamber has received copy of a memorial which has been addressed to you on this subject by the Ceylon Chamber, and I am to express the hopes of my Committee that the Ceylon representation may receive your early and favourable consideration.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

No. 98 of 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
25th April 1870.

Lieut. Colonel D. G. ROBINSON,
Director General Indian Telegraphs, Calcutta.

SIR,—Referring to the letter which I had the honour of addressing to you, under the instructions of the Committee of Management of this Chamber, on the subject of a separate telegraphic wire between Calcutta and Bombay, I am now directed to call your attention to the great delay that has occurred during the last three weeks in the transmission of telegrams between these two important centres of business.

Cases have been brought to the notice of the Committee of Management in which not only has it been shown that telegrams have taken 48 hours in transmission between Calcutta and Bombay, but that for two days running it was impossible to get telegrams sent on from Bombay either to Madras or Calcutta. In reply to an inquiry as to the cause of the stoppage, made at the Telegraph Office here, it was stated that "messages were refused not only on account of the messages that had accumulated the day your messages were brought, but chiefly on account of the vast number of messages that had been accumulating for the two days previous."

It seems evident on this statement that the present line is altogether inadequate for the working of the traffic at present offering, and that without a separate wire, such as you have yourself suggested, it is impossible that the traffic can be worked with the regularity and despatch which the public have a right to expect.

I am therefore to express the hopes of the Committee that the proposed separate wire between Calcutta and Bombay may be made with all possible despatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

No. 264.

From Colonel ROBINSON, R.E.,
Director General of Telegraphs in India,
To JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.,
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Dated 25th April 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to reply categorically to your letter of 2nd instant.

The Chamber of Commerce observe that the public have a right to expect that the Government will supply what is necessary to make

the telegraphic service efficient without increasing the present rate for the transmission of telegrams.

I presume that the Chamber of Commerce is not aware that in no country in the world are telegrams transmitted at so low a rate as those of India, and that they entail an amount of loss of nearly a quarter of a million sterling, which, if not made good by those who use and benefit by the telegraph, must be paid for by the general tax-payers,—this cannot be just to the latter.

There is a limit to low tariff, as is well known, and shown by the experience of Telegraph Companies in other parts of the world, and I have no doubt that the limit has been passed in India. It becomes a question, then, whether the tariff should be increased or some other special arrangements for increasing revenue be devised.

However my inquiry from Mr. Graham was not on the subject of tariff, but whether the Merchants of Bombay would appreciate the use of a through wire to such an extent as would give the Government a fair return for the cost and expense of working an extra and through wire, the capital cost of which would be 1,60,000 Rupees.

I admit that the working of the lines between Madras and Bombay, and Calcutta, has been very unsatisfactory of late, but this is mainly due to the heavy repairs in progress on those lines and will cease the moment they are completed.

In regard to the Galle telegrams the completion of the second wire to Madras last month has already relieved that line considerably and should the cable extensions be from Galle, that line will be made strong enough for all demands that can be made upon it; but in all probability the cable will start from Madras, in which case the Galle line will be relieved of all the spasmodic heavy traffic now thrown upon it by the mails from China and Australia.

I cannot conclude this letter without calling attention to the gross misapprehension that appears to exist in regard to the Government control over the Submarine Cable Company's operations. The Government in no way interferes with the staff, the working arrangements, the tariff, or any of the general details of working; but in order that there shall be no unnecessary friction, no delay in transfer of through telegrams, no delay or undue hindrance in the receipt and delivery of messages, no preference shown to friends or shareholders, it relieves the Company of the heavy expense of office and menial staff, and brings the establishment under the penal enactments of the Telegraph Act.

How this can be otherwise than beneficial to shareholders and the public I cannot conceive.

I have, &c.,

D. G. ROBINSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

No. 107 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
7th May 1870.

Colonel D. G. ROBINSON, R.E.,
Director General of Telegraphs in India,
Simla or elsewhere.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 264, dated 25th ultimo, in answer to the letter from the Chamber on the subject of a special telegraphic wire between Bombay and Calcutta, and on the present state of the principal lines of telegraph in this country.

In reply I am to state the Committee are under the impression that, from the tenor of the remarks made in the second para. of your letter, you have probably misunderstood the purport of what was said in the letter which I had the honour of addressing to you under date 2nd ultimo; the opinion the Committee desired to convey was that as Government had taken upon itself the construction and entire management of the Indian system of telegraphs, it thereby bound itself to see that its scheme was worked with efficiency.

It is of course a question for Government to consider what should be the proper charge for messages to compensate for the expense incurred in working the system now in force, as well as any additions made to supplement the same for the purpose of increasing its usefulness.

The Committee are glad to hear that measures are being taken to remedy the defects that have of late been so much complained of.

I have the honour, &c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

No. 982.

FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA,
To J. TAYLOR, Esquire,
Secretary to Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.
Simla, the 11th May 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 25th ultimo, and to refer you to my No. 264 of the same date, which crossed yours, and which replies to the several questions you have raised.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
D. G. ROBINSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Director General of Telegraphs

APPENDIX K.

INCREASED MEANS OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CEYLON.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Colombo, 9th March 1870.

The SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Committee to transmit the annexed copy of letter to Colonel Robinson, Director General of Telegraphs in India and Ceylon, regarding the necessity for increased telegraphic communication between this island and Bombay, on the completion of the line about to be laid between Singapore and Galle, and to request the cooperation of your Chamber in the matter.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

FRED. W. BOIS,
Honorary Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Colombo, 9th March 1870.

Colonel ROBINSON, R.E.,
Director General of Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

SIR,—By direction of the Committee, I have the honour to invite your attention to the necessity for increased telegraphic facilities between this island and Bombay on completion of the line about to be laid between Singapore and Galle.

Much inconvenience is already occasioned on the arrival of steamers from China, owing to the insufficiency of the present single line for the large number of messages requiring transmission, and it may be fairly presumed that the traffic will be largely increased when the line above referred to is in working order.

The completion of the Red Sea cable will also tend to increase the demands upon the present line.

Under these circumstances the Committee trust that you will be good enough to cause the necessary steps to be taken to secure the benefit of an auxiliary line.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) F. W. BOIS,
Honorary Secretary.

No. 64 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

2nd April 1870.

F. W. BOIS, Esquire,

Honorary Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Colombo,

Ceylon.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 9th March, forwarding copy of memorial from your Chamber to Colonel Robinson, Director General of Telegraphs, in India, praying for increased telegraphic facilities between Ceylon and Bombay, and requesting this Chamber to support your proposal.

In reply I have the pleasure to inform you that, under instructions from the Committee of Management, I addressed Colonel Robinson in support of your memorial, under date 2nd instant, urging his early and favourable consideration of the same.

It is the opinion of this Chamber, however, that no land line of telegraph will be satisfactory for the transmission of messages between Bombay, Ceylon, and China, and that the requirements of trade can only be adequately served by a submarine line from Bombay to Galle, to be united with the cable about to be laid between the latter place and Singapore.

It is rumoured, however, that the Singapore cable is to be laid to Madras instead of Ceylon, on the ground, as we have been informed, that the cable cannot be safely laid at Galle or any other convenient place in Ceylon.

We trust this rumour may not prove correct; it would be a serious loss to both Bombay and Ceylon, if the cable is to be laid only to Madras. A land-line from Madras to Bombay would not work the China traffic satisfactorily, and otherwise the proposed change would have the effect of depriving Ceylon to a great extent of the advantages of communication with Bombay and Europe by the submarine telegraph. I am to state that this Chamber would be glad to hear your opinion on the point as to the plea used for not taking the cable to Galle or Colombo being a valid one or otherwise.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Secretary.

APPENDIX L.

CONCESSIONS BY GOVERNMENT TO REUTER'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED, ON THE INDIAN LINES OF TELEGRAPH.

No. 11 of 1870.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1870.

From THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—With reference to my letter No. 154, dated 2nd June last, I am directed to transmit, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, the accompanying copy of a Resolution by the Government of India, relative to the concession of certain privileges to the Reuter's Telegram Company.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. MACDONALD, Lieut. Colonel,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

No. 889 T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,—TELEGRAPH.

Fort William, the 20th December 1869.

Read again the undermentioned papers on the subjects of the concessions enjoyed by Reuter's Telegram Company, and of those now applied for by the Manager of the Indian Branch:—

(Telegraph) Proceedings A, January 1869, No. 4 to 8.
Ditto ditto April ,, ,, 36 & 37.
Ditto ditto May ,, ,, 29 & 30.
From Director General of Telegraphs, No. 7, dated 20th May 1869.
From Manager, Indian Branch, Reuter's Telegram Company, dated 21st May 1869.
To Director General of Telegraphs, dated 5th June 1869, No. 389.
From ditto ditto ,, 7th ditto ,, 119.
From Bombay Government ,, 2nd ditto ,, 54.

From Manager, Indian Branch, Reuter's Telegram Company, dated 19th June 1869.
Note on concessions to Reuter's Telegram Co., dated 10th July 1869.
To Director General of Telegraphs, dated 24th July 1869, No. 512.
From ditto ditto, 15th ditto ,, 254.
To ditto ditto, 26th ditto ,, 515.

Read also a letter from the Director General of Telegraphs dated 14th October 1869, No. 694, forwarding a further Report on the subject.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council observes that the concessions now enjoyed by Reuter's Telegram Company on the Indian system of Telegraphs are the following:—

I.—Precedence in the transmission of—

The whole of these commercial telegrams are paid for at the usual rates, and are sent in cypher.

(*a*). One daily London commercial telegram from Reuter's Agent at Kurrachee to Reuter's Agents at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

(*b*). A bi-weekly commercial Telegram from Reuter's Agent at Calcutta to Reuter's Agent at Kurrachee.

(*c*). A bi-weekly commercial telegram from Reuter's Agent at Bombay to Reuter's Agent at Kurrachee.

(*d*) One daily telegram of European news sent from Kurrachee in a deciphered form to the—

Indian Public Opinion	Lahore.
Delhi Gazette	Agra.
Mofussilite	Umballa.
Lucknow Times	Lucknow.
Pioneer	Allahabad.
Reuter's Agent	Calcutta.
Ditto	Bombay.
Ditto	Madras.

II.—Exemption from payment of the usual rates for the transmission of the daily message of news (marked (*d*) above) to Reuter's Agents and the Press, a delivery charge of Rupees 12, or at the rate of Rupees 1-8 for every copy of the message delivered, being substituted.

The Manager of Reuter's Company has applied for the concession to the Company of a reduction in the tariff in regard to its public

messages for the Press, whether containing commercial intelligence or otherwise, transmitted over Indian lines. He has also intimated that the concession of priority of transmission for the public commercial telegrams would be voluntarily relinquished by the Company if thought to be invidious, or opposed to public interests.

Mr. Collins has further asked that Reuter's public commercial messages may be allowed to be retransmitted from Kurrachee at night at the ordinary day rates.

In regard to the concession of precedence in the transmission of Reuter's telegrams, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has no desire to interfere with the privilege so far as it concerns messages intended for the Press and sent in a deciphered form, as these telegrams are of general advantage. It is to be clearly understood, however, that such messages are to contain no commercial intelligence of any kind whatever. But in Reuter's so-called public commercial telegrams the interests of the community at large are not in any special manner involved, and moreover, the propriety of allowing precedence to these messages has been questioned in many quarters. His Excellency in Council accordingly resolves that priority of transmission to Reuter's public commercial telegrams shall be withdrawn, and that in future these telegrams shall take their turn for transmission with unprivileged messages.

The question has also been raised by the Director General of Telegraphs of changing the system according to which Reuter's telegrams of general and political news, intended for the Press, pay a delivery charge for every copy instead of the usual transmission charges. Though a change is likely to add to some extent to the revenue of the Telegraph Department, the proposal does not seem to recommend itself on other grounds. The Imperial revenue would in effect lose by the change. It is thought better, therefore, that the existing arrangement should not be disturbed.

In respect of the concessions applied for by Mr. Collins, His Excellency in Council is in favour of a reduction in the cost of transmission of such of Reuter's public telegrams intended for the Press as do not pay a merely delivery charge, but not to the extent suggested by Mr. Collins in his letter dated 19th June 1869. The following scale of reductions, which has been suggested by the Director General of Telegraphs in his letter No. 6621, dated 12th January 1869 and which is alluded to again in his letter No. 694, dated 14th October last (paragraph 19), is considered sufficiently liberal :—

On messages not exceeding 40 words	Nil.
Ditto of 40 words and upwards and not exceeding 60 words	10 per cent.
Ditto of 60 words and not exceeding 100 words	20 per cent.
Ditto above 100 words	30 per cent.

This reduction will apply only to the Indian share of messages passing over Indian lines. To prevent also the trouble of calculating the reduction, Mr. Collins's suggestion may be adopted, that full rates should be charged at the time of transmission, and a drawback given afterwards at the check office in Calcutta.

His Excellency in Council likewise resolves that the privilege should be conceded to Reuter's Company of having its public commercial telegrams re-transmitted from Kurrachee at night at the ordinary day rates, in the same way as is allowed to through Indo-European messages. The circumstance of the former being detained at Kurrachee for compilation should not, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be permitted to operate to their disadvantage.

No. 890 T.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs in India for information and guidance, with reference to the correspondence ending with his letter dated 14th October 1869, No. 694, and with the intimation that a copy will be furnished to Colonel Goldsmid through the Bombay Government.

No. 891 T.

Dated 28th April 1869.
" 21st May "
" 19th June "

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be transmitted to the Manager of Reuter's Telegram Company, Indian Branch, for information, with reference to his letters noted on the margin.

No. 892 T.

Ordered further, that a copy be sent to the Government of Bombay for information, with reference to their Secretary's letter, dated 2nd June 1869, No. 154, and with the request that Colonel Goldsmid may be furnished with a copy.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. U. AITCHISON,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 17 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
31st January 1870.

To Lieut-Colonel JOHN MACDONALD,
Deputy Secretary to Government,
Indo-European Telegraph Department, Bombay.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 11 of 1870, dated the 13th instant, transmitting for the information of the

Chamber copy of a resolution of the Government of India relative to the concession of certain privileges in the transmission of messages by the Indo-European Telegraph to Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited.

In reference to the Resolution in question I am respectfully to express the regret of the Committee of Management of the Chamber that it does not carry out completely the principle contended for by the Chamber in the letter which I had the honour to address to Government on the 3rd May last, namely that a privilege of precedence should not be granted to any class of messages, whether for the press or otherwise, and that the rule of "first come, first served" be applied fairly and impartially to all.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

No. 82 OF 1870.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1870.

FROM THE DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
TO THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—With reference to this Office letter No. 11, dated 13th January 1870, I am desired to forward the accompanying copy of a memo. from the Government of India, No. 269 T, dated 24th March 1870, and of its enclosure, relative to the concessions granted to Reuter's telegraph messages.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
J. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

No. 267 T.

From C. U. AITCHISON, Esq.,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
To H. M. COLLINS, Esq.,
Manager, Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, Indian Branch,
Bombay.

Dated Fort William, the 24th March 1870.

Foreign Department, Telegraph.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 28th December 1869, and, in reply to state that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the concessions granted in this Office Resolution No. 889 T, dated

20th December 1869, in favour of certain classes of Reuter's messages arriving at Kurrachee by the Indo-European Telegraph, shall apply equally to those arriving at Bombay by the Red Sea Cable. The Director General of Telegraphs will be informed accordingly.

2. In regard to your suggestion for the curtailment of the public messages containing political news, I am desired to observe that there is no objection on the part of the Government to their being made as concise as is compatible with correctness and intelligibility.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. U. AITCHISON,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 269 T.

Copy of the foregoing letter forwarded to the Government of Bombay in continuation of No. 892 T, dated 20th December 1869.

By order, &c.

(Signed) C. GIRDLESTONE,

Officiating Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William,
Foreign Department, Telegraph,
The 24th March 1870.

No. 122 OF 1870.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1870.

FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 31st January 1870, deprecating the grant of the privilege of precedence to any class of Reuter's Messages whether for the Press or otherwise, and in reply am desired to express regret at the delay which has occurred in acknowledging your letter, and at the same time to acquaint you that a copy of it has been submitted to the Government of India with a recommendation by this Government of the principle advocated by the Chamber.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. MACDONALD, Lt. Colonel,

Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 200 OF 1870.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1870.

FROM THE ACTING DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—With reference to my letter dated the 1st June last, No. 122, I am directed to transmit, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, dated 2nd instant, No. 607 B. C., relative to the concessions of certain privileges to the Reuter's Telegraph Company.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. R. HOSKINS, Captain, R.A.,

Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

No. 607 B. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT; BUILDINGS AND ROADS: TELEGRAPHS.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, IN THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 2nd August 1870.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 122, of the 1st June last, forwarding, with the concurrence of the Bombay Government, copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, recommending that the precedence at present allowed to Reuter's political messages should be discontinued. In reply I am to state that the question was fully considered in December last, and no new arguments having been now brought forward in support of the course recommended by the Chamber, the Governor General in Council declines to reopen the question, the decision of the Government of India on which was communicated in Foreign Department Resolution 889-892 T, of the 20th December last.

I have, &c.,

W. B. PEMBERTON, Captain, R.E.,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX M.

CHANGE IN THE DAY AND HOUR FOR THE DESPATCH OF THE ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER IN THE FAIR SEASON.

No. 90 of 1870.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

20th April 1870.

To The Secretary to the Government of India,

Home Department, Simla.

Sir,—I have the honour by direction of the Committee of Management to forward herewith a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, from the Members of this Chamber, against the recent change in the Mail service to England, whereby the Mail Steamer is appointed to leave Bombay at 8 A.M. on Sunday morning, instead of Saturday afternoon at 5 P.M., as used to be the case, and I am to request you will do them the favour to place the same before His Excellency in Council at your earliest convenience on receipt hereof.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR.

Secretary.

No. 89 of 1870.

To His Excellency The Right Honourable the Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.C.S.I.

Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council,

The Memorial of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

Respectfully Showeth,—That your memorialists have learned with much surprise that your Excellency in Council has given your consent to a change of the day and hour for the despatch of the

English Mail Steamer from Bombay, whereby it is appointed that the Mail shall in future be despatched in the fair season on Sunday morning at 8 A.M. instead of Saturday afternoon at 5 P.M., as was lately the rule.

2. That this change appears to have been made without consulting in any way the various interests affected thereby.

3. That the alteration that has been made injuriously affects every interest in the country by detaining the entire correspondence between India and Europe for 15 hours in Bombay Harbour after the mail has been virtually closed—an arrangement your memorialists believe of a character unheard of in any other country.

4. That the detention in question will also seriously affect the mail arrangements of China and Australia, as the correspondence of those countries with England and the rest of Europe will be detained, in consequence of the change—for a time at Suez.

5. That this new arrangement is in a special manner inconvenient for Bombay, as it has the effect, not only of depriving the mercantile portion of the community of the half holiday which virtually resulted from the previous arrangement, but also of prolonging the labours of business in connection with mail work to a late hour on Saturday evening and often till Sunday morning.

6. That your memorialists are unable to discover any valid reason for a change which, while it gives annoyance and causes serious inconvenience to the mercantile community of this place, is of no special advantage to any other part of India.

7. Your memorialists trust your Excellency in Council will accordingly consider any circumstances now existing, which make it difficult to bring the mails from other parts of India to Bombay in time to permit of the despatch of the Mail Steamer at 5 P.M. on Saturday, with a view to obviate the same, by providing special mail trains once a week or otherwise.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

By order and on behalf of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

DONALD GRAHAM, Chairman.

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 19th April 1870.

No. 635 OF 1870.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
P. W. and Railway Departments,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 22nd ultimo, forwarding copy of a memorial from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, against the change which has been adopted in the time for the despatch of the English Mail Steamer.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
J. S. TREVOR, Lieutenant Colonel, R.E.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 2nd May 1870.

No. 322.

FROM A. M. MONTEATH, ESQ.,
Director General of the Post Office of India,

TO THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY.

Simla, the 26th April 1870.

SIR,—Observing in the *Times of India* of the 13th April a report of a Meeting of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at which the question of the despatch of the English Mail from Bombay on Sunday morning was discussed, I have the honour to offer the following remarks on the subject for the information of the Chamber.

2. I understand from the Resolution reported to have been adopted that a copy of the representation to be made on the subject will be sent to me; but I deem it unnecessary to wait for this, the more so as I am particularly anxious to correct at once a serious misconception which has found a place in the arguments presented to the Chamber.

3. The misconception to which I refer underlies the main argument adduced against the measure, viz. (as expressed in the Resolution) "the detention in Bombay Harbour for 15 hours of all the Indian Mails, an arrangement detrimental alike to the private and mercantile interests of India, and followed by a similar detention at Suez of the China and Australian Mail." This erroneous argument occupies the foremost place in the Resolution, and is dwelt upon at great length in the first part of Mr. Kittredge's speech, the measure being referred to as one delaying by 15 hours the delivery of Indian Mails in Egypt, the Continent of Europe and England, as well as of Mails from Australia and China, and thus affecting "the whole trade of the Eastern World;" and even in subsequent parts of his speech; Mr. Kittredge again and again recurs to this apparently strong but fallacious argument. Adverting to the Madras Mails, he says,—"I think, moreover, it would be better that the Madras Mail should be delayed for 20 hours rather than all the Indian, China and Australian Mails be delayed 15 hours;" and again, adverting to the Simla Mails, he says that the Government has "no right to detain the Mails for the whole East just for the sake of these (the Government) despatches."

4. I am glad to be able to assure the Chamber of Commerce that the supposition of a delay of 15 hours in the delivery of Mails from India and the East generally is entirely without foundation. The 15 hours later departure from Bombay involves no alteration of the due date of arrival at Suez; the simple fact being that, under the arrangements made with the authorities of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the 15 hours of later departure from Bombay are to be made up by increased speed between Bombay and Suez. With this explanation, the Chamber of Commerce will, I feel sure, acknowledge that the strongest argument against the change has disappeared. In fact, the case is now capable of very simple representation, viz., that by an increase of speed in the transit of Mails, 15 hours more time has been gained in India. I shall presently show the effect of this on the Overland Mails of India generally, but meantime I would freely admit that the grant of 15 hours more time for the posting of their Overland letters, although without any corresponding delay in the arrival of those letters at destination, is in reality a misfortune to the community of the Bombay Presidency Town, inasmuch as it extends the period available for preparing letters for the Mail over Saturday afternoon (a customary half-holiday), and also over the early hours of Sunday morning. I by no means wish to deny the existence or to detract from the importance of this drawback, more especially as respects the work to which it may give rise on Sunday morning. But I feel confident that, on full consideration of the circumstances, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will admit that the evil complained of is little less than a necessity when measured by the interests of India

generally. The objectionable results affect the Bombay public alone, and only for half of the year (the days of departure being entirely altered during the monsoon), while the advantages obtained from the measure affect throughout the year nearly all the rest of India, including a considerable portion of the Bombay Presidency, as well as the two Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Madras.

5. I may note here that I regard a Sunday morning departure of the steamer as a very different thing from a Sunday afternoon departure. I feel and admit the objections to the former, but I class them in an entirely different category from the objections to the latter, which, to my mind, would be so grave as to preclude the adoption of any plan involving them. Indeed, it may be worth consideration whether the evil effects of the Sunday morning departure might not be materially mitigated by a final closing of the Mail on Saturday evening.

6. I now proceed, as promised, to point out the advantages accruing to India generally from the postponement of the steamer departure, and, in doing this, I shall assume the necessity of the present Railway Train arrangements, leaving for subsequent and separate consideration the feasibility of modifying those arrangements.

7. The Mails from Southern India, including Madras, the greater portion of the Madras Presidency, Hyderabad, and a portion of the Bombay Presidency, arrive in Bombay by a Train due at 3-45 P.M., and those from Upper India, including Calcutta, British Burmah, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Berars and a portion of the Bombay Presidency, arrive by a Train due at 4-45 P.M. It is obviously quite impossible to get these Mails transferred from the Railway to the Post Office, sorted and prepared in the Bombay Post Office, and transferred thence to a steamer which has to clear the Harbour by day-light of the same day. The sorting and preparation in the Bombay Post Office, exclusive of the time spent in the transfers from Railway to Post Office and from Post Office to steamer, takes about four hours, and it would be impossible, except at a great outlay and with the risk of serious errors, to have this important work done during transit by Railway, as suggested in Mr. Kittredge's speech. There is, perhaps, no work more intricate in itself, and requiring greater intelligence and thorough training, than that of sorting and making up the Postage accounts relating to an outward-bound foreign Mail. The English Post Office, which largely uses both Sea and Railway sorting, does not use it for this class of work, and it would require a far stronger case than I have now before me to induce me to transfer the duty of making up the outward overland Mails from a select and well-trained establishment in the Bombay Post Office, with ample space and appliances

for their duties, to establishments working in Railway carriages. It may not be out of place if I refer briefly to the nature of the work for which I have stated that about four hours are required in the Bombay Post Office. The letters have first to be sorted according to the destination or route by which each class has to be conveyed, some for Aden, some for French Offices (Réunion, &c.), served by the French Packets branching from Aden; some for British Offices (Mauritius, &c.), served by the same line; some for Suez, some for the British Post Office, Alexandria, including correspondence for Constantinople and Italy; some for the French Post Office, Alexandria, including correspondence for Greece, North Africa, and places in Turkey, Syria, &c., served by the French steamers in the Levant, and the Black Sea; some for the Austrian Post Office, Alexandria, including correspondence for places served by the Austrian steamers of the Levant, Black Sea, &c.; some for Malta, including correspondence for certain Provinces of Italy; some for Gibraltar, including correspondence for places served through Gibraltar; some for Trieste, including correspondence for Europe sent by that route; some for France, including correspondence for Europe, *viâ* France; some for England, *viâ* Brindisi; some *viâ* Marseilles, and some *viâ* Southampton, and some for the numerous countries the route to which lies through England, *viâ* Brindisi, Marseilles or Southampton, as the case may be. This sorting is followed by an examination of the postage paid and the taxation of deficient and unpaid postage according to the rates prescribed for the various places and routes; and then comes the preparation of the international accounts, postage paid in India on account of other countries being credited, and postage to be collected in other countries on behalf of India being claimed, and the whole entered in the letter bills prepared for the numerous Offices of Exchange, in which also have to be entered in detail the addresses of all registered letters. It would be impossible, within moderate limits, to describe all that has to be done in these four hours, but the above description will give some idea of the extent and intricate nature of the work. My object is simply to show that it is a work which must take time, and which requires for its performance an intelligent and trained establishment, with every facility in the way of space and appliance. It is a work which, as already stated, the London Post Office does not trust to travelling establishments, and which I should be very sorry, in present circumstances, to see entrusted to such establishments in India, as suggested by Mr. Kittredge.

8. It remains to deal, as promised, with the question of having an arrangement of Trains which would bring the Overland Mails from Madras and Upper India into Bombay in time for an afternoon steamer, allowing for the interval required in Bombay for making up the Mails. This question may be resolved into two, viz. (1), a re-

arrangement of the ordinary daily Trains so as to suit the Overland Mail requirements in this respect, and (2), the organization of special weekly Overland Mail Trains.

9. Every effort was made, commencing towards the close of 1869, to arrange the Trains from the Madras and Bengal sides so as to secure a forenoon or noon arrival in Bombay, but without success. I am not, perhaps, in the best position to judge of the reasonableness of the grounds urged by the Railway authorities for not bringing the Madras Mails into Bombay in the forenoon; but I may state that although the point was urged as strongly as possible, it was not conceded. As regards the Trains of the North-Eastern Extension, the main difficulty consisted in the fact that a noon arrival in Bombay involved an inconveniently early hour of closing in Calcutta (about 3 P.M.). Had this inconvenient hour affected only the Mails to Bombay, it would have been of less consequence; but it would also have affected the Mails for the whole of the Upper Provinces with which Calcutta and Lower Bengal correspond to a far larger extent than with Western India. Of course such an arrangement would also have entailed an earlier posting of Overland Mails (to the extent of some four or five hours) all over Upper and Central India; and in the present imperfect state of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line, it would also have involved *a very considerable risk of the Mails missing the steamer*, for when the Trains are timed to reach Bombay only just in time to allow of the Mails being prepared and got on board, every instance of unpunctuality would place the Mails under serious risk of being left behind.

10. The other alternative of special weekly Overland Mail Trains, would, I doubt not, be feasible; but it would involve, in the present state of Railway communication, an outlay incommensurate with the object in view, and certainly far in excess of the entire Indian share of postage on the Mails conveyed. It may hereafter be possible and expedient to organize a special overland service over limited portions of the Railway; but for the present any such special service would have to be so extensive that financial considerations preclude its adoption.

11. In considering the Train arrangements prospectively last year, I suggested a fast special weekly Train from Allahabad to Bombay, hoping that the Mails might thereby be brought into Bombay in time, and that the arrangement might be found adapted to the requirements, not merely of the Post Office, but of passenger traffic. The measure was, however, declared to be impossible, as, in the present state of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line, no train, whether special or otherwise, could run from Jubbulpore to Bombay in less than 30 hours, *i. e.*,—the time nominally taken by the present daily Mail Train.

12. I consider that the inconvenience which would be caused to India generally by the departure of the steamer under present circumstances at 5 P.M., would be a greater evil than the inconvenience to which the public of Bombay are put by having 15 hours more time for posting their lettters (without any corresponding delay in arrival at destination), even though that addition of time may practically give rise during half the year to an abandonment of the customary Saturday half-holiday and (in some cases) to the continuation of Overland letter writing into the early hours of Sunday morning. I freely admit, as already stated, the fact of inconvenience being thus caused to the people of Bombay, and I should have been very glad to have been able to recommend any plan which would have avoided it. I do not, however, despair of being able to do so at some future time.

13. The suggestion made by the Chairman, to the effect that the whole Mails from the East might be timed to reach London two days later, is well worthy of consideration, and has already been made by me the subject of a communication to Her Majesty's Post Master General. The requirements of London are no doubt altered by the successful results of the Brindisi route, and it is not improbable that these requirements may now or ere long be satisfied by having the Eastern Mail, *viâ* Brindisi, brought to London at or about the time now fixed for the arrival of the Mail *via* Marseilles.

14. Such an alteration would probably admit of an arrangement in India suited to the convenience of all three Presidency Towns.

15. I have endeavoured, though in a somewhat longer letter than I anticipated, to explain fully the bearings of this important question. In the course of another month, when the monsoon arrangement of steamers commences, the inconveniences complained of will cease, and it is possible that before the end of the monsoon circumstances may admit of an adjustment more convenient to Bombay.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. M. MONTEATH,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

No. 325 A.

FROM A. M. MONTEATH, Esquire,
Director General of the Post Office of India,
TO THE CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS,
BOMBAY.

Simla, 26th April 1870.

SIR,—In your endorsement No. 1399, dated 12th instant, to the Post Master General, Bengal, you comment upon a statement (as per margin*) made by him in a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Railway Department, characterizing it as "a serious error," and observing that the Madras Mails "could be delivered (in Bombay) at 11 in the morning quite as readily as the Mails from the North-West, if such an arrangement was desired by the Post Office authorities." This remark of yours is founded on a letter from the Secretary to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, No. 2869, dated 9th instant.

* "Notwithstanding every exertion, it has been found impossible to get the Madras Presidency Mails into Bombay in the forenoon. The state of the G. I. P. Railway is such as to render it almost impracticable to bring in a train to Bombay by midday. Thus a continuance of the present hour (5 P.M.) for the departure from Bombay of the overland steamer would result in a weekly detention at Bombay of about 20 hours of the whole of the outward Overland Mail from the Madras Presidency." * * *

2. The statement made by the Post Master General, Bengal, to which you take exception, was nevertheless perfectly correct, as will be seen from the correspondence referred to below.

3. In a letter to the Post Master General of Bombay, dated the 5th November last, I pointed out what seemed to me to be the most suitable train arrangements on the South-East extension of the G. I. P. Railway, indicating an arrival at Bombay at 8-30 A.M., or if more convenient, owing to ghat arrangements, at 10-30 A.M. Writing again on the 11th idem I drew attention to the above remarks, adding that "the great point will be to insist on a morning or at all events a forenoon arrival in Bombay instead of the present 10 P.M. arrival."

4. Acting on these instructions the Post Master General of Bombay addressed the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway under date the 25th November, and received in reply an intimation (dated 10th January 1870) that it was proposed that the up train should "leave Goolburga at 4 in the morning, reaching Bombay as at present, viz. 10 P.M." On the following day (11th January) the Post Master General pointed out that this arrangement would be "extremely inconvenient, necessitating as it will the arrival of the overland correspondence from the Madras Presidency, the day before the departure of the Mail steamer, and causing it to undergo an unnecessary deten-

tion of 19 hours in the Bombay Post Office," adding that he considered it "very necessary that these important Mails should if possible be brought into Bombay by 12 noon."

5. Replying to the above the General Traffic Manager stated (13th January, No. 524) as follows:—

"I am sorry that I do not see the way to meet your wishes with respect to the up mail train from Goolburga, at any rate at present. You are aware that one train a day now takes all the passengers from the Sholapore District, as well as the mails, and an important traffic from Poona comes by this train as well. The alteration you suggest would entirely upset this, as the train would have to run over a large part of that District during the night.

"It is quite possible that when, in the course of a few months, we open through to the Kristna, the arrangements may be so entirely altered as to enable us to meet your views, but in the mean time I hope to hear that you will not object to the times proposed in my former letter No. 320 of the 10th."

6. On receiving the above the Post Master General stated that he had no alternative but to accept the hour named, but that he did so on the "assurance that when, in the course of a few months, the line is open to the Kristna," the Post Office requirements would be met.

7. The line, as you are aware, is not yet open to the Kristna, and the refusal of the G. I. P. Railway to run the train according to Post Office requirements consequently holds good. It is difficult to reconcile the present statement of the Railway authories on which you have grounded your remarks with the correspondence quoted above, which, as you will see, fully warranted the remarks made by the Post Master General of Bengal.

8. I am glad, however, to know that when required the trains of the South-East Extension can be readily altered so as to bring the Madras Mails into Bombay by 11 A.M.

I have, &c.,

A. M. MONTEATH,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

No. $\frac{B}{325.}$

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, in continuation of No. 322, dated 26th April 1870.

FRED. R. HOGG,

For Director General of the Post Office of India.

Simla, 26th April 1870.

No. 127 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
11th May 1870.

A. M. MONTEATH, Esq.,
Director General of Post Office of India, Simla.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of Management of this Chamber to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 26th ultimo, and to tender you their acknowledgments for your courtesy in explaining so promptly the reasons which weighed with you in recommending the Government of India to make the recent change in the day and hour for the despatch of the Overland Mail from Bombay, a change which has caused much dissatisfaction amongst the mercantile community of this city.

The Committee of the Chamber are of course perfectly satisfied that time is needed for the important processes of sorting the mails for different countries, and preparing the international accounts in the manner so lucidly detailed in the 7th para. of your letter under reply, before the Mail Steamer can be despatched; but the question of the change of the day and hour of despatch is not affected by your statement on these points; and they are unable to consider the reasons which you give otherwise for the change, as in every respect satisfactory.

The explanation which you offer in reference to the detention of the Mail Steamer in Bombay Harbour for 15 hours after the mail has been closed—namely that these "15 hours of later departure from Bombay are to be made up by increased speed between Bombay and Suez"—may be a very good reason for a reconsideration of the arrangement that has been entered into between H. M.'s Postmaster General and the Directors of the P. and O. Company as to the contract time allowed to the Mail Steamers—but it is no satisfactory answer to the complaint that was put forward in the Chamber Memorial to the effect that the delay in question is of a character unheard of in any other country.

The Committee infer from the general tenor of para. 9 of your letter that, after all, the late change might have been avoided if it had been ruled that the Overland Mail from Calcutta should be closed a little earlier—an alteration that has not been made because you mention that "to close at 3 P.M." would be an "inconveniently early hour."

I need hardly point out to you that this inconvenience, if it be one, is daily experienced here: for the hours of closing our inland mails are 11 A.M. and 12 noon respectively by the N. E. and S. E.

lines of the G. I. P. Railway, and the Overland Mail used to be closed at 2 P.M., with two hours later for an after packet—an arrangement, however, not complained of as inconvenient. As the alterations in the time for the despatch of the mails in the monsoon will come into operation shortly, the question under discussion is not now of such immediate importance, but the Committee trust before September next you will endeavour to make such arrangements as will permit of the former practice of despatching the Mail Steamer at 5 P.M. on Saturday, being resumed, and that, whatever changes may be in contemplation, ample notice may be given before they are carried into effect.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Secretary.

By an oversight a copy of the Memorial from the Chamber on the subject was omitted to be sent to you; I now enclose a copy.

No. 875.

From A. M. MONTEATH, Esq.,

Director General of the Post Office,

To THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay.

Simla, 28th May 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th May relative to the recent postponement of the Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, and in reply to offer the following remarks.

2. It is quite true that the delay of the Steamers till next morning involves the detention of mails in the Bombay Post Office for a considerable time in excess of that required for sorting them, but very strong objections exist to starting the vesssels by night, so that the required detention of some hours practically involved the longer detention till the next morning.

3. The inference made in your 4th paragraph calls for a few remarks. In paragraph 9 of my previous letter I stated the various reasons for postponing the Steamer, viz. (1) that it had been found impossible to obtain an arrangement of trains such as would bring the Madras mails into Bombay in time for the afternoon Steamer; (2) that to bring the Bengal mails into Bombay in time, it would be necessary to close the mails in Calcutta about 3 P.M.; and (3) that even with thus early closing in Calcutta, the interval left for sorting

the mails in Bombay would have been only just enough for the purpose, thus involving a very considerable risk, in the event of the trains not keeping to their time, of the mails being too late. In the present imperfect state of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, I considered this risk to be a very serious one, and the actual results of the working of the trains have amply justified my apprehensions. In fact, to obtain a reasonable security for the mails reaching Bombay in time, it would have been necessary to close in Calcutta as early, possibly, as 12 noon. And although the Committee of the Bombay Chamber seem to regard an early closing in Calcutta as of comparatively minor importance, I can assure them that the public of Calcutta, no less than the Government of India, were prepared to view it in a very different light.

4. Adverting to your last paragraph, I would simply repeat to the Chamber the assurance previously given that every effort will be made to meet the convenience of Bombay as soon as possible. This Department has received an assurance that after 6 or 8 months' working, the trains on the North-East Extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be able to complete the trip between Jubbulpore and Bombay in 26 hours, and when this increase of speed takes place it will probably be possible to effect the required rearrangement of trains. The Overland dates would then stand as follows:—

	Calcutta (evening).	Madras.	Bombay (afternoon).
Fair weather	Wednesday	Wednesday	Saturday.
Monsoon	Saturday	Saturday	Tuesday.

5. A reduction of the monsoon allowance to the extent of one day can, I believe, be then obtained; but there would be very strong objection to taking advantage of it, as both the Calcutta and Madras Overland dates would thus be thrown on a Sunday. But I hope that this difficulty also may be overcome before next monsoon by a general revision of the Time Table of the kind referred to in paragraph 13 of my previous letter. As there stated, I have already addressed Her Majesty's Postmaster General on the subject, proposing a postponement of the whole Homeward mail service by two days. This, coupled with the further postponement of one day in the monsoon, would give the following dates at the several Presidency Towns:—

	Calcutta (evening).	Madras.	Bombay (afternoon).
Fair weather	Friday	Friday	Monday.
Monsoon	Tuesday	Tuesday	Friday.

I have the honour to be &c.,

FRED. R. HOGG,

For Director General of the Post Office of India.

No. 2713.

FROM A. M. MONTEATH, ESQ.,
Director General of the Post Office of India,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Department Public Works.

Simla, 8th September 1870.

SIR,—I understand that the Government of Bengal has sent to you copy of a letter addressed to me under date August, No. 1774G, relative to the timing of the Mail trains on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railway lines.

2. As you will learn from the enclosure of that letter a Conference was held at Allahabad on the subject, at which the Post Office Department was represented by my Deputy, Mr. Hogg.

3. I submit for the information of Government a printed copy of a memo.* date 24th August 1870, which Mr. Hogg read at the conference. This memo. contained a full expression of the views which this Department desired to have represented at the conference.

* Annexure marked I.

4. The scheme attached to the proceedings of the conference represents what the Railway Companies consider to be the best arrangement, but it was strongly objected to by Mr. Hogg, and is in my opinion wholly out of the question, for it provides for the train reaching Bombay at 2 P.M. thus not giving to the Post Office the interval required for transfer of Mails from the Railway Station to the Steamer, including the preparation of the Mails in the Bombay Post Office. I have frequently stated that there must be an interval of 5 hours between the arrival of the train and the departure of the steamer: and in support of this point I annex a memo:* giving some idea of the work which has to be done during this interval. The steamer cannot be timed to leave the Bombay Harbour after sunset, for the reasons given in para. 7 of Mr. Hogg's memo. (annexure I).

* Annexure marked II.

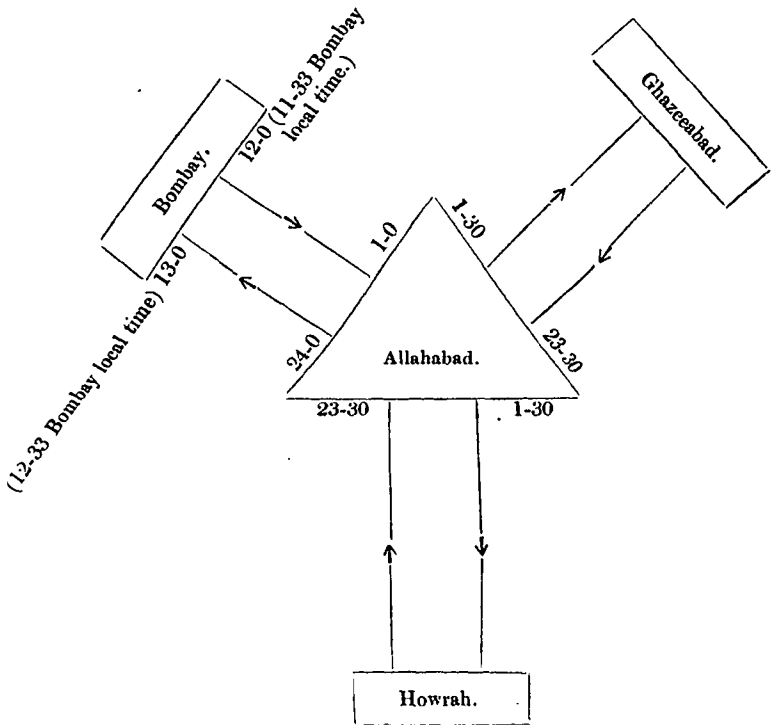
5. From the above the Government will see that the conference scheme does not admit of an afternoon departure of the steamers: and the Governor General in Council is already aware of the strong objection entertained by the Bombay community to a Sunday morning departure of the Steamer. This objection is I know fully shared by the Bombay Government, and I understand that the views of that Government on the point under notice have already been submitted to the Government of India.

6. In view of the above difficulty and the fact that the Allahabad conference entirely failed to settle it, I placed myself in communication

with Colonel Trevor, Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bombay, and I am happy to state that a complete understanding has now been arrived at, and that I now see no difficulty whatever in making a satisfactory arrangement. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway have now agreed to run their trains between Jubbulpore and Bombay in 27 hours, provided that the total time between Allahabad and Bombay is fixed at 37 hours. This can easily be done, simply by maintaining on the East Indian Railway section of that line (Allahabad to Jubbulpore) the *existing speed*. The run between Allahabad and Bombay will then stand as follows:—

	H.	M.	
Allahabad and Jubbulpore	9	20	(as at present.)
Interval at Jubbulpore.....	0	40	
Jubbulpore and Bombay	27	0	(as agreed to by Col. Trevor.)

7. With these data the following sketch table becomes possible:—



In the above sketch it will be observed that the interval at Allahabad between the Jubbulpore and main line trains is half an hour, and between the trains of the Upper and Lower Sections of the main line two hours. This latter interval is, I know, not objected to by the East Indian Railway, that Company having stated at the conference that any interval not exceeding two hours would be readily accepted by them. Although in the above sketch the Up and Down trains are made to arrive at and leave Allahabad at the same hour, the East Indian Railway can of course, if this is inconvenient, cause the Up train to reach Allahabad a little earlier and the Down train to leave a little later.

8. I have not shown in the sketch the hours of arrival at and departure from Calcutta and Ghazeeabad, because that matter involves the determination of a separate question, viz. the speed of the main line trains of the East Indian Railway, on which I believe that Major Taylor, Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal, holds peculiar views. He is desirous when the Chord line opens of reducing the speed of the trains, allowing for conveyance by the chord line exactly the same interval (27 hours) which is now taken by the loop line between Calcutta and Allahabad : and he is also desirous at the same time to make a corresponding reduction of speed between Allahabad and Ghazeeabad. I very much doubt whether Major Taylor's views on this point are to a material extent shared by the Railway authorities themselves : but be this as it may I propose to confine my expression of opinion on the subject simply to Post Office requirements. In so far as the Post Office is concerned the hours of departure from and arrival at Calcutta will not be prejudicially affected by allowing the desired interval of 27 hours between Howrah and Allahabad : but as regards the upper section of the line the proposed reduction of speed* will of course involve a corresponding delay in transit of the whole Mails for and from the N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central India and Upper Sind. Not being myself in a position to estimate the force of Major Taylor's grounds for a reduction of speed, or to weigh those grounds with the obvious Postal disadvantages which the proposal entails, I regard this point as one which must be left to the Government of India to decide.

* The time between Allahabad and Ghazeeabad is at present 15½ hours, and Major Taylor proposes to increase this to 17½ hours.

9. I may mention here that Major Taylor's desire to reduce speed had equal reference to the Allahabad and Jubbulpore section : but as the application of his proposal to this portion of the line is wholly incompatible with the essential interests of the Post Office, and would result in a similar claim for reduction of speed on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, I have not thought it necessary to submit the point as one at all open to question.

10. It will be observed from the sketch already given that, while the Post Office gains thereunder the point so strongly insisted on of an arrival in Bombay which will admit of an afternoon steamer departure, it gives in to some extent as regards the hour of departure from Bombay. The present hour of departure is 1-30 P.M. (equivalent to 1-3 P. M. of Bombay local time) and the proposed hour of departure is 12 noon (equivalent to 11-33 A. M. Bombay local time). This difference of 1½ hours is of course a disadvantage, and will involve a more frequent use of expensive special trains for inward Overland Mails. But Colonel Trevor has to some extent lessened this disadvantage, by obtaining the consent of the Company to a reduction of the present high mileage rate for special trains from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 3 per mile.

11. The Government will observe that the Post Office and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are now quite agreed :* that the difficulty about detention of main line trains at Allahabad has also been overcome, and that the question of the speed of the main line train of the East Indian Railway alone remains for consideration, the Post Office raising no strong objection to the proposed reduction of speed between Calcutta and Allahabad, and leaving its objection to a similar reduction above Allahabad as a point for the decision of Government.

* Col. Trevor has assented not only to the proposed speed, but also to the particular hours specified.

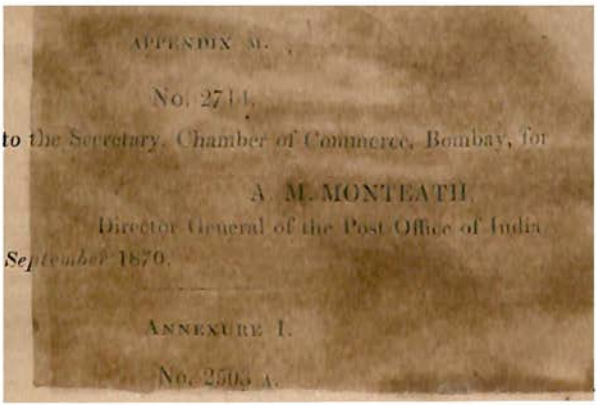
12. I should be very glad to see this revised Time Table introduced as soon as possible, there being no necessity to wait for the opening of the chord line should that be delayed. The present arrangement of trains is particularly inconvenient both to the Post Office and to the public: owing partly to the fact that the train from Bombay corresponds with a slow train from Allahabad upwards; partly to the very inconveniently long interval (6¾ hours) between the arrival and departure of the down train at and from Allahabad ; and partly to the very inconveniently late hour of arrival (9-33 Calcutta local time) at Calcutta.

13. A copy of this letter has been sent to the Government of Bengal, in order that you may be able, if necessary, to communicate with that Government on the subject by telegraph.

I have, &c.,

A. M. MONTEATH,

Director General of the Post Office of India.



APPENDIX M.

No. 2714,

Forwarded to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, for information.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Simla, 8th September 1870.

ANNEXURE I.

No. 2505 A.

MEMORANDUM.

I have read Major Taylor's letter to the Director General of the Post Office, No. 1563 G, dated 30th July 1870, as well as the correspondence which has followed it, and have been authorized by the Director General of the Post Office to represent him in the questions to be considered at this Conference.

2. It appears that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is disposed to concede to the Railway Companies concerned (in communication with the Consulting Engineers to Government) "the right of regulating the speed of their trains." It is, of course, my hope that the speed which the Railway Companies and the Consulting Engineers think best suited to other requirements may be found to suit also the Post Office requirements; but in the event of their clashing, I am of opinion that the interests of the mail service, whether viewed generally, as affecting to a very large extent the interests of the public, or viewed specially with reference to the place which the mail service holds in the railway contract, must be distinctly considered in determining the important question of the speed of the mail trains. In other words, I do not come here pledged to make merely the best mail train arrangements out of a given speed, but to bring under consideration also the interests of the mail service as affecting or affected by the determination of the speed in question.

3. I may mention, in reference to the above point, that not only has the Government been in the habit of considering the question of speed in combination with the question of postal convenience, but that the speed at present maintained on the East Indian Railway line is the result of an arrangement made with distinct reference to the mail service. Mr. Riddell, late Director General of the Post Office, had much to do with the former arrangements under which the East Indian Railway had to run two fast mail trains each way per diem; and when recently the East Indian Railway Company

proposed to do away with the double railway mail service, they offered in lieu thereof a considerably quicker daily single mail service. It is true that the speed then promised has been to a slight extent diminished without any inconvenience to the Post Office of so material a kind as to call for objection; but I think it well to draw attention at this Conference to the circumstances above-mentioned, because the subject of discussion appears clearly to embrace the question of the speed of the mail trains. At all events it is only on that assumption that I am authorized to represent the Director General in this matter.

4. Having made these remarks, I would again state that as the East Indian Railway authorities and the Consulting Engineer appear to desire a diminution of speed, I shall endeavour, so far as possible, to meet their views consistently with the interests of the Department which I represent.

5. It may be as well that the members of the Conference should at the outset have before them a brief statement of my views on what I conceive to be the more important points, and I proceed accordingly to give such a statement.

6. The members of the Conference are probably aware that it was owing to the impossibility of obtaining the expected speed* on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway that this Department, as a last resource and as a purely temporary measure, arranged for the departure of the steamers from Bombay early in the morning of the day following the contract date. It is also probably known to the members of the Conference that to this measure the Bombay public took violent objection;† and I may mention here that His Excellency the Viceroy sympathized with this objection, and, while admitting the necessity of the measure as a temporary arrangement, expressed a hope that it would be discontinued at an early date. Relying on the promise of increased speed on the Bombay line, this Department held out both to the Bombay public and to His Excellency the Viceroy the distinct hope of an early removal of the inconvenience complained of. This Department also

* Twenty-six hours was the time calculated to be sufficient for the run between Bombay and Jubbulpore; and although this speed could not be attained on the first opening of the line, Colonel Trevor, Consulting Engineer to Government of Bombay, and Mr. Conder, Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway, promised, at a meeting held in Calcutta on the 30th November 1869, that it would be introduced after 6 or 8 months' working.

† *First*, because, during half the year, it resulted in the loss to the Bombay commercial and trading community of the customary half-holiday on Saturday.

Second, because, during the same part of the year, it involved also the starting of the steamers on a Sunday morning.

expressed a hope that, even apart from the expected increase of speed on the Bombay line, the difficulty might be solved by an alteration of the entire mail steamer service consisting of a postponement of about two days of the departure of the steamers from Bombay and other eastern ports. This hope, although not extinguished, has been definitely postponed by receipt of an intimation from Her Majesty's Post Master General to the effect that no alteration of the steam service can be made till next summer, when it is in contemplation to transfer the entire mails to the Brindisi route. I still expect that, under the revision above referred to, it may be found possible so to alter the days of departure from Bombay as to admit of a morning departure without entailing on Bombay either of the inconveniences above referred to, but this expectation can certainly not be realized before next summer.

7. In the above remarks I have put out of consideration altogether the question of a night departure of the steamers (suggested by Major Taylor), because I have reason to believe that any such arrangement is impossible. Major Taylor has assumed that because, under certain favourable conditions, the mail steamers can make (and occasionally* have made) the Bombay harbour by night, they can, as a fixed rule, clear the harbour by night. On this subject the Bombay Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has stated, under date the 10th instant, as follows :—" In the *first* place it is against the Port Regulations to move a ship within the harbour limits after dark, consequently should any collision or accident take place we would be liable for all costs ; *secondly*, it is advisable that the ships should get a good offing before dark, so as to avoid running down fishing stakes and boats which cannot be seen till you are close on them ; and, *lastly*, during the south-west monsoon it would not be possible on many nights to see your way out of the harbour." Having regard to this opinion, I think I may fairly regard the suggested night-starting of the steamers as out of the question.

* Out of the late 50 entrances, only two were made at night.

8. This being the case, the two alternatives are either—

(1) A reversion to the former system of an afternoon departure of the steamer, or

(2) A continuance of the present temporary but objectionable system of a morning departure of the steamer.

And in reference to these alternatives I may recall attention to the nature of the objections already indicated in respect of the morning departure, and to the possibility of these objections being eventually (though certainly not till next summer) removed by a general revision of the steamer dates.

9. There is one point in the train arrangements in regard to which I hold strong views, and I may, therefore, properly bring it at once to notice. This point is that the mail train should not leave Bombay earlier than 1 P.M. (Bombay local time). This condition is of importance as regards the daily mails from Bombay, and of moment also as respects the Overland mails. It is true that Major Taylor assumes that the mail steamers can enter the Bombay harbour at any hour of the night, and bases thereon an argument to the effect that the hour of the train's departure from Bombay cannot in any way affect the Overland mails. If it were the case that the steamers could practically bring the mails to Bombay without any reference to night or daylight, I should be ready to admit his argument that the arrival would practically be as often in the night as in the day, and, that therefore, the chances of a timely arrival, with reference to train arrangements, would be unaffected by the particular hour of the train's departure from Bombay. But I regard Major Taylor's assumption as erroneous, (1) because, as a matter of fact, the steamers, although presumably making the neighbourhood of the Bombay harbour without reference to day or night, do not actually enter it by night, except on very rare occasions;* and (2) because it is almost obvious that in a considerable proportion of instances (especially in the monsoon season) it must be next to impossible to effect the entrance by night.

* As already stated, out of the last 50 entrances, only two have been during the night.

10. I think, therefore, that I am justified, both by facts and inferences, in rejecting Major Taylor's assumption that the mail steamers can, or will as a matter of fact, effect an entrance into the Bombay harbour by night equally as by day; and this being the case, I regard the hour of departure of the mail trains from Bombay as a point of importance, not only in respect of the daily mails, but also as regards the Overland mails.

11. To my mind, therefore, the question to be solved is an arrangement of trains meeting the following conditions, *viz*:—

(1.)—Departure from Bombay not earlier than 1 P.M.

(2.)—Reasonably convenient arrivals at, and departures from Calcutta.

(3.)—A focussing of all mail trains at Allahabad.

(4.)—An arrival of the train at Bombay by noon (if the steamers are to leave in the afternoon), or any later hour (if the steamers are to leave in the morning).

The two alternatives mentioned in the last condition have already been described, and I may now mention that, while I am authorized to negotiate finally in respect of any scheme fulfilling the first alternative, I can only negotiate subject to a further consideration by

Government in regard to any other scheme ; the fact being, as already stated, that the Director General of the Post Office cannot take upon himself the responsibility of extending, even temporarily, the system of morning departures of the Steamer so long as that system involves the loss to the Bombay community of their Saturday half-holiday, and results also in a Sunday morning departure of the steamer.

12. The conditions mentioned in paragraph 11 can all be fully met if the Bombay railway authorities will fulfil the promise made by Colonel Trevor (Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bombay) and by Mr. Conder (General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway) at the Calcutta Conference of last cold season, to the effect that the time of transit between Jubbulpore and Bombay would be reduced from 30 to 26 hours. The enclosed sketch, marked I., shows how this can be done, the existing speed on the East Indian Railway line being maintained. A modification of this scheme is shown in the sketch marked I. A, the only difference from the previous sketch being that it concedes to the East Indian Railway Company, *as respects their main* line*, the lower rate of speed which they desire to adopt. A further modification of the same scheme is shown in the sketch marked I. B, which contemplates a further concession of one additional hour both ways between Bombay and Allahabad, which may be applied in such way as may appear most convenient if necessary, *e. g.*, towards increasing the halt at Jubbulpore from forty minutes to one hour and forty minutes, or towards reducing the speed on the Bombay line, or on the line between Jubbulpore and Allahabad.

* Not as respects the Jubbulpore branch line.

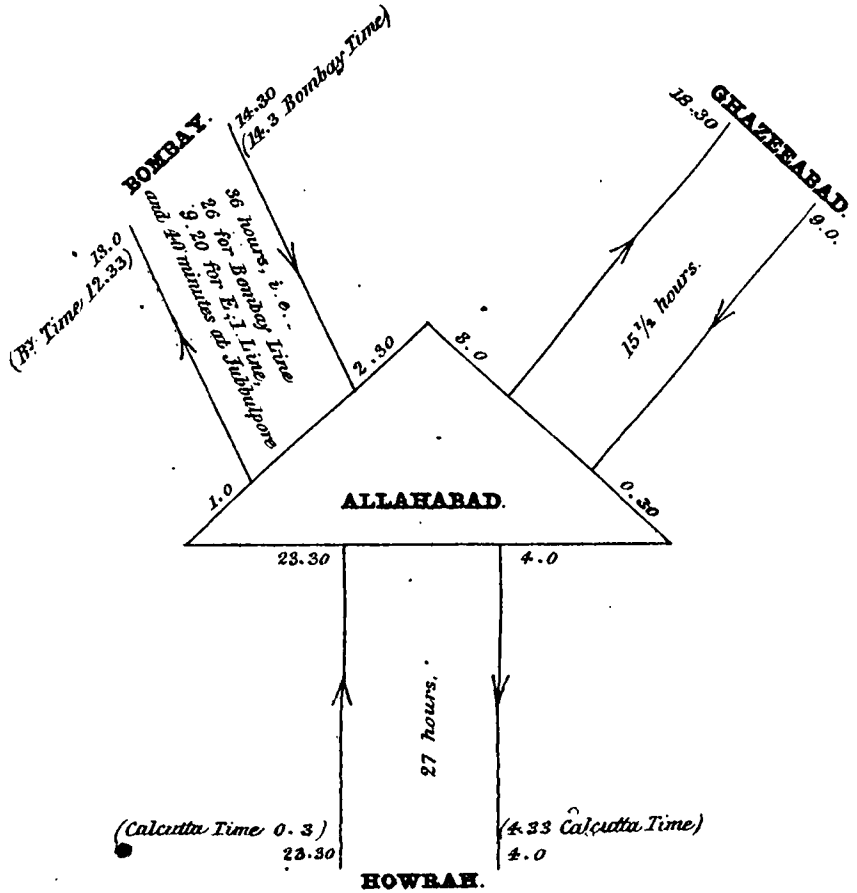
13. I hope that one or other of these schemes may be found feasible, the great point secured by them being that of a midday arrival at Bombay, rendering possible an afternoon departure of the mail steamer from Bombay.

14. If, however, the other members of the Conference take objection to these schemes, and can suggest no other way of fulfilling the required conditions, I shall be ready to consider any scheme based on the other alternative, *viz.*, of a late arrival at Bombay with its accompaniment of a morning departure of the steamer. As already stated, I have no authority to accept this alternative, my action being confined to a consideration of the best arrangements to be made thereunder, subject to the orders which may be passed by the Government of India on the reference which will have to be made to it by this Department. In furtherance of this view I annex a sketch marked II.

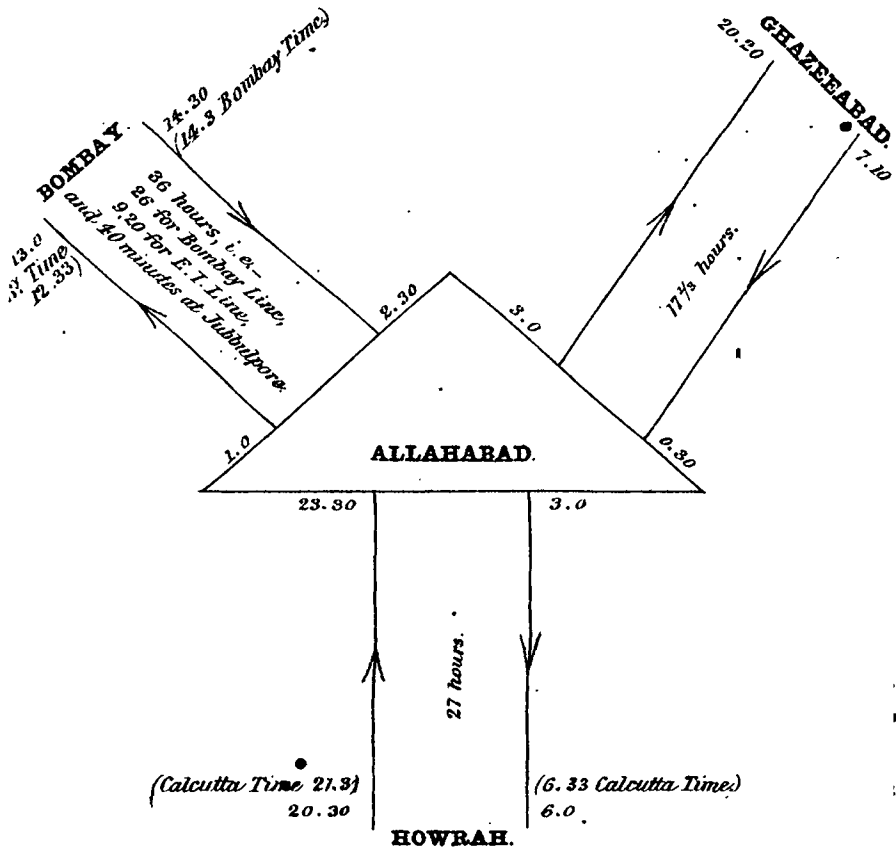
FRED. R. HOGG,
Officiating Deputy Director General
of the Post Office of India.

Allahabad ; The 24th August 1870.

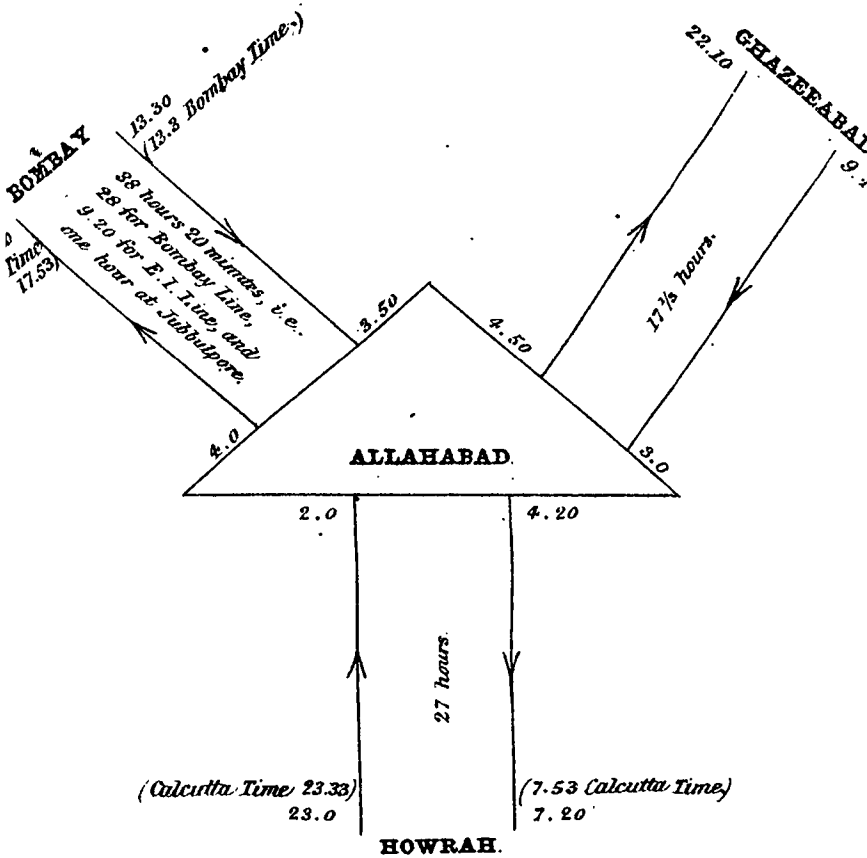
SCHEME I.


BOMBAY.
14.30
(14.3 Bombay Time)
36 hours, i. e.,
26 for Bombay Line
9.20 for E. I. Line,
and 40 minutes at Jubbulpore
13.0
(By Time 12.33)
2.30
1.0
ALLAHABAD.
8.0
GHAZEEABAD.
13.30
9.0
15¼ hours.
0.30
23.30
4.0
27 hours.
(Calcutta Time 0.3)
23.30
(4.33 Calcutta Time)
4.0
HOWRAH.

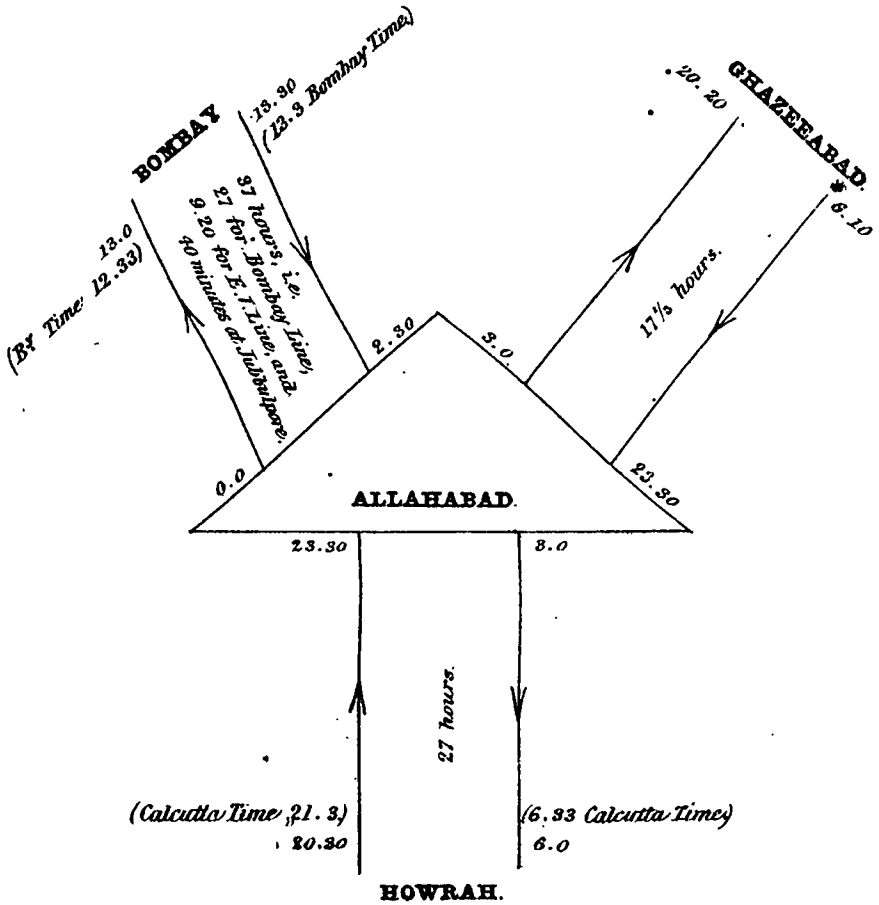
SCHEME I A.


BOMBAY
14.30
(14.3 Bombay Time)
36 hours, i. e.—
26 for Bombay Line,
9.30 for E. I. Line,
and 40 minutes at Jubbulpore.
13.0
Time
12.33)
2.30
3.0
20.20
GHAZEEABAD.
7.10
17⅓ hours.
1.0
ALLAHABAD.
0.30
23.30
3.0
27 hours.
(Calcutta Time 21.3)
20.30
(6.33 Calcutta Time)
6.0
HOWRAH.

SCHEME II.


BOMBAY
13.30
(13.3 Bombay Time.)
38 hours 20 minutes, i.e.,
28 for Bombay Line,
9.20 for E. I. Line, and
one hour at Jubbulpore.
Time
17.53)
3.50
4.0
ALLAHABAD.
4.50
22.10
17½ hours.
3.0
GHAZEEABAD
9.
2.0
4.20
27 hours.
(Calcutta Time 23.33)
23.0
(7.53 Calcutta Time)
7.20
HOWRAH.

SCHEME I B.


BOMBAY
13.30
(13.3 Bombay Time)
97 hours, i.e.
27 for Bombay Time,
9.20 for E. I. Line, and
40 minutes at Jubbulpore.
13.0
(B' Time 12.33)
2.30
0.0
ALLAHABAD.
3.0
20. 20
GHAZEEABAD.
6.10
17½ hours.
23.30
23.30
3.0
27 hours.
(Calcutta Time 21. 3)
20.30
(6.33 Calcutta Time)
6.0
HOWRAH.

ANNEXURE II.

Simla, 8th September 1870.

MEMORANDUM.

In stating that an interval of 5 hours is required between the due arrival of the train at Bombay and the departure of the Steamer, this Department has not in the very least overstated its requirements. It must be remembered that this interval of 5 hours comprises the time taken in the operations marginally noted, and that the Mails under notice even when made up in large bags and boxes for the various foreign Offices of Exchange number no less than 72. The principal item in the enumeration given on the margin is of course No. 4, viz., "Preparation of the Mails in the Post Office for despatch." For this purpose about 4 hours are required. There is perhaps no work more intricate in itself and requiring greater intelligence and thorough training, as well as a reasonable amount of time, than that of sorting and making up the postage accounts relating to an outward-bound foreign mail. After opening the innumerable bags and packets from different parts of India, the letters have first to be sorted according to the destination or route by which each class has to be conveyed,—some for Aden, some for French Offices (Réunion &c.) served by French packets branching from Aden; some for British Offices (Mauritius &c.) served by the same line; some for Suez; some for the British Post Office, Alexandria (including correspondence for Constantinople and Italy); some for the French Post Office, Alexandria (including correspondence for Greece, North Africa and places in Turkey, Syria &c. served by the French Steamers in the Levant and the Black Sea); some for the Austrian Post Office, Alexandria (including correspondence for places served by the Austrian Steamers of the Levant, Black Sea, &c.); some for Brindisi; some for Malta (including correspondence for certain provinces of Italy); some for Gibraltar (including correspondence for places served through Gibraltar); some for Trieste (including correspondence for Europe sent by that route); some for France (including correspondence for Europe sent viâ France); some for England viâ Marseilles; some for England viâ Southampton, and some for the numerous countries the route to which lies through

(1) Transfer of Mails from Railway carriage to the Postal conveyance.
(2) Conveyance from the Railway Station to the Post Office (about 2 miles)
(3) Transfer of Mails from the Postal conveyance to the Post Office.
(4) Preparation of the Mails in the Post Office for despatch.
(5) Retransfer from the Post Office to the Postal conveyance.
(6) Conveyance from the Post Office to the Pier.
(7) Transfer of Mails from the Pier to a small steamer.
(8) Conveyance from the Pier to the Mail Steamer.
(9) Shipment on board the Mail Steamer.

England. And this description of the preliminary assortment of letters by no means represents the full amount of work to be done; for these letters have further to be divided into the several classes to which they belong, *e. g.* (as respects the English Mails) ordinary paid letters, official letters, soldiers' letters, insufficiently paid letters, unpaid letters, and registered letters. And this sorting has to be followed by an examination of the postage paid and the taxation of deficient and unpaid postage according to the rates prescribed for the various places and routes, the next step being the preparation of the international accounts, postage paid in India on account of other countries (at various rates) being credited, and postage to be collected in other countries on behalf of India being claimed, and the whole entered in the letter bills prepared for the numerous offices of exchange, in which also have to be entered *in detail* the addresses of all registered covers. A somewhat similar process has to be gone through in respect of the various other classes of mails, viz.—newspapers, book packets, and pattern packets. It would be impossible of course, within moderate limits, to describe all that has to be done in these four hours, but the above description will give some idea of the extent and intricate nature of the work, and will support the fact, to which I now wish to draw prominent attention, of the necessity of leaving for this purpose a reasonable amount of time, and of the hopelessness of attempting to have it well performed in any curtailed interval which those unacquainted with the duties to be performed may at first sight think sufficient for the purpose. I have entered at length into this point because I am given to understand that at the conference above alluded to, the Railway Officials seemed to think that the interval required between a train arrival and a steamer departure need not be more than that wanted for the conveyance of a given number of bags from the Railway station to the Mail Steamer, any necessary manipulation being performed by the limited establishment and with the limited space and appliances of a Travelling Post Office.

(Signed) A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office.

No. 2810.

From A. M. MONTEATH, Esquire,

Director General of the Post Office of India,

To The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Public Works Department.

Simla, 14th September 1870.

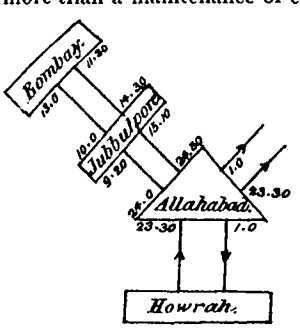
SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 2713, dated 8th September, relative to the arrangement of mail trains on the Bengal and Bombay lines of Railway, I have the honour to submit copies of the communications by telegraph noted on the margin, which have since passed between me and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal.

* From Director General to Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, No. 40, dated 9th September.
From Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal to Director General, dated 10th September 1870.
From Director General to Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, No. 41, dated 12th September 1870.
From Consulting Engineer to Director General, dated 13th September 1870.

2. The Government will observe that the table proposed in my letter above quoted, and communicated to the Consulting Engineer † on the 9th September was objected to primarily on the ground of difficulty connected with the crossing at theNynee junction. I at once, though at a still further sacrifice of Postal convenience, proposed a plan‡ by which this objection was wholly overcome, stating at the same time, with reference to the Consulting Engineer's remark about supposed acceleration of trains between Jubbulpore and Allahabad, that I wanted nothing more than a maintenance of existing speed.

† By telegraph.

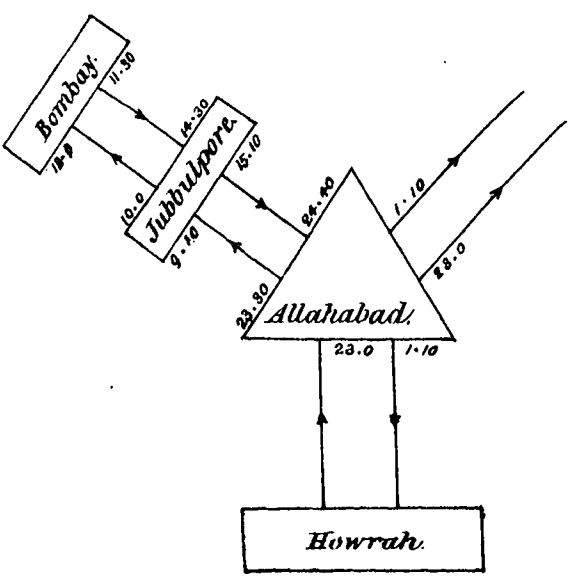
‡



3. In his reply of the 13th September the Consulting Engineer states that "the East Indian Railway absolutely object to increase the speed on the Jubbulpore line beyond their last proposal, viz. 9 hours 50 minutes to Jubbulpore, and 9 hours 30 minutes from Jubbulpore, those being the shortest possible periods in which they can carry all classes of passenger traffic." This objection undermines the whole basis of past negotiations, for, as stated in my letter of the 8th September, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have conceded the proposed speed only on the condition that the East Indian Railway maintain their existing speed * between Allahabad and Jubbulpore.

* *i. e.* 9 h. 20 m. between Jubbulpore and Allahabad both ways.

4. I am strongly opposed to any diminution of this speed, both because I consider it objectionable in itself, and because it would result on a withdrawal of the offer of increased speed made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. I cannot therefore advise the Government to permit the proposed reduction of speed between Jubbulpore and Allahabad. But in case the Government of India decides upon doing so, and feels itself at the same time warranted in insisting upon the provision of the conditionally offered speed on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (a measure which would greatly irritate a Railway, the authorities of which have cordially endeavoured to meet our requirements to the utmost) I submit the following sketch:—



5. I feel unable to recommend the above plan, because, to my mind, it involves an unreasonable concession to the East Indian Railway, while, at the same time, it places at risk the concession already obtained from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

I have &c.,

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

No. 2811.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, in continuation of this Office No. 2714, dated 8th September 1870.

FRED. W. HOGG,
Officiating Deputy Director General of
Post Office of India.

Simla, 14th September 1870.

No. 40.

Service Message.

From Simla,
From Director General of Post Office,
To Calcutta,
To Consulting Engineer.

9th September 1870.

Bombay agrees to following table: Leave Bombay noon, reach Jubbulpore fifteen, leave Jubbulpore fifteen forty, arrive Allahabad one.

Leave Allahabad for Bombay midnight, reach Jubbulpore nine twenty, leave Jubbulpore ten, reach Bombay thirteen. Interval at Allahabad between arrival of main line trains and departure of Jubbulpore train and *vice versâ*, one half hour. Interval at Allahabad for main line trains two hours.

Telegraph assent or dissent.

F. R. HOGG,
Officiating Deputy Director General of Post Office.

From Calcutta,
From Consulting Engineer,
To Simla,
To Director General of Post Office.

Dated 10th September 1870.

Owing to passing at Nynee, interval between departure from and arrival at Allahabad of Jubbulpore train cannot exceed half an hour; your proposal is therefore impossible. East Indian Railway wont accelerate mail to Jubbulpore, but will accelerate mail from Jubbulpore to Allahabad twenty minutes, and will assent to the following Table: Leave Allahabad twenty-four thirty, arrive at Jubbulpore ten twenty, leave at eleven, arrive at Bombay thirteen thirty; leave Bombay at twelve, arrive at Jubbulpore fifteen, leave fifteen thirty, arrive at Allahabad at one o'clock.

No. 44.

From Simla,
From Director General of Post Office,
To Calcutta,
To Consulting Engineer.

12th September 1870.

This Department wants no acceleration of existing speed between Jubbulpore and Allahabad but totally objects to any diminution. To meet Nynee crossing difficulty, following table proposed: From Allahabad to Bombay as in last telegram. From Bombay to Allahabad one half hour earlier.

F. R. HOGG,
Officiating Deputy Director General of Post Office.

From Calcutta,
From Consulting Engineer,
To Simla,
To Director General of Post Office.

Dated 13th September 1870.

East Indian Railway absolutely object to increase the speed on the Jubbulpore line beyond their last proposal, viz., 9 hours 50 minutes to Jubbulpore, and 9 hours 30 minutes from Jubbulpore, those being the shortest possible periods in which they can carry all classes of passenger traffic. They ascribe the previous deficits to existing speed of mail train, which prohibits the carriage of 3rd class passengers on the Jubbulpore line, thus increasing train mileage.

No. 219 of 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
23rd September 1870.

A. M. MONTEATH, ESQ.,
Director General of the Post Office of India,
Simla or elsewhere.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of Management of this Chamber, to acknowledge with their best thanks the receipt of the papers you have been so kind as to forward for the information of the Chamber, with your endorsements of the respective dates of 8th and 14th instant, in reference to the Railway train arrangements you propose, in order that the Overland Mail steamer may be despatched from Bombay as formerly on Saturday evening at 5 P.M.

The Committee thankfully recognize the exertions you have made, to meet the views of the people of Bombay in this matter, and they cannot doubt that what you have proposed will be properly supported by the Government of India.

At the Annual Meeting of the Chamber which was to have been held on the 29th instant, but is deferred for local reasons till the 3rd proximo, the report of the Committee on some of the leading topics of the year will be laid before the meeting, and I have the pleasure to enclose herewith a copy of the paragraph in the report on the vexed question of the mail arrangements, for your information.

I have the honour, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

APPENDIX N.

REDUCTION OF THE TIME ALLOWED TO THE MAIL STEAMER IN THE MONSOON MONTHS.

No. 146 of 1870.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

23*rd May* 1870.

To A. M. Monteath, Esq.,

Director General Post Office of India, Simla.

Sir,—In reference to the recent change made in the day and date for the departure of the Overland Mail from Bombay during the monsoon months, viz., the change from Sunday morning at 8 A.M. to Wednesday morning at 8 A.M., I am directed by the Committee of Management of this Chamber to remind you that there was a proposal emanating from yourself as communicated to us by the Bengal Chamber, by which a reduction in the monsoon allowance to the Mail Steamers—from four days to two—might be made with general advantage to the public.

The proposal was laid before the P. & O. Co.'s Agent here, with a request that he would move his Directors to acquiesce in a change recommended by you and favourably received by the community of this place. The Agent recommended the proposed change to his Directors accordingly, but it would seem the matter went no farther, as the arrangement which has just come into operation is no improvement on that of last year.

I am directed by the Committee to inquire whether you are favourable to the despatch of the Mail Steamer on Wednesday afternoon at 5 P.M., instead of 8 A.M., and if so whether you would be so good as to move the Government of India to carry the change immediately into effect?

The change would be hailed as a boon in Bombay, as it would make Wednesday Mail day, instead of Tuesday, and otherwise it would work well with the present postal arrangements in reference to other parts of India.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Secretary.

No. 1041.

From F. R. HOGG, Esq.,

Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India,

To THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay.

Simla, 3rd June 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23rd May, relative to the departures of the mail steamers from Bombay during the monsoon. The previous correspondence to which you refer, is, I imagine, that quoted in the margin,* in which, with reference to a proposition of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for a reduction of the monsoon allowance from 4 to 2 days, the Calcutta Chamber requested my attention to the subject: and in which, after a reference to Her Majesty's Post Master General, I was informed that it was beyond his power to make any reduction in the allowance. On the receipt of this reply I begged Her Majesty's Post Master General to lay the matter before the Directors of the Company, in the hope that they might be willing to concede what the Postal authorities in England could not under the contract demand. The Directors of the Company expressed their inability to curtail the allowance to the extent solicited, but at the same time stated that they would be ready under certain conditions to make a reduction of *one day*, and as already stated in para. 5 of my letter to you of the 28th May, No. 875, I hope to see this measure introduced in the monsoon of 1871. I have every reason to hope that before that time it will have been found possible to revert to the system of afternoon departures from Bombay: and that by an alteration of the dates of the Homeward mail service generally, it will be possible to avoid the inconvenience otherwise resulting from the reduction of monsoon allowance as described in my letter above quoted. As there stated such a reduction, without a simultaneous alteration of the dates of the Homeward mail service, would throw the Overland dates, both of Calcutta and of Madras, on a Sunday; and it is only by an alteration of the kind indicated that this inconvenience can be avoided.

* From Chamber of Commerce Bombay, to Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, dated 24th July 1869.
From Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, to this office, dated 21st August.
From this office to Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, No. 2275, dated 2nd September.
From do. to do. 3510, dated 20th November.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

FRED. R. HOGG,

Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

APPENDIX O.

NIGHT MAIL TRAINS OVER THE GHAUTS.

No. 2267 of 1869.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1869.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 16th September 1869.

Bringing to notice the inconvenient hours for business at which the mails are closed for the South-Eastern Line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; stating that if a night mail train were run as formerly, much of the inconvenience would be obviated, and inquiring whether there is any objection to this course.

Letter from the Post Master General, Bombay, No. 12,357, dated 11th November 1869.

Forwarding, with his remarks, copy of a letter from the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, in which he explains why the Company decline to run night trains on the South-Eastern Line.

Transfer from the General Department, No. 2979, dated 26th November 1869.

Of the above for disposal.

RESOLUTION.—Government cannot at present withdraw the order prohibiting the passage of Passenger trains over the Ghauts during the night.

2. The Chamber of Commerce should be informed, in reply to their Secretary's letter of the 16th September last, that it is not yet considered advisable to run the night mail as formerly.

M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to Government.

To

The General Department, Secretariat.

The Post Master General, Bombay.

The Consulting Engineer for Railways.

The Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

The Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

APPENDIX P.

REDUCTION IN THE TIME ALLOWED FOR LANDING CARGO AFTER DATE OF INWARD ENTRY.

No. 4644 OF 1869.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1869.

To THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copies of the papers regarding the period within which consignees and others should land their cargoes after the entry of a vessel, and to request that you will be so good as to move the Chamber of Commerce to favour Government with their opinion on the subject.

I have the honour to be,

F. R. S. WYLLIE,

Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 3744 OF 1869.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To F. S. CHAPMAN, Esq.,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs,
15th October 1869.

SIR,—With reference to the Government Resolution No. 3839, dated 4th ultimo, I have the honour to submit for approval and publication in the *Government Gazette* the accompanying Notification, and to state that the period of 3 days therein specified is considered reasonable for the convenience of both the masters of vessels, and consignees of goods.

2. The Chamber of Commerce, who were addressed on the subject, have given their opinion that 48 hours as regards sailing vessels and 24 hours as regards steamers, should be allowed for the landing of cargoes. This time, however, appears too short to allow of such landing conveniently, and I therefore recommend that a period

of 72 hours should be fixed for sailing vessels exclusive of a Sunday or holidays after the report of a ship, and 48 hours for Steamers. This is in accordance with the English practice, and although it may be urged that there is not the same convenience for speedy landing as at home, yet there is no reason why the conveniences should not be equally good here, and at any rate it is most desirable to get rid of the monopoly of the Muccadums, who are the only parties who benefit by the slow, tedious, and expensive process of delivery now in force.

3. Perhaps a longer period would have been advisable had not the Customs requirements been satisfied by the recent additions to its storage accommodation by the inclusion of the late Post Office premises.

4. This is now a fitting opportunity for altering the rules which fix the rate of wharfage fees, and which are left discretionary with the Commissioner of Customs. Free goods and dutiable goods can now remain on any part of the Custom House premises for 3 and 7 days respectively free of wharfage dues. The consequence is, the wharves and other authorized landing places contribute nothing for their maintenance. Each package should pay a small fee, if only an anna per diem, for the use of the wharf, but as it is necessary under Section 189 of the Act VI. of 1863 to prescribe a period for free occupation, I would propose to alter the present rules to two days' grace, or 48 hours for free goods, and 72 hours for dutiable goods. This would also prevent any inconvenient pressure on the Custom House accommodation which at times might possibly result with the space at disposal from consignees not removing their goods with despatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) L. REID,

Commissioner of Customs.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of Section I. of Act XVII. of 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to order that the period to be allowed for the delivery of goods shall be at any time after the expiration of 72 hours, exclusive of a Sunday or holidays, after the report of the ship, and 48 hours in the case of a steamer.

(Signed) LESTOCK REID,

Commissioner of Customs.

(True Copies)

F. R. S. WYLLIE,

Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 245 OF 1869.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

15th November 1869.

F. R. S. WYLLIE, Esquire,

Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of Management of the Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4644, dated 27th ultimo, requesting the opinion of the Chamber in reference to the period within which consignees and others should land their goods after the entry of a vessel, and other points referred to in the papers submitted at the same time.

In reply I am to state that the recommendation on this subject made by the Commissioner of Customs in his letter to Government No. 3744 dated 15th ultimo: namely "that a period of 72 hours should be fixed for sailing vessels exclusive of a Sunday or holiday after the report of a ship, and 48 hours for steamers"—is entirely approved by the Chamber as fair in the interests of all parties concerned.

In reference however to the question raised in the Commissioner's letter of same date, namely, the alteration of the existing rules fixing the rate of wharfage fees, and his proposal to alter the present rules from three to two days' grace for free goods; and from seven days to three days for dutiable goods—I am to state that great objections are entertained to it by the merchants as, owing to the numerous hindrances of one kind or another in getting goods cleared from the Custom House, the time proposed to be allowed is much too short, and the proposal if carried out would entail a tax on goods which would be a serious hardship on importers.

I have conferred with the Commissioner of Customs on the subject, and he has authorised me to state that he waves the opinion expressed in his letter of the 15th ultimo, and is willing to let this question continue as at present till the results of the proposed notification are seen when, if necessary, the matter in connection with the question of Custom House accommodation may again be brought forward for further consideration.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Secretary.

No. 5153 OF 1869.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1869.

To THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to your letter dated the 15th instant, I am directed to forward for the information of the Chamber of Commerce the accompanying copy of the Resolution of Government No. 5152, dated the 24th idem.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

WASSOODEO PANDOORUNG,

For Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 5152.

Customs.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1869.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, No. 3744, dated 15th October 1869—Submitting, for approval and for publication in the *Government Gazette*, a draft Notification prescribing the number of days to be allowed to importers, owners, or consignees for landing goods after the entry of the vessel importing the same; and proposing certain alterations in the existing rules for Wharfage fees.

Letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 15th November 1869—Submitting the opinion of the Chamber on the above subject.

RESOLUTION.—The proposed notification to be approved and published in the *Government Gazette*.

2. The question mooted in paragraph 4 of Mr. Reid's letter relative to an alteration in the existing rules regarding wharfage fees, should be allowed to lie over till the results of the above notification are seen, when, if necessary, it can again be brought forward for consideration, as suggested by the Chamber of Commerce.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To The COMMISSIONER of CUSTOMS, SALT and OPIUM (with a copy of the letter from the Chamber of Commerce),

The CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY (by letter).

APPENDIX Q.

OVERLOADING OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SUEZ.

No. 1540 of 1870.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Bombay, 6th July 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward for your information and such action as you may deem necessary, copy of a Telegram just received, and dated London, July 5th 1870, from Harper's Salvage Association, Lloyd's, stating that Steamers are leaving Bombay for Suez dangerously overladen and otherwise unfit, and asking if steps cannot be taken to prevent this risk to life and property.

"Steamers are leaving Bombay for Suez dangerously overloaded and otherwise unfit. Cannot steps be taken to prevent this risk of life and property? Please Telegraph information; reply paid. Very important."

I have the honour to be, &c.,

G. T. ROBINSON, Commander I.N.,

Superintendent of Marine.

To THE CHAIRMAN,

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

No. 176 of 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

13*th July* 1870.

Captain G. T. ROBINSON, I.N.,

Superintendent of Marine, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1540 of 1870, dated 6th instant, communicating to the Chamber copy of a telegram which you had received from Harper's Salvage Association, Lloyd's, to the effect that—

"Steamers are leaving Bombay for Suez dangerously overloaded and otherwise unfit."

In reply I am to express the acknowledgments of the Committee of Management for your so promptly communicating the contents of a telegram of so much importance to the mercantile portion of the community.

I am further to state for the information of yourself and those specially concerned, that the Committee have had brought to their notice a few cases of coals having been carried on the decks of steamers between Bombay and Suez during the fair season, but they have not heard of a case where cargo has been carried on deck. One of the worst defects in the steamers that have been plying between Bombay and Suez, since the opening of the Canal, is the small number of the crews, but the remedy for this must be found in England and other countries whence the steamers start.

The Committee think it very desirable that power should be vested in the marine authorities, to stop any ship or steamer leaving the port which they consider to be dangerously overladen, and that speedy action should be taken to secure such power.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

APPENDIX R.

SIGNING BILLS OF LADING BEFORE GOODS ARE SHIPPED.

NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice, and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bonâ fide* character of the same.

The Committee warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.

The Committee further warn those who may be making advances on Cotton and Wool, that there is a regular system of procuring advances on lots that consist simply of rubbish specially prepared for the purpose.

Any information that may be communicated to the Secretary to the Chamber on this subject, will be for the common benefit of Merchants and Bankers.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 25th June 1870.

APPENDIX S.

MEMORIALS AGAINST THE INCREASED INCOME-TAX.

No. 88 of 1870.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
19*th April* 1870.

R. B. Chapman, Esq.,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,
Financial Department, Simla.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of Management, to forward herewith a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, from the members of this Chamber against the recent Act imposing an additional income-tax, of two and one-eighth per cent., and I am to request you will do them the favour to lay the same before His Excellency as early as possible after receipt thereof.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

MEMORIAL OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AGAINST THE INCOME TAX.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Mayo,
K.P., G.C.S.I.,
Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The Memorial of the Members of the
Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

Respectfully Showeth—

That your memorialists have learnt with astonishment and regret that your Excellency's Government, in a season of profound peace, and with a revenue that has been steadily growing for years, has yet resolved to impose additional taxation on the country, and that

your Excellency's Council for making Laws and Regulations has passed an Act, which received your Excellency's assent on the 5th instant, the effect of which is to raise the Income Tax of one per cent., imposed twelve months ago, to three and one-eighth per cent.

2. That this special form of fresh taxation will bear with undue severity on your memorialists and other classes limited in number in this country, while it barely, if at all, touches other large sections of the community, as is clearly evidenced by the small amount produced from the tax of last year as shown in the official returns published under the sanction of the Government of India.

3. That if fresh taxation be necessary, it is incumbent on your Excellency's Government to devise taxes, which in their incidence will not press heavily on any particular class, but fall in fair measure on every class in the community.

4. Your memorialists are however respectfully of opinion that no good case has been made out by your Excellency's Government for imposing additional taxation on the country.

5. According to the statement made by the Finance Minister on the 2nd instant, in your Excellency's Council for making Laws and Regulations, it appears that the present embarrassed condition of the finances of India has been caused—first, by making sanguine estimates as to the probable receipts from all branches of revenue; and second, by charging against these strained estimates of income, heavy items of extraordinary expenditure, from year to year, without leaving any margin for contingencies.

6. The revenue of India, though not capable of rapid expansion, has been for years steadily on the increase.

7. In the period between 1860 and 1870 the revenue has expanded from thirty-two and a half millions to nearly fifty-three millions, showing an increase in the last ten years of twenty millions sterling, which increase has been produced, not by the rapid development of any one branch, but by a regular and steady increase in all branches of the public revenue.

8. In the same space of time the ordinary revenue of the country, after providing for the cost of administration with a yearly increasing ordinary expenditure, has borne besides an extraordinary expenditure on permanent works of more than fifty millions sterling, exclusive of guaranteed interest paid to railway shareholders, which interest, for the same period, has exceeded the sum of fifteen millions sterling.

9. It is a rapidly growing expenditure of the above character—based on no well-defined principle, in so far as your memorialists can

discover,—that creates anxiety regarding the manner in which the finances of this country are administered.

10. Your memorialists further consider that expenditure for barracks and other public works of a permanent character should be provided for by means of short loans chargeable on the revenue and redeemable at fixed dates, and not be met by the imposition of any other taxation.

11. Your memorialists therefore earnestly trust your Excellency may take these views into your immediate and favourable consideration, with a view to the repeal of the Act imposing an additional Income Tax of two and one-eighth per cent.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

By order and on behalf of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

DONALD GRAHAM, Chairman.

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 18*th April* 1870.

No. 511.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

To THE SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay.

SIR,—I have laid before His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the memorial of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, received with your letter of the 19th April, praying for the repeal of the Indian Income Tax Act, XVI. of 1870.

2. In so far as the memorial bears upon the future administration of the finances of the country, the Governor General in Council will give to it all due consideration. The statements and arguments which it contains were ably made and fully discussed in the Legislative Council of the Viceroy when the Act was passed.

3. His Excellency in Council feels that the memorialists must be aware that a repeal of the Income Tax Act during the present year could not be comtemplated by a Government in whose opinion the extreme financial necessities of the Empire imperatively demanded its imposition.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 18*th May* 1870.

No. 94 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
23rd April 1870.

THOMAS L. SECCOMBE, Esq., C.B.,
Financial Secretary to H. M.'s Secretary of State
for India in Council,
St. James's Park, S. W., London.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of Management, to forward herewith a printed copy of a Memorial from this Chamber to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, against the enhancement of the Income Tax imposed by an Act passed by His Excellency's Council for making Laws and Regulations on the 6th instant, and I am to request you will do the Members of the Chamber the favour to lay the same before his Grace the Duke of Argyll, H. M.'s Secretary of State for India in Council, for his consideration, as early as possible after receipt thereof.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

INDIA OFFICE, S. W.,
26th May 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd April, forwarding copy of a Memorial addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, against the increase of the Income Tax in India, and I am directed to acquaint you, in reply that, in accordance with the request of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce, it has been laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council.

I am, &c.,
M. E. GRANT DUFF.

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
24th August 1870.

R. B. CHAPMAN, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Financial Department, Simla.

SIR,—In reference to Mr. Under Secretary Batten's letter, No. 511, dated 18th May, replying to the Memorial from this Chamber

to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, praying for the repeal of the Act passed in April imposing an additional Income Tax of two and one-eighth per cent., in which letter it was stated—"The Memorialists must be aware that a repeal of the Income Tax Act during the present year could not be contemplated by a Government in whose opinion the extreme financial necessities of the empire imperatively demanded its imposition."

2. I am now directed by the Commitee of Management respectfully to call the attention of the Government of India to the altered condition of the financial position of the country, since the abovementioned reply to the Memorial from this Chamber was written.

3. The Committee are not aware of any official or authoritative announcement having been made in India on this subject, since the discussions in April last in the Legislative Council,—but in the speech of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in the House Lords, on Thursday the 28th ultimo, when making a statement regarding the Finances of India, His Grace the Duke of Argyll is reported to have said—" he had last week received a telegram from Lord Mayo, who stated that he had the best reason for believing that there would not be a deficit but a surplus of between £100,000 and £200,000" on the financial year 1869-70, which ended on 31st March last.

4. A statement of so much importance, made on the highest authority in India; and one presenting a result so different from that anticipated by the Finance Minister, who, in his financial statement on the 2nd April last, stated that instead of there being an equilibrium there would probably be a deficit of at least £500,000, seems in the opinion of the Committee to cut away the ground on which the argument for an increased Income Tax was based.

5. The chief reason put forward by the Members of the Government of India, in the debates in the Legislative Council in support of the Bill which became Act XVI. of 1870, was the necessity of restoring an equilibrium between the Imperial income and expenditure; and the Committee respectfully submit that a wise policy now requires a prompt modification of the Act—when the object which it was intended to serve appears to have been attained by the measures taken in the latter part of 1869, and long before the Income Tax Act, in its present form, came into existence.

6. It was stated by Sir William Mansfield in his place in the Legislative Council, just before leaving India, that in his opinion "a sound policy, under ordinary circumstances, demands that an Income Tax should not exceed one per cent. in India, and that a higher rate should be reserved as the resource for extraordinary circumstances."

7. In this opinion the Committee of Management heartily concur, and it was because the Members of this Chamber believed that no case of "extraordinary circumstances" had been made out for an increased Income Tax, that they felt it to be their duty to memorialize the Government of India against it.

8. It is unnecessary on the present occasion to refer to those calamitous events in Europe which have had such a disastrous effect on the trade of India: the serious character of the losses sustained by the Mercantile community of this part of India, in consequence of the war between France and Germany—induced the Committee to address the Government of Bombay on the expediency of suspending all collections under the Act, pending an immediate revision of the assessments that have been made.

9. The Committee of this Chamber therefore earnestly hope, that in reference to the altered circumstances above-mentioned, the Government of India will take the whole question into immediate consideration, with a view to the reduction of the tax from three and one-eighth to one per cent., from the 1st of October next.

10. And I am to request you will do the Committee the favour to place this communication before His Excellency The Governor General in Council without delay.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Secretary.

No. 3368.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

To The SECRETARY TO THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th August 1870, submitting the prayer of your Chamber that the Income Tax may be reduced to one per cent. from the 1st of October next.

2. In reply I am to forward to you for the information of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce a copy of a letter * No. 3263, dated the 3rd instant, which was written in reply to a similar representation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, 9th September 1870.

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* Not printed here.

No. 213 of 1870.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
10*th September* 1870.

R. B. Chapman, Esq.,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Financial Department, Simla.

Sir,—I have the honour by direction of the Committee of Management of the Chamber of Commerce to forward herewith a petition to His Excellency the Governor General in Council from the principal merchants, bankers, lawyers, and other inhabitants of Bombay, whose names are attached thereto, praying for the remission or reduction of the Income Tax, and to request you to lay the same before His Excellency the Viceroy in Council for his consideration on receipt thereof.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
JAMES TAYLOR,
Secretary.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Earl Mayo, K.P.,
G.C.S.I.,

Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Bombay,

Respectfully showeth,

I. That your Petitioners acquiesced without remonstrance when the Income Tax Act of April 1870 was passed by the Government of India, although they felt the Tax to be a grievous burden and a hindrance to trade.

II. That such acquiescence was prompted by the confidence which your Petitioners felt that the Government of India would not levy such a tax if it could possibly be avoided, and by the trust which they placed in the plea of dire necessity put forward by the Finance Minister, who said in his statement before the Supreme Council that "it is with regret and reluctance that we bend to the necessity of raising the rate from 1 to 3½ per cent. But the recurrence of deficit at this time cannot otherwise be prevented." "It is our earnest hope that the Tax may not last beyond the current year 1870-71 at its present rate. The realization of any such hope must be entirely dependent on circumstances."

III. That the circumstances on which the realization of any hope of an early remission or deduction of the Income Tax depended have turned out much more favourably than the Finance Minister anticipated, as your Petitioners learn from the statement in the House of Lords by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, to the effect that "he had received a telegram from the noble Lord (Mayo), who stated that he had the best reason for believing that there would not be a deficit, but a surplus of between £100,000 and £200,000" for the last financial year.

IV. That your Petitioners therefore pray for an early remission or reduction of a tax the imperative necessity for which no longer exists—a tax which the Finance Minister bent with regret and reluctance to the necessity of raising in amount, a tax which your Petitioners consider to be unjust in its incidence, demoralizing in its effects, obstructive to trade, and which ought to be kept as a reserve to meet exceptional circumstances of the direst necessity.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

No. 4134.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Separate Revenue.—Assessed Taxes.

Simla, the 19th October 1870.

READ—

A letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 10th September 1870, forwarding a petition from certain inhabitants of Bombay who pray for the early remission or reduction of the Income Tax, on the ground that the imperative necessity for the tax no longer exists.

RESOLUTION.—The existing rate of Income Tax having been imposed to provide for the necessities of the current financial year 1870-71 and not for those of 1869-70, the Governor General in Council would not be justified in considering the expediency of reducing the rate now, on the ground that the accounts of 1869-70 are believed to have resulted more favourably than was expected.

2. The regular estimate of one year is always to some extent relied upon as a basis of the estimate for the succeeding year; and under some circumstances it might reasonably be supposed that, if the regular estimate be found to have been too unfavourable, the estimate for the following year will also be found to be too unfavourable. But each budget is, to a large extent, framed on independent

data of its own, and inferences drawn from the regular estimates of the previous year are not always applicable. An examination of the details in which the actual account of 1869-70 has turned out, as it is hoped, better than the regular estimate, shows that there is no ground for expecting that the same improvements will occur in 1870-71.

3. Last September, an unusual and pressing necessity compelled the Government of India to make a partial re-examination of the estimates in the middle of the year, mainly with a view to a large and immediate diminution of expenditure. The object of the measures then taken was fully attained, the accounts of the year 1869-70 having, it is believed, closed in equilibrium instead of showing a large deficit as, but for those measures, they must have done. But, as a general rule, it would be, for obvious reasons, almost impossible, and certainly most objectionable, to disturb during the year the financial arrangements deliberately made and announced at its beginning.

4. The Governor General in Council regrets, therefore, that he is unable to accede to the prayer of the petitioners.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for communication to the petitioners, and that the correspondence be published in the *Gazette of India*.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX T.

REVISION OF INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.

No. 190 of 1870.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

12*th August* 1870.

F. S. Chapman, Esq.,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of Management of the Chamber of Commerce to call the attention of Government to the propriety of an immediate revision of the Assessments on the Mercantile community of this place—under the new Income Tax Act (Act XVI. of 1870), in consequence of the great change in the condition of both the export and import trade of Bombay, since the assessments were made.

Owing to the outbreak of War between France and Germany nearly a month ago, there has been a fall in the value of cotton—our leading, and in fact our only great, article of export—of nearly thirty per cent.; and as these countries are, next to England, the principal consumers of Indian cotton, the present depressed state of affairs may not improve while the War lasts.

This enormous fall in the price of cotton will cause loss of a most serious character to Bombay, and as the shipping season for this year is now over, there is no opportunity for recouping losses by further operations at lower rates.

In these circumstances the Committee respectfully suggest to Government the expediency of a suspension of all collections from the Mercantile community under the Income Tax Act, pending the consideration of a revision of assessments as above suggested.

I am to state for the information of His Excellency in Council, that the course now proposed for his consideration, has already been acted upon by the Madras Government, as the Committee are informed by a telegram received from Madras.

Requesting you will do the Committee the favour to place this communication before His Excellency in Council without delay.

I have, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Secretary.

No. 1359 OF 1870.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1870.

To The SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, containing a recommendation from the Chamber of Commerce, that the assessments of the Mercantile community of Bombay under the Income Tax be immediately revised, in consequence of the present depressed state of both the export and import trade.

2. His Excellency in Council, while regretting extremely the existing state of affairs in Bombay, desires me to point out that the law does not admit of the proposal of the Chamber being adopted, even if there were not other grave objections to it.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. R. HOSKINS,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

From Simla,

From FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

To Bombay,

To CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

25th August 1870.

The following telegram was addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras; "Any revision of Income Tax assessments except under the circumstances provided for in Section (37) of the Act is illegal."

No. 1389 OF 1870.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1870.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce with reference to Government Resolution No. 1358, dated 25th August 1870.

A. R. HOSKINS,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX U.

PESHAWAR FAIR.

Abbottabad, Huzara, 29th June 1870.

DEAR SIR,—I had the pleasure to send you four or five days since by parcel post for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce two sets of samples of goods on sale at the Peshawar Fair of last November. Each sample has a slip of paper attached to it showing the price at which it sold and the place it was brought from.

By pamphlet post I sent ten copies of the Vernacular broad-sheets in five languages issued by way of Programme of the Fair of the coming autumn, which will commence on the 10th November next, and last about 40 days.

I have now the pleasure to hand you a copy of the *Punjab Gazette* notice of our last year's fair, which struggled into existence under almost every possible difficulty. I shall be most happy between now and November to answer to the best of my ability any question that merchants may care to put.

Asking you to be good enough to acknowledge receipt of this letter and enclosure, and of the papers and samples previously despatched,

I am, &c.,

F. R. POLLOCK, Commissioner.

To SECRETARY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A FAIR AT PESHAWAR.

Proceedings of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, in the Miscellaneous Department, No. 693, dated 30th March, 1870.

READ—the following correspondence regarding the establishment of a Fair at Peshawar :—

To Commissioner, Peshawar, No. 3150, dated 28th November 1867.

From ditto, ditto, No. 40, dated 27th April 1868.

From Secretary to Financial Commissioner, No. 572, dated 15th July 1869, and enclosures.

To ditto, No. 2278, dated 28th idem.

From ditto, No. 726 C, dated 7th September 1869, and enclosures.

From ditto, No. 187, dated 16th March 1870, and enclosures.

REMARKS.—Towards the close of 1867 the attention of the Commissioner of Peshawar was called to the subject, which had been mooted in previous years, of establishing an annual fair in the Peshawar valley, for carrying which measure into effect the time seemed favourable; and he was called upon for a report on the subject, stating the precise locality and period of the year which seemed most appropriate. Correspondence ensued on the subject, and it was originally intended to hold the first fair in November 1868, but owing to the unsettled state of the border and of Afghanistan, and to other causes, it was deemed expedient to postpone the project until the following year. Ultimately the 1st of November 1869, was the date fixed upon for the opening of the first fair, the site selected being a suitable spot within convenient distance from the city of Peshawar.

2. In September, however, Peshawar had a visitation of cholera, followed by fever of an unusually severe type, which lasted late into the cold season. Thousands perished from these diseases, and it was for some time apprehended that the fair would again have to be postponed for another year; eventually it was decided that the fair should be held, but the opening should be postponed until a later period of the year; the opening was postponed, accordingly, first to the 20th November, and ultimately to the 1st December, on which date the fair was formally opened by the Commissioner of Peshawar, and continued until the 10th January 1870—a period of 40 days.

3. The object of the enterprize was set forth in the following Notification, dated 21st September 1869, which was widely circulated :—

"It is hereby notified for general information that a mercantile Fair will be held at Peshawar on the 20th of November next and following days

"The Fair has been sanctioned with the view of bringing into closer commercial relations the merchants of Hindustán, Afghanistán, Bokhára, Khorasán, Balkh, Turkistán, Persia, &c., and of giving traders a more favourable opportunity of exchanging their wares than has hitherto existed.

"The Fair will be held on a large open space about two miles to the north-east of the city of Peshawar. It will last for forty days, commencing on the 20th day of November 1869.

"The Government will construct huts and prepare the site for the accommodation of traders. Merchants are however advised to bring their own tents, if possible, as sufficient house and warehouse accommodation may not be forthcoming.

"No duty will be levied on articles brought to the fair for sale, but a small rent will be charged to merchants for the use of shops and plots of ground that may be occupied by them.

"In furtherance of the object in view, the Government has been pleased to undertake free of charge the conveyance of goods intended for sale at the fair from Sukkar to Makhad in the steamers of the Government Flotilla.

"Merchants and traders will best know the description of goods most likely to meet with a ready sale for the markets of Central Asia; but if any information on this head is desired by Secretaries and Managers of Trade Associations and Companies, the Commissioner of the Peshawar Division will give all information in his power on the subject."

Appended to this Notification was a list of articles most in demand.

It was subsequently deemed expedient to forego the charge for rent of shops and plots of grounds.

4. The site chosen is near the Budni stream, about two miles from the city; the space occupies 37 acres, having in the centre an elevated spot, used in Sikh times for the celebration of the *Dusserah* festival; round this eminence an enclosure or *sarai* has been constructed, 1,230 feet square, the outer wall being 12 feet high, with an average thickness of 2½ feet; within are 328 shops, with verandahs in front, leaning against the outer wall, and facing inwards; in the corners are four godowns or store-houses; a road runs round the front of these shops, and others intersect and converge to the central buildings, which consist of four large blocks of twelve shops each of a superior description, erected at the foot of the central *plateau*, on which stands the exchange or show rooms, a fine building supported on pillars, and placed in the centre of a cloister or *sarai*, consisting of a double verandah, intended as a place of meeting for traders to transact business and inspect each other's wares. The Budni, which flows between the site of the fair and the city, was bridged, and the roads were put into repair. Five of Norton's tube wells were sunk within the enclosure to secure a good water-supply, and excited the attention and admiration of the native community; 21 latrines were erected at suitable places, and a conservancy establishment was

organized; the ground was carefully levelled, and drained into the Budni; a Native doctor with a supply of medicines was in attendance for the care of the sick. Lastly, for the preservation of order, and protection of property, a police post was withdrawn from a station two miles distant, strengthened by men selected from the city police, and placed in the gateways of the fair enclosure; mounted police patrolled the road between the fair and the city from dusk until the evening gun-fire, when military sentries were placed round the enclosure until morning.

5. These measures were completely successful; the accommodation was ample, the site proved healthy, the water-supply was sufficient and good, and not a single disturbance or case of theft or other crime occurred.

6. Under the general supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Waterfield, Extra Assistant Commissioner Pundit Bihári Lál was employed in arranging preliminaries, and superintending the construction of the buildings, which were all completed in the space of three months; and Arbáb Muhammad Sarfaráz Khan, the City Kotwal, was appointed *Meladar*, or manager of the Fair, with Daniel Khan, an Armenian merchant, having considerably mercantile connexions with Cabul and Bokhara, as his deputy; to the latter was entrusted the arrangements for the daily registration of sales. A Fair Committee was also appointed, consisting of 15 members, and representing all trades and interests.

7. The Fair was formally opened by Major F. R. Pollock, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Division, accompanied by Brigadier General S. Browne, C.B., V.C., Commanding in the Valley, and a military escort; a considerable number of European ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion, as well as the Native gentry and principal merchants of the city, and the municipality. A guard of honour and band were in attendance. The objects and importance of the undertaking were then explained to the assembly by the Commissioner in English; and by Dr. Bellew in Persian and Pashtu.

8. The attendance of merchants and traders did not come up to expectation, and the almost entire absence of down-country traders is noteworthy. With the exception of a shawl merchant from Kashmir, a trader with piece-goods from Rawalpindi, and three traders from Amritsar, none but Cabul and Peshawar merchants attended. This was doubtless due, in a great measure, to the prevailing sickness, which kept many away; but other causes operated to diminish the attendance; chief amongst these was the passive resistance of the Amritsar and Peshawar merchants engaged in trade with Central Asia, who naturally viewed the experiment with dislike as tending to interfere with their profitable monopolies,

especially in the tea trade; then, again, the late date to which the commencement of the Fair was unavoidably postponed caused it to clash with the great Muhammadan fast of *Ramzán*, which fell wholly within the period during which the Fair lasted: to these causes may be added the doubts of down-country merchants as to the remunerative sale of their goods, and as to the security of life and property.

9. The gross value of the articles brought to the Fair for sale is roughly estimated at Rs. 5,00,000, while the sales, according to the registers, amounted to Rs. 3,17,667 in value—*vide* statement annexed. On this subject the Commissioner remarks as follows:—

"From the accompanying statements it will be seen that upwards of £30,000 worth, or upwards of three lakhs worth of goods, were disposed of, and much larger sales would have been effected but for the extravagant notions entertained by Cabul traders of the effect the Fair would have upon prices.

"English purchasers will understand better in future years the necessity of employing brokers, and of being content to take time over a transaction; an Eastern merchant has no idea of ticketting goods at fixed prices, or of hurrying through a transaction.

"In viewing this our first report it should be borne in mind that a statement, however correct, of goods displayed and goods sold in the Fair, can give no correct idea of the trade of Peshawar. Many caravans passed through Peshawar upwards and downwards without entering either town or Fair, and no attempt was made to interfere with them. It was not to be expected that we could in a moment alter long-standing habits of trade, and induce merchants suddenly to accept Peshawar as the *entrepôt* for goods coming down from or in demand by Central Asia. We have established a Fair at a place *on a great trade route*, but hitherto the goods brought down have been sold at Amritsar, Dehli, and as far down as Calcutta, and the goods carried back by the foreign traders, notably tea and piece-goods, have been mainly purchased in Amritsar, Calcutta, and Bombay; and while I am not myself very sanguine as to any great development and increase of our trade with merchants above the Passes, I do believe that we shall very shortly succeed in making Peshawar a place of resort for merchants from countries east and west of it,—a great *entrepôt*, where the Central Asian merchants will find traders ready to take their merchandize, and sell them the goods they have hitherto had to seek at Amritsar or the Presidencies."

10. The principal article of trade was dried fruits, the quantity of which sold was in value more than one-third that of the total sales. Next in order come piece-goods and silk; there appears to have been a short supply of both tea and piece goods; 68 horses were sold at an average price of Rs. 240; many were purchased by

European officers at highly remunerative prices; and as the Bhojpore dealers, who usually purchase freely, were absent on account of the sickly autumn, decided success in this branch of trade may be looked for in future Fairs.

11. On the 5th January, *Eed* games were celebrated inside the Fair enclosure, and a large concourse of people collected who might not otherwise have taken much interest in the matter.

5 @ Rs. 30 each.
7 @ Rs. 20 each.
5 @ Rs. 15 each.

12. At the conclusion of the Fair, prizes as per margin were given to 17 merchants.

13. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 36,398, of which the following is a detail :—

Enclosure wall	Rs.	1,018
48 large shops	„	15,304
328 small do.	„	7,319
Central building	„	4,662
4 store-rooms	„	828
Gateways and gates	„	1,144
24 latrines	„	507
Bridges and drains	„	804
Roads	„	1,386
Wells	„	368
Levelling site	„	560
Minor works	„	1,040
Establishments	„	732
Miscellaneous	„	726
Total	„	36,398

Of the above, Rs. 5,000 were contributed from the Imperial Revenues out of the assignment in the Budget for "development of trade with Central Asia;" the remainder was provided from local sources. The expenditure seems large if the results of this Fair alone are considered; but the chief expenditure has been in buildings, which, with trifling repairs, may be expected to last for several years.

14. Although it was considered prudent on the present occasion to forego any Octroi duty or shop rent, it is hoped that in a few years it may be possible to levy a small percentage on goods sold at the Fair, and a moderate shop rent, sufficient to defray all expenses.

15. The eventual success of the experiment depends in great measure on the interest taken in it by countries beyond the border, and the demands made by them, which our own merchants will not fail to supply. The leading merchants and traders of Peshawar do not yet see that their interests are identical with those of the Fair; on the contrary, they dread the breaking up of the monopoly

of the through-trade, and the profits of brokerage which they have heretofore enjoyed almost exclusively. But although the first Fair can hardly be called, or expected to be, a success, yet, looking at the exceedingly unfavourable circumstances under which it was held, the degree of success is sufficient to give encouragement for the future; while the energy of the District Officer, Captain Waterfield, and his subordinates, especially Pundit Bihári Lál, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Arbáb Muhammad Sarfaráz Khan, Kótwal, in preparing the site and buildings, and the excellence of the arrangements for the protection of life and property, and for the provision of a pure water-supply, are highly creditable to the officers concerned.

16. It would have been better if further details had been furnished of the nationality of the traders present; and this defect should be supplied in future reports.

ORDERED.—That copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, for information and communication to the Commissioner of Peshawar, and that the original papers received from the Financial Commissioner be returned.

Also, that a copy be submitted to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for information.

Also, that it be published as a Supplement to the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

Statement of Sales at the Peshawar Fair of 1869.

Description of Goods.	Quantity. M.	Quantity. S.	Value in Rs.	Rates.
Silk	50	6	33,642	Rs. 21, 16, and 12 p. seer.
Tea	42	25	9,910	„ 5-8, 4-12, and 3-13-6 „
Indigo	66	32	6,991	„ 2-8 „
Sugar	759	0	16,191	„ 22-8, 21, 20, and 18, p. md.
Fruits, Fresh	326	0	4,052	„ 18, 10, and 8 „
Do., dried	13,221	11	1,13,305	„ 30, 22, 21, 20, 16, 10, 9, 8, and 5 „
Arms	19	0	371	
Horses	68	0	16,365	From Rs. 400 to Rs. 20 each.
Posteens, chogas, burruk, carpets, &c.	3,346	0	19,671	
Piece-goods	5,721	0	93,019	Rs. 30, 15, 12, 10, 9, 8, 6, 4, 3, and 2 per piece.
Pashminas	59	0	4,150	From Rs. 150 to Rs. 18 each.
Total ..... Rs.			3,17,667	

No. 171 OF 1870.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

9th July 1870.

Lieut.-Colonel F. R. POLLOCK,

Commissioner, Abbottabad, Hazara, Punjab.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure by direction of the Committee of Management of the Chamber of Commerce, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29th ultimo, together with the various packets of samples, and the broad-sheets, &c., therein referred to.

The samples you forwarded have been examined by the Members of the Chamber with much interest, and I am to express the acknowledgments of the Committee for the very complete manner in which information regarding the samples have been submitted.

The Members of the Chamber are interested in the efforts you are making to establish an *entrepôt* at Peshawar for the exchange of goods between the traders of this country and those of Central Asia, and congratulate you on the measure of success that attended the Fair at Peshawar of last year, when all the drawbacks are taken into consideration.

The Committee will take all the steps in their power to make known to the native merchants of this place, the proclamation regarding the Fair to be held in November next.

I remain, &c.,

JAMES TAYLOR,

Secretary.

APPENDIX V.

ADDRESS TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

To His Royal Highness PRINCE ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT,

Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Cobourg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

We the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce desire to approach your Royal Highness with the assurance of our high respect, to offer you our sincere congratulations, and to bid a hearty welcome to the second Son of our beloved Sovereign, on this occasion of the first visit of a British Prince to the oldest possession in India of the British Crown.

Although the inhabitants of Bombay have not had the good fortune to be the first to welcome your Royal Highness on your landing on the shores of India, we feel assured, that in loyalty to the throne and in devoted attachment to Her Majesty's person and family, they yield to none of their fellow-subjects in any quarter of Her Majesty's dominions.

Your Royal Highness comes amongst us at a time when the thoughts and feelings of this great Mercantile community have been stirred by recent events intimately connected with the present prosperity and the future greatness of Bombay.

The recent opening of the Suez Canal has provided the means of direct steam communication between India and England, and the leading Nations of Europe, and the effect on Bombay is already observable in the increase of Steam-ship arrivals which now appear in our harbour.

Your Royal Highness lately assisted at the opening of a portion of the G. I. P. Railway, which was the only link still wanting to complete the chain in a line of Railway communication connecting Bombay with Calcutta, commenced nearly twenty years ago, and exhibiting, in scaling the heights of the Western Ghats, the triumph of engineering science over the apparently insurmountable barriers of nature.

The largest steam-ship which has yet been built left these shores a few weeks since with the Submarine Cable, now being laid between Bombay and Suez; and this cable,—when supplemented by the

other lines which have been projected and are now in progress—will ultimately connect England not merely with Bombay and the rest of India, but also with the whole of Her Majesty's possessions in Australia and the East, as well as with our fellow-subjects in the Western Hemisphere,—by a line of submarine telegraph nearly encircling the Globe, and with the entire management placed in English hands.

The visit of your Royal Highness at such a time, will be associated in our memories with these important events, and give to them in the minds of the great body of the people fresh and additional interest.

As a member of Her Majesty's Naval Service—a service specially dear to the hearts of her subjects from the ennobling associations connected with its glorious history, extending over a period of centuries—your Royal Highness will we trust examine with interest the capacious Harbour, to which Bombay is mainly indebted for the position it occupies amongst the cities of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and which is the only harbour in the East fitted to receive a Naval force suited for any emergency.

In the City of Bombay itself your Royal Highness will be interested in observing—as your time may permit—the Native portion of the community, who are not more remarkable for the variety of their castes, customs, and costumes, than for their industry and energy, and their loyal feeling to the Government of the Queen, whose able and wise rule in this country is doing so much to develope the best qualities of all classes of our Native fellow-subjects.

With our earnest prayer for the health and prosperity of your Royal Highness, and that you may be spared to fill a long career of future usefulness—in the name and on behalf of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—

We have the honour to remain,

Your Royal Highness'

Most faithful and obedient Servants,

DONALD GRAHAM, *Chairman.*

H. E. BRIGHT, *Deputy Chairman.*

G. VENTZ,
CHARLES MACDONALD,
CHARLES DOUGLAS,
WILLIAM NIXON,
L. K. POLLOCK,
} *Members of Committee.*

JAMES TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, March 1870.

To The Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Gentlemen,—I have received your very interesting address with great pleasure, and I now ask you to accept my warm thanks for the sentiments of good-will and kindly feeling towards myself which it contains. The welcome which I have received among you is a proof of the affectionate loyalty that you entertain for the Queen, my mother, and in Her name I return you my grateful acknowledgments.

I think myself most fortunate in having arrived at Bombay at this most important and most extraordinary epoch in its history. Already possessed of great natural advantages, of which its enterprising commercial population have thoroughly availed themselves, there have lately and almost simultaneously been conferred upon it three benefits so vast and so pregnant with hope for the future, that we may feel justified in believing that its prosperity is still in its infancy. In other great commercial cities advantages such as these have been gradually and slowly acquired, but in this instance they have been given to Bombay at once and together.

The completion of these great acheivements will open out to you new sources of wealth, will increase the importance of your capital, and will form new links to connect the relation between yourselves, the neighbouring Provinces, and Great Britain. I congratulate you heartily upon the brilliant prospects that are opening out to you, and I am convinced that the same energy and industry which have raised Bombay to its present condition will turn to the best use the new advantages that are placed at its disposal.

ALFRED.

Bombay, 18th March 1870.

APPENDIX W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. ADEN TRADE RETURNS, 1867-68 to 1869-70 INCLUSIVE.

No. 4292 OF 1870.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1870.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY.

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to forward for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, copies of the Trade Returns at Aden for the years 1867-68, 1868-69, and 1869-70.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
A. R. HOSKINS,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

Trade and Trade Reports.

No. 4290.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1870.

Letter from the Political Resident at Aden, No. 118-735, dated 7th July 1870—Submitting, with his remarks, the Trade Returns at Aden for the last three official years, 1867-68, 1868-69, and 1869-70, and explaining the cause of the delay in their submission.

Memorandum from the Officiating Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, No. 2662, dated 9th August 1870—Reporting on the above: and offering certain suggestions in reference to the preparation and submission of these Returns in future.

RESOLUTION.—These returns have lost much of their interest and value owing to the great delay that has occurred in their submission, and the imperfect manner in which they have been compiled.

2. A copy of the Commissioner of Customs' remarks is to be

sent to the Political Resident, and he is to be requested to see for the future that the returns are punctually submitted in the prescribed form.

3. The trade of Aden is undoubtedly declining. This is to be accounted for by the fact that produce which was formerly brought there for transhipment to Europe and elsewhere, is now carried direct by the steamers engaged in the coasting trade.

4. The returns now submitted are to be communicated to the Secretary of State, the Government of India, and the Chamber of Commerce.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The POLITICAL RESIDENT at ADEN (with a copy of Mr. Robertson's Report and of the Bombay Trade Returns).

The COMMISSIONER of CUSTOMS, SALT, and OPIUM.

The CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (by letter).

No. $\frac{118}{735}$ OF 1870.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, BOMBAY.

Dated Aden, 7th July 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Trade Returns of Aden for the last three official years, namely for 1867-68, 1868-69, and 1869-70. I regret these have not been duly rendered; the drunkenness of a Clerk, the death of Mr. Mullaly, Registrar of Trade, and change in the Assistant Resident have all tended to the delay.

I am sorry to observe that the trade of Aden is on the decline. I do not think the Trade Returns are of much value as to actual fluctuations of the trade; the record has been made in value only, whereas the returns should have exhibited weights of goods as well, —hitherto they have never been thus kept,—but I shall correct it, and order weights of packages to be entered. The value recorded on the manifest at entry is very different from that on leaving the port, and as in some instances three times the original value has been registered on out-going goods, there is not much reliance to be placed on the Statements.

I fear the trade of Aden is on the decline. Hodeida is now visited by steamers which convey the coffee direct to Europe, formerly all Hodeida coffee came to Aden, and from thence passed to Europe and elsewhere. Hodeida is close to the coffee-growing district, the road

is short and tolerably secure. To reach Aden by land the kaffilahs have to traverse a mountainous district, each Shaik and Sultan takes his transit dues, and these dues do not ensure safety,—the kaffilahs are frequently plundered; naturally this route is avoided, and Hodeida is the selected port. Should Shaik Syed Bab-el-Mandeb be established as a port, most of the coffee that comes to Aden will be taken there.

Another item of decrease is Rape Seed, a very considerable article of commerce. It used to come to Aden and from thence was distributed. Now the seed is taken by coasting steamers to the several ports in the Red Sea. I fear shortly much of the trade from the Persian Gulf will be taken direct by coasting steamers.

Piece Goods in like manner are brought from Europe and left at the ports in the Red Sea to the detriment of Aden trade.

I observe with much regret, that in 1869-70 some Rs. 1,600 worth of coffee from Singapore was imported into Aden; this is an indication that inferior coffee is mixed with the Mocha. The Aden traders will suffer, as Aden coffee will get a bad name.

I have honour to be, &c.,

E. L. RUSSELL, Major General,

Political Resident, Aden.

No. 697 OF 1870.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From Lieut. G. E. HANCOCK,

Acting First Assistant Resident, Aden,

To General Sir E. L. RUSSELL,

Political Resident, Aden.

Dated Aden, 29th June 1870.

SIR,—I do myself the honour to forward the Aden Trade Returns for the last three years, which have been elaborately and apparently very carefully drawn up by Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee, the Registrar of Trade.

2. I regret to add that they do not appear to me quite satisfactory.

3. Upon analyzing them I find that the *quantities* and *weights* of Imports and Exports are not given, but only the total *supposed* money values. These vary for the same quantities continually according to market rates. For instance an article is imported at one rate and exported at a treble rate, but as the money value only (as given by the trader) is recorded, and not the rates and quantity, any comparison of the *amounts* of Imports and Exports is impossible.

This is to be deplored, as such deductions might be of great value, and would *check* the Returns, which is necessary to be able to put confidence in them.

4. As they stand they exhibit a great falling off in the trade of the Settlement, and this I am inclined to believe is the case, as many commercial failures have lately occurred here, and an Agent of Messrs. Rennie, Scovell and Company, who came to Aden with the intention of opening a house of business, found it not worth while.

5. According to the Returns for the past five years, the total Exports and Imports of Aden have been as follows. (It must be always borne in mind that the Returns for 1866-67 are for 11 months only) :—

	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports by sea and land	1,09,05,349	99,50,081	1,82,55,592	1,49,25,955	1,07,35,526
Exports by sea and land	54,93,082	95,16,435	1,52,00,289	83,44,377	69,05,667
Total Value of Trade	1,63,98,431	1,94,66,506	3,34,55,881	2,32,70,332	1,76,41,193

These figures include treasure, and show a great increase for the years 1867-68 and 1868-69; which is attributed to the Abyssinian War, and a subsequent re-action and serious decline in 1869-70.

6. These results might have been expected, and are, I hope, tolerably correct, but I somewhat doubt the land returns, for the following reasons :—

The value of the exports into Arabia by land shows very violent fluctuations, whilst the imports thence remain tolerably regular as under :—

Years.	Exports into Arabia by Land.	Imports from Arabia by Land.
	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	43,99,107	13,48,098
1866-67	39,41,602	12,53,772
1867-68	44,03,091	13,61,322
1868-69	10,13,283	9,73,338
1869-70	8,44,591	12,53,581

7. Excepting coffee, the imports from Arabia by land are chiefly for local consumption, and should have increased therefore with the population, but they do not appear to have done so. The supply of some few articles are palpably above or below the probable demand (for instance Rs. 1,35,424 worth of "Henna" is shown in the imports of 1866-67, and now is down amongst the exports).

8. On the other hand the value of exports of the following articles seems out of all proportion to the value of the imports of the same. This of course can be accounted for by the difference in rates, but the discrepancies are very great, and since Aden itself produces *nothing*, they appear to me improbable, for instance:—

Articles.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Tobacco.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports by sea and land ...	30,14,593	26,58,043	28,90,870	4,22,643	2,51,444
Imports do. do. ...	3,44,363	3,42,146	77,495	2,81,132	2,29,038
Difference.....	26,70,230	23,15,897	28,13,375	1,41,521	22,406
Cotton.					
Exports by sea and land ...	7,74,695	7,39,334	9,97,794	1,43,015	1,39,332
Imports do. do. ...	87,058	1,02,396	2,03,667	43,136	96,930
Difference.....	6,87,637	6,36,930	7,94,127	99,879	42,402
Metals.					
Exports by sea and land ...	1,41,224	14,700	1,60,183	1,71,223	1,56,494
Imports do. do. ...	51,318	49,043	13,957	1,00,061	84,867
Difference.....	89,906	98,857	1,66,226	71,162	71,627
Spices.					
Exports by sea and land...	2,03,285	2,23,510	2,91,208	2,92,645	2,22,407
Imports do. do. ...	54,379	13,459	54,021	1,68,636	1,17,597
Difference.....	1,48,906	2,10,081	2,37,187	1,24,009	1,04,810

Articles.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Sugar.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports by sea and land...	2,29,513	1,78,530	2,63,198	2,20,731	1,91,167
Imports do. do. ...	1,35,567	37,346	35,235	74,702	61,671
Difference.....	93,946	41,184	2,27,963	1,56,029	1,29,496
Gums and Resins.					
Exports by sea and land...	1,15,098	1,20,935	2,72,798	2,47,364	3,10,546
Imports do. do. ...	42,809	1,16,101	2,12,515	1,46,752	1,58,228
Difference.....	72,289	4,834	60,283	1,00,612	1,52,318

The decline in the Tobacco and Cotton trade or rates is most striking.

9. The trade in Grain and Piece Goods keeps pretty steady. For instance—

Articles.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Grain, including Bajree, Jowaree, and Wheat, from Arabia :—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports by sea and land...	8,70,070	3,76,949	4,76,654	7,51,618	6,68,443
Exports do. do. ...	3,83,486	2,89,140	3,61,883	6,30,272	3,43,773
Piece Goods.					
Imports by sea and land...	20,82,178	24,35,623	31,28,881	28,90,401	23,42,420
Exports do. do. ..	16,44,190	22,58,673	22,07,265	28,98,102	18,09,907

A competent Carkoon should, I think, be stationed at the Barrier Gate (with weighing apparatus, occasionally to test the average of his guesses of camel-loads), instead of only one peon; who cannot be always at his post, and must often miscount.

10. The total Imports for five years have been of the value of ..... Rs. 6,47,72,523
and the Exports of the value of ..... „ 4,54,59,860

leaving a balance of ..... „ 1,93,12,663

for profits on exports and consumption in Aden; of this Rs. 21,45,598 is in difference of Treasure and Rs. 1,51,16,587 is in Coal, leaving only Rs. 20,50,478, or an average of Rs. 4,12,095 per annum for Aden.

This seems to me inadequate, as grain alone for 30,000 souls would cost at least eight lakhs per annum.

11. I am, however, painfully aware that from a commercial point of view these ideas may be erroneous. The subject is new to me, and would of course be better reviewed by an officer of experience in the Customs Department.

Imports by Sea.

12. A comparison of the Imports by Sea for the last five years shows a serious decrease for the last year under report in the following important articles :—

YEARS.	Coal.	Coffee.	Piece Goods.	Tobacco.	Spices.	Cottón.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	25,23,314	1,15,257	20,82,178	3,44,363	54,379	87,058
1866-67	21,68,730	3,61,609	24,35,623	3,42,146	13,459	1,02,396
1867-68	29,95,504	2,97,056	31,28,881	77,495	54,021	2,03,667
1868-69	53,37,590	2,96,485	28,90,401	2,81,122	1,68,636	43,135
1869-70	20,91,449	1,04,423	23,42,420	2,09,038	1,17,597	96,930

The years 1867-68 and 1868-69 were exceptional; there is also a decrease in the following articles (but they show an increase on the year 1866-67, which was the year last reported upon) :—

YEARS.	Pearls.	Grain.	Ivory.	Fruits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	2,04,925	6,86,145	2,10,992	1,26,668
1866-67	1,55,500	2,62,699	1,46,985	69,249
1867-68	82,735	2,53,505	2,33,437	2,81,285
1868-69	2,25,225	6,34,214	5,17,770	2,21,001
1869-70	1,56,700	4,06,579	3,41,056	2,13,269

13. The chief ports from which our imports came were as follows :—

YEARS.	United Kingdom.	America.	African Coast.	Persian Gulf.	Bombay.	Arabia and Red Sea.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66 ...	24,99,436	46,465	4,63,348	2,07,136	27,78,085	8,79,700
1866-67 ...	22,16,960	2,81,228	6,00,677	1,19,502	23,00,201	12,37,792
1867-68 ...	33,43,886	4,21,788	10,35,858	3,33,862	24,68,862	11,63,279
1868-69 ...	57,44,712	4,46,001	10;11,953	1,63,787	25,85,805	14,51,573
1869-70 ...	25,15,872	2,13,135	8,19,327	3,69,536	21,89,601	10,72,576

The next greatest quantities of imports come from Calcutta and France, but to an insignificant amount in comparison with these.

Exports by Sea.

14. A decrease is apparent in the following Exports:—

YEARS.	Coffee.	Piece Goods.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Pearls.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	5,01,760	15,48,485	1,93,054	23,690	1,36,525
1866-67	6,40,322	21,70,071	1,42,298	47,044	1,23,325
1867-68	5,51,396	21,07,179	1,61,862	88,750	97,063
1868-69	4,74,579	28,01,676	99,419	20,273	57,870
1869-70	4,26,926	17,27,192	1,20,329	10,980	44,775

An increase is shown in the following for the last year, as compared with 1866-67:—

YEARS.	Grain.	Fruits.	Ivory.	Spices.	Hides and Skins.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	2,26,644	51,687	1,48,374	20,792	87,400
1866-67	1,14,762	23,696	1,51,085	52,826	69,574
1867-68	2,22,239	1,45,999	2,69,910	73,575	98,134
1868-69	5,91,467	1,21,564	4,00,820	82,474	1,49,921
1869-70	2,88,159	1,49,316	3,67,422	86,167	1,14,421

The fluctuations in other articles of less value are also striking, but too numerous for tabulation here.

Ports to which Exports were made.

15. The chief ports to which supplies were exported are the following:—

Years.	Persian Gulf.	United Kingdom	America.	Bombay.	African Coast.	Arabian Gulf and Red Sea.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1865-66.....	16,185	5,681	1,03,700	5,00,135	2,40,238	20,95,057
1866-67.....	40,301	59,444	1,31,779	5,33,206	3,85,008	24,87,941
1867-68.....	95,357	3,50,365	1,05,541	5,53,945	9,41,568	25,04,876
1868-69.....	48,555	2,45,687	2,07,580	7,83,557	7,24,650	34,51,868
1869-70.....	81,598	2,28,681	1,32,825	7,05,791	62,239	22,13,073

It thence appears that Africa and the Arabian Gulf and Red Sea take most of our exports. The African trade is a particularly valuable one, and would become still more so if fostered by proper agencies at Berbera and one or two other places on the Coast. They would take piece goods and grain to any amount, returning gums, ivory, and live stock, if the trade of the country were better opened out.

16. The following is a comparative statement of the tonnage of the shipping which has visited the port during the past five years :—

Years.	Square-rigged, including Steamers.		Country Craft.	
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.
1865-66.....	288,837	294,133	28,395	27,776
1866-67.....	264,030	257,193	22,160	21,728
1867-68.....	294,867	281,917	44,630	41,941
1868-69.....	396,801	407,833	38,873	33,833
1869-70.....	405,358	424,637	32,392	32,010

These indicate an average increase. As the trade of Aden has not increased in proportion to the tonnage, most of it must have passed by.

17. In conclusion I beg to state that I have examined the books from which these returns were compiled, and that they appear to me to be well kept, and to reflect creditably on the Carkoons. They assure me they will in future carefully record *quantity* as well as *value*, and that they have only hitherto not done so as it was not the custom of the Office. Certainly the returns for the past two years

seem more probably correct than those of their predecessors. Greater strictness is necessary, and then the returns might be *perfect*, for Aden offers peculiar facilities for keeping them, having only two points of inlet and outlet, the Barrier Gate and the Harbour.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
G. E. HANCOCK, Lieut.,
Acting First Assistant Resident.

No. 21 OF 1870.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From The REGISTRAR OF TRADE, Aden.

To Lieut. G. E. HANCOCK,

First Assistant Resident, in charge Customs, Aden.

Aden Custom House, 21*st June* 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government, the Trade Returns of this Port for the official year commencing 1st April 1867, and ending 31st March 1868.

2. The Statements forming this Report are lettered as under :—

A.—Statement of Imports by Sea for 1867-68.

B.—Statement of Exports by Sea for 1867-68.

C.—Statement of Arrivals and Departures of Square-rigged Vessels, Steamers, and Country Craft for 1867-68.

D.—Contrasted Statement showing the quantity and value of Exports into Arabia by Inland Communication during 1867-68.

E.—Estimate of the Value of Imports by the daily Kaffilahs from the interior into Aden.

F.—Contrasted Statement of Arrivals and Departures of Square-rigged Vessels and Steamers during 1867-68.

G.—Contrasted Statement of Arrivals and Departures of Country Craft during 1867-68.

3. The return of Imports by Sea during the year 1867-68 exhibits a total value of Rs. 1,68,94,270, against Rs. 86,97,309 in the preceding year, being an increase of Rs. 81,96,961, omitting Treasure, of which large consignments were received on account of Government during the Abyssinian Expedition at the latter part of 1867. There is an excess of Rs. 22,26,417, being Rs. 93,66,123 against Rs. 71,39,706. Through the Abyssinian Expedition a larger quantity of Coal than usual was imported. After omitting this item also from the returns of the two years, there still remains an increase in

bonâ fide articles of trade Rs. 13,99,643, or Rs. 63,70,619 against Rs. 49,70,976 in 1866-67, being a monthly average of Rs. 5,30,885 against Rs. 4,51,907. The year 1866-67 consisted only of eleven months.

4. The following list shows the increase and decrease of articles Imported by Sea during the year 1867-68:—

Articles.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1867-68.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	16,820	19,311	2,491	.....
Coal	21,68,730	29,95,504	8,26,774	.....
Coffee	3,61,609	2,97,056	.....	64,553
Cotton	1,02,396	2,03,667	1,01,271	.....
Cotton Piece Goods	24,35,623	31,28,881	6,93,258	.....
Drugs	22,612	38,329	15,717	.....
Dyes	8,398	21,954	13,556	.....
Feathers	31,859	70,623	38,764	.....
Fishmaws	.....	2,450	2,450	.....
Fruits	69,249	2,81,285	2,12,036	.....
Grain	2,62,699	2,53,505	.....	9,194
Gums and Resins	1,06,101	2,12,515	1,06,414	.....
Hides and Skins	91,752	92,920	1,162	.....
Ivory	1,46,985	2,33,437	86,452	.....
Live Stock	2,52,683	4,04,903	1,52,220	.....
Malt Liquor	6,553	16,531	9,978	.....
Mats	6,753	15,403	8,650	.....
Metals	49,083	13,957	.....	35,126
Manufactured Metals	9,715	61,842	52,127	.....
Oils	20,237	16,572	.....	3,665
Oilman's Stores	6,962	18,611	11,649	.....
Pearls	1,55,500	82,735	.....	72,765
Paints and Colours	839	3,300	2,461	.....
Provisions	99,586	2,03,260	1,03,674	.....
Seeds	50,849	64,768	13,919	.....
Silks	5,900	13,760	7,860	.....
Silk Piece Goods	48,592	73,371	24,779	.....
Spices	13,459	54,021	40,562	.....
Spirits	21,319	17,542	.....	3,777
Tobacco	3,42,146	77,495	.....	2,64,651
Wax	20	5,319	5,299	.....
Woods	.....	38,514	38,514	.....
Sundries	1,57,501	2,02,720	45,219	.....
Treasure	15,57,603	75,28,147	59,70,544	.....
Sugar	37,346	35,235	.....	2,111
Tea	2,626	7,150	4,524	.....
Tortoise Shells	4,332	50	.....	4,282
Wines	22,872	27,627	4,755	.....

5. The causes of increase and decrease of the following articles in imports are as follows :—

Coal.—Large importations on account of the Abyssinian Expedition.

Cotton, and Cotton Piece Goods.—Large consignments were received from United Kingdom, America, and ports from Red Sea and Bombay, in consequence of heavy demands from Jedda, Hodeida, and ports in African Coast, and interior of Arabia by land.

Feathers.—Large demands at high prices from Egypt.

Fruits.—Owing to large demands from ports of African Coast prices were high, and large consignments were received from Bushire, Linga, and other ports in Persian Gulf.

Gums and Resins.—Large imports were made in consequence of large demands from Europe, and ports in Red Sea.

Ivory.—A great quantity having been received from Zanzibar and Mussowah, large shipments were made, owing to heavy demands from United Kingdom and Bombay.

Live Stock.—A great deal of increase of live stock in consequence of vessels having touching this port for Abyssinian Expedition.

Manufactured Metals.—Large importations, owing to the Abyssinian Expedition.

Provisions.—Large importations from several ports on account of great consumption in ports of Arabian Gulf and Red Sea.

Silk, and Silk Piece Goods.—In consequence of increased trade with the ports in the Red Sea, such as Hodeida, Jedda, Mocha, and Mussowah, large quantities were received from China, Calcutta, and Bombay.

Spices.—Great demands on account of Abyssinian Expedition.

Coffee.—Little demands from United Kingdom and America.

Metals, Pearls, and Tobacco.—Limited imports, in consequence of no demand.

6. The principal places of commerce from whence an increase in imports is perceptible are as follows :—

Stations.	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	22,16,970	33,43,886	11,26,916
African Coast	6,00,677	10,35,858	4,35,181
America	2,81,228	4,21,788	1,40,560
China	12,305	45,196	32,891
Singapore	.....	49,002	49,002
Persian Gulf	1,19,502	3,33,862	2,14,360
Suez	16,804	35,718	18,914
Calcutta	1,13,744	1,97,540	83,796
Ports in Malabar	14,654	25,452	10,798
Bombay	23,00,201	24,68,862	1,68,661
Cutch	1,61,977	2,44,860	82,883

The principal articles of imports from the above places are as under:—

United Kingdom.—Apparel, coal, cotton piece goods, manufactured metals, provisions, and sundries.

African Coast.—Coffee, feathers, gums and resins, hides and skins, ivory, live stock, provisions, seeds, and sundries.

America.—Cotton piece goods, oils, and sundries.

China.—Cotton piece goods, gums and resins, silk, silk piece goods, and woods.

Singapore.—Spices, sugar, woods, and sundries.

Persian Gulf.—Cotton, drugs, fruits, grain, tobacco, and sundries.

Suez.—Provisions, silk, and sundries.

Calcutta.—Grain, silk piece goods, and sugar.

Ports in Malabar.—Dyes and spices.

Bombay.—Coal, cotton, cotton piece goods, oilman's stores, silk, silk piece goods, and sundries.

Cutch.—Cotton, cotton piece goods, grain, and tobacco.

7. The following are the principal places of commerce whence a decrease is perceptible in imports:—

Stations.	1866-67.	1867-68.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arabian Gulf and Red Sea ...	12,27,792	11,63,279	64,513
France	60,048	20	60,028
Mauritius	12,840	.....	12,840
Madras	964	800	164

The principal articles of imports from the above places are as follows :—

Arabian Gulf and Red Sea.—Coffee, cotton piece goods, drugs, dyes, feathers, fruits, grain, gums and resin, hides and skins, ivory, live stock, pearls, provisions, seeds, tobacco, and sundries.

France.—Metals, spirits, wines, and sugar.

Mauritius.—Grain, sugar, and spirits.

Madras.—Cotton piece goods and tobacco.

8. The return of exports by sea during the year shows a total value of Rs. 1,07,37,198 against Rs. 55,74,623 during the year 1866-67, being an increase of Rs. 51,62,575, excluding treasure. There appears Rs. 48,55,669 against Rs. 41,04,876 in 1866-1867, or an increase of Rs. 7,50,793, averaging Rs. 31,468 monthly, taking into consideration that the official year 1866-67 consisted of 11 months only.

9. The principal articles of increase and decrease in exports in 1867-68 are as follows :—

Articles.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1867-68.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel.....	8,967	20,747	11,780	.....
Coffee.....	6,40,322	5,51,396	.....	88,926
Cotton	47,044	88,751	41,707	.....
Cotton Piece Goods.....	21,70,071	21,07,179	.....	62,892
Drug	40,149	58,852	18,703	.....
Dyes	33,761	1,01,487	67,726	.....
Feathers	44,513	55,250	10,737	.....

Articles.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1867-68.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fishmaws	250	1,085	805	.....
Fruits	23,696	1,45,999	1,22,303	.....
Grains	1,14,762	2,22,239	1,07,477	.....
Gums and Resins	1,10,935	2,72,798	1,61,863	.....
Hides and Skins	69,534	98,134	28,600	.....
Ivory	1,51,085	2,69,910	1,18,825	.....
Live Stock	32,883	56,808	23,925	.....
Malt Liquor	.....	475	475	.....
Mats	786	961	175	.....
Metals	36,821	36,622	.....	199
Manufactured Metals	922	7,856	6,934	.....
Mother of Pearl Shells	115	300	215	.....
Oils	8,072	6,524	.....	1,548
Oilman Stores	1,068	5,120	4,052	.....
Paints and Colours	134	197	63	.....
Pearls	1,23,325	97,063	.....	26,262
Provisions	39,098	72,578	33,480	.....
Seeds	8,842	8,780	.....	62
Silk	18,245	12,100	.....	6,145
Silk Piece Goods	34,854	68,780	33,926	.....
Spices	52,826	73,575	20,749	.....
Spirits	3,066	20,503	17,437	.....
Sugar	44,683	1,00,419	55,736	.....
Tea	145	40	.....	105
Tobacco	1,42,298	1,61,862	19,564	.....
Tortoise Shells	1,446	330	.....	1,116
Wax	5,351	25,996	20,645	.....
Wines	400	3,039	2,639	.....
Woods	.....	12,436	12,436	.....
Sundries	94,367	87,478	.....	6,889
Treasure	14,69,747	58,81,529	44,11,782	.....

The causes of increase and decrease in exports are as follows :—

Cotton.—High prices and large demands from Muculla, Jedda, Hodeida, and interior of Arabia.

Drugs and Dyes.—Large demands from ports in Persian Gulf.

Fruits and Grains.—Large demands from ports in Red Sea and in African Coast, owing to the Abyssinian Expedition.

Gums and Resins.— Large exports were made on account of high prices in the United Kingdom, owing to the reduction of freight in the Bombay and Bengal Company's steamers plying between Bombay and Europe.

Hides and Skins.—Large demands from America and Suez.

Ivory.—Large exportations to Bombay and United Kingdom.

Provisions.—Great demands from ports in the Red Sea, owing to Abyssinian Expedition.

Silk Piece Goods.—Great demands from Hodeida, Jedda, and interior of Arabia.

Spices, Spirits, Sugar and Tobacco.—Large quantities were exported to Zoulla in consequence of Abyssinian Expedition.

Wax.—Great demand from China and Singapore.

Coffee.—There being no demands, prices were low.

Cotton Piece Goods.—Large quantities were exported by land in the interior of Arabia.

Pearls.—Less exports in consequence of limited supply.

10. The following are the principal places where an increase in exports is perceptible:—

Stations.	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	59,444	3,50,365	2,90,921
African Coast	3,85,008	9,44,568	5,59,560
Arabian Gulf and Red Sea	24,87,941	25,04,876	16,935
China	8,055	34,020	26,165
Mauritius	5,231	5,590	359
Persian Gulf	40,301	95,357	55,056
Suez	1,14,803	1,68,813	54,010
Calcutta	10,645	36,431	25,786
Madras	.....	4,230	4,230
Ports in Malabar	.....	4,932	4,932
Bombay	5,33,205	5,53,945	20,739

The principal articles of exports to the above places are as follows:—

African Coast.—Ivory, coffee, cotton piece goods, dyes, fruits, grain, gums and resins, metals, tobacco, and sundries.

Arabian Gulf.—Coffee, cotton piece goods, drugs, dyes, fruits, grain, gums and resins, metals, manufactured metals, provisions, silk, silk piece goods, spices, spirits, sugar, tobacco, and sundries.

China.—Coffee, wax.

Mauritius.—Coffee.

Persian Gulf.—Coffee, drugs, dyes, gums and resins, hides and skins.

Suez.—Coffee, grain, feathers, gums and resins, and spices.

Calcutta.—Coffee, drugs, gums and resins, and sundries.

Bombay.—Coffee, cotton piece goods, drugs, dyes, gums and resins, ivory, tobacco and sundries.

11. The following are the principal places where decrease in exports is perceptible :—

STATIONS.	1866-67.	1867-68.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
America	1,31,779	1,05,541	26,238
France	2,79,281	.....	2,79,281
Cutch	49,128	46,801	2,381

The principal articles of decrease in exports to the above places are as follows :—

America.—Coffee, drugs, hides and skins.

Cutch.— Drugs, dyes, gums and resins.

12. Statement **C** shows the number and tonnage of square-rigged vessels and country craft which arrived and departed during the year.

13. Statement **D** shows a net increase of Rs. 5,21,289 in the value of goods passed inland into Arabia during the year. The principal articles of increase are cotton, dates, metals, piece goods, spices, sugar, and tobacco.

14. Statement **E** shows the estimated value of goods arrived from the interior into Aden by daily Kaffilahs. This exhibits an increase of Rs. 1,07,553 over the preceding year.

The principal articles showing an increase are aloes, bajree, firewood, fruits, grass, kirbee, kaat and live stock, vegetables, and vurrus.

In the following there appears a decrease :—

Coffee, ghee, and jowaree.

15. Statement F shows an increase of 47 in number and of 30,837 tons in the burthen of square-rigged vessels and steamers arrived during the year 1867-68, chiefly owing to the shortness of the previous year, and to the arrivals of colliers on account of the Abyssinian Expedition.

16. Statement G shows an increase of 369 in number and 22,470 tons on arrivals, and 354 in number and 20,213 tons on departures, of country craft during the year.

The chief reason of increase on arrivals and departures of country craft is that large numbers laden with cargo have arrived in this port on account of the Abyssinian Expedition.

17. The following is a summary of the aggregate value of the trade of Aden during 1867-68 :—

Imports by sea	Rs.	1,68,94,270	
Imports by land	„	13,61,322	
			1,82,55,592
Exports by sea	Rs.	1,07,37,198	
Exports by land	Rs.	44,63,091	
			1,52,00,289
Total Trade...	Rs.		3,34,55,881

18. The above shows an increase of Rs. 1,39,89,375 over the previous year; from this we must, however, deduct Rs. 47,62,836 on account of Government specie imported and exported for the Abyssinan Expedition, which has been included in the Returns; there still remains an increase of Rs. 92,26,539, which is most satisfactory. It seems from this that the trade of Aden is increasing and prosperous.

I assumed charge of Customs as Registrar of Trade on the 6th July 1869, owing to the lamentable death of Mr. E. H. Mullaly, when it was found that the Trade Returns for the year 1867-68 and those of 1868-69 had fallen in arrears in consequence of the laziness of the late Head Clerk, A. Madders, as has been already reported by Resident in his Administration Report for the year 1868-69, and he was consequently discharged.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

SORABJEE PESTONJEE,

Registrar of Trade.

No. 22 of 1870.

From The Registrar of Trade, Aden,

To The First Assistant Resident,

in Charge Customs, Aden,

Aden Custom House, 21st June 1870.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government, the Trade Returns of this Port for the official year commencing 1st April 1868 and ending 31st March 1869.

2. The Statements forming this Report are lettered as under :—

A.—Statement of Imports by Sea for 1868-69.

B.—Statement of Exports by Sea for 1868-69.

C.—Arrivals and Departures of Square-rigged Vessels, &c.

D.—Contrasted Statement, showing the quantity and value of Exports into Arabia by Inland Communication during 1868-69.

E.—Estimate of the value of the Imports by the daily Kaffilahs from the interior into Aden.

F.—Contrasted Statement of Arrivals and Departures of Square-rigged Vessels and Steamers during 1868-69.

G.—Contrasted Statement of Arrivals and Departures of Country Craft during 1868-69.

3. The return of imports by sea during the past year, viz. 1868-69, exhibits a total value of Rs. 1,39,52,622 against Rs. 1,68,94,270 in the previous year, being a decrease of Rs. 29,41,648.

4. The following list shows the articles of increase and decrease :

Articles.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1868-69.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	19,311	10,336	.....	8,975
Coal	29,95,504	53,37,590	23,42,086	.....
Coffee	2,97,056	2,96,485	.....	571
Cotton	2,03,667	43,135	.....	1,60,532
Cotton Piece Goods	31,28,881	28,90,401	.....	2,38,480
Drugs	38,329	39,284	955	.....
Dyes	21,954	17,357	.....	4,597
Feathers	70,623	45,799	.....	24,824
Fishmaws	2,450	300	.....	2,150
Fruits	2,81,285	2,21,001	.....	60,284
Grain	2,53,505	6,34,214	3,80,709	.....
Gums and Resins	2,12,515	1,46,752	.....	65,763
Hides and Skins	92,920	92,242	.....	678
Ivory	2,33,437	5,17,770	2,84,333	.....
Live Stock	4,04,903	1,19,745	.....	2,85,158
Malt Liquor	16,531	6,717	.....	9,814
Mats	15,403	23,663	8,260	.....
Metals	13,957	1,00,061	86,104	.....
Manufactured Metals	81,842	45,725	.....	16,117
Mother o'Pearl Shells	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oils	16,572	72,474	55,902	.....
Oilman Stores	18,611	13,847	.....	4,764
Paints and Colours	3,300	2,683	.....	617
Pearls	82,735	2,25,225	1,42,490	.....
Provisions	2,63,260	1,71,992	.....	91,268
Seeds	64,768	82,015	17,247	.....
Silk	13,760	5,860	.....	7,900
Silk Piece Goods	73,371	43,111	.....	30,260
Spices	54,021	1,68,636	1,14,615	.....
Spirits	17,542	23,300	5,758	.....
Sugar	33,235	74,702	39,467	.....
Tea	7,150	1,600	.....	5,550
Tobacco	77,495	2,81,122	2,03,627	.....
Tortoise Shells	50	100	50	.....
Wax	5,319	12,310	6,991	.....
Wines	27,627	17,570	.....	10,057
Woods	38,514	66,063	27,549	.....
Sundries	2,02,720	2,03,495	775	.....
Treasure	75,28,147	18,97,940	.....	56,30,207

5. The causes of increase and decrease in imports are as follows:—

Coals.—Large importations on account of Abyssinian Expedition.

Grain.—Large quantity having arrived in consequence of great demands from ports in African Coast, Arabian Gulf, and Red Sea.

Ivory.—Large quantity having arrived in this port in country craft, from Mussowah and African Coast, for transhipment to Bombay.

Metals.—Great demand from interior of Arabia, African Coast, and Red Sea.

Oil.—High prices and large demand in Aden and ports in Arabian Gulf.

Pearls.—Large quantities having arrived from Arabian Gulf and Red Sea owing to great demand in Bombay.

Spices.—High price at, and large demands from, ports of Arabian Gulf and Red Sea.

Sugar and Tobacco.—Large demand from interior of Arabia, Mukulla, Hodeida, Jedda, and Mocha.

Cotton and Cotton Piece Goods.—Limited imports, owing to the large stock in hand in the preceding year.

Feathers.—No demand from Egypt and Continent.

Fruits, Live Stock, Manufactured Metals, and Provisions.—Owing to the close of the Abyssinian Expedition the decrease is visible.

Gums and Resins.—Limited imports on account of no demand.

Silk Piece Goods.—In consequence of price being raised in India, imports are very limited.

6. The principal places of commerce from whence an increase in imports is perceptible, are as follows :—

Stations.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	33,43,886	57,44,712	14,00,826
America	4,21,788	4,46,201	24,213
Arabian Gulf and Red Sea	11,63,279	14,51,573	2,88,294
France	20	65,825	65,805
Suez	35,718	45,970	10,252
Calcutta	1,97,540	3,23,993	1,26,453
Ports in Malabar	25,452	50,378	24,926
Bombay	24,68,862	25,65,805	96,943

The principal articles of imports from the above places are as under :—

United Kingdom.—Coal, cotton piece goods, manufactured metals, spirits, and sundries.

America.—Cotton piece goods, drugs, manufactured metals, tobacco, and sundries.

Arabian Gulf and Red Sea.—Coffee, cotton, cotton piece goods, drugs, fruits, grain, gums, hides and skins, and ivory, metals, pearls, provisions, seeds, spices, tobacco, wax, woods, and sundries.

France.—Metals, spirits, wines, and sundries.

Suez.—Provisions and sundries.

Calcutta.—Cotton piece goods, grain, spices, and sugar.

Ports in Malabar.—Coffee, grain, spices, and woods.

Bombay.—Coffee, cotton piece goods, dyes, fruits, metals, manufactured metals, oils, oilman's stores, provisions, silk, silk piece goods, spices, sugar, tobacco, woods, and sundries.

7. The following are the principal places of commerce where a decrease is perceptible in imports :—

STATIONS.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
African Coast	10,35,858	10,11,953	23,905
China.....	45,196	16,080	29,116
Singapore	49,002	19,130	29,872
Persian Gulf.....	3,33,862	1,63,987	1,69,875
Ports in Cutch	2,44,860	1,48,775	96,085

The following are the principal articles of imports from the above places where a decrease is perceptible.

African Coast.—Feathers, gums and resins, hides and skins, live stock, mats, provisions, and sundries.

China.—Cotton piece goods, gums and resins, silk, and silk piece goods.

Singapore.—Gums and resins, provisions, spices, woods, and sundries.

Persian Gulf.—Cotton piece goods, drugs, fruits, tobacco, woods, and sundries.

Ports in Cutch.—Cotton, sugar, and sundries.

8. The return of exports by sea during the year 1868-69 shows a total value of Rs. 73,31,094, showing a decrease of Rs. 34,06,104 below that of the preceding year.

9. The following shows the increase and decrease of articles exported by sea during the year 1868-69 :—

Articles.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1868-69.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	20,747	12,672	.....	8,075
Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	5,51,336	4,74,679	.....	76,657
Cotton	81,751	20,273	.....	61,478
Cotton Piece Goods	21,07,179	28,01,676	6,94,497	.....
Drugs	58,852	54,871	.....	3,981
Dyes	1,01,487	65,084	.....	36,403
Feathers	55,250	42,000	.....	13,250
Fishmaws	1,085	389	.....	696
Fruits	1,45,999	1,21,564	.....	24,435
Grain	2,22,239	5,91,467	3,69,228	.....
Gums and Resins	2,72,798	2,47,364	.....	25,434
Hides and Skins	98,134	1,49,921	51,787	.....
Ivory	2,69,910	4,00,820	1,30,910	.....
Live Stock	56,808	.....	.....	56,808
Malt Liquor	475	.....	.....	475
Mats	961	1,137	176	.....
Metals	36,622	44,864	8,242	.....
Manufactured Metals	7,856	5,525	.....	2,331
Mother o'Pearls	300	3,745	3,445	.....
Oils	6,524	19,227	1,270	.....
Oilman's Stores	5,120	2,417	.....	2,703
Paints and Colours	197	31	.....	166
Pearls	97,063	57,870	.....	39,193
Provisions	72,578	40,443	.....	32,135
Seeds	8,780	16,661	7,881	.....
Silk	12,100	12,900	800	.....
Silk Piece Goods	68,780	90,340	21,560	.....
Spices	73,575	82,474	8,899	.....
Spirits	22,503	7,252	.....	15,251
Sugar	1,00,419	62,716	.....	37,703
Tea	40	1,322	1,282	.....
Tobacco	1,61,862	99,490	.....	62,372
Tortoise Shells	330	500	170	.....
Wax	25,996	25,980	.....	16
Wines	3,039	207	.....	2,832
Woods	12,436	18,960	6,524	.....
Sundries	87,478	76,207	.....	11,271
Treasure	58,81,529	16,78,046	.....	42,03,483

The causes of increase and decrease in exports are as under :—

Cotton Piece Goods.—High prices, and large demand from Arabian Gulf, Red Sea, African Coast, and the interior.

Grain.—Great demands from African Coast and Arabian Gulf.

Hides and Skins.—Large demands from America and Suez.

Ivory.—Large demands from Bombay.

Metals, Oil Seeds, Silk Piece Goods, Spices, and Woods.—Demands from African Coast, Arabian Gulf, Red Sea, and the interior of Arabia.

Coffee.—Limited exports owing to low prices in European markets.

Cotton and Cotton Piece Goods.—Owing to the dull market at Hodeida and Jedda exports were limited.

Feathers.—No demands from Suez and Ports in Mediterranean.

Dyes, Fruits, Gums and Resins, Provisions, Sugar, and Tobacco.—Owing to the close of the Abyssinian Expedition, demands from ports in Red Sea and Arabian Gulf &c. were moderate.

Pearls.—No demands from Bombay.

10. The following are the principal places of commerce where an increase in exports is perceptible:—

Stations.	1867-68.	1868-69.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
America	1,05,541	2,07,580	1,02,039
Arabian Gulf and Red Sea	25,04,876	34,51,868	9,46,992
Singapore	.....	18,270	18,270
Ports in Malabar	4,932	9,071	4,139
Bombay	5,53,945	7,83,557	2,29,612
Ports in Kutch	46,801	88,038	41,237

The chief articles of export to the above places are as follow:—

America:—Coffee, gums, hides and skins.

Arabian Gulf and Red Sea.—Apparel, coffee, cotton, cotton piece goods, drugs, dyes, fruits, grain, gums and resins, hides and skins, metals, oils, provisions, seeds, silk, silk piece goods, spices, spirits, sugar, tobacco, woods, and sundries.

Singapore.—Wax.

Ports in Malabar.—Mother o'pearl shells, and sundries.

Bombay.—Coffee, cotton piece goods, drugs, feathers, gums and resins, ivory, pearls and sundries.

Ports in Cutch.—Drugs, dyes, grain, gums and resins, pearls, and sundries.

11. The following are the principal places where a decrease in exports is visible :—

STATIONS.	1867-68.	1868-69	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	3,50,365	2,45,687	1,04,678
African Coast	9,44,568	7,24,680	2,19,888
China	34,220	4,350	29,870
Mauritius	5,590	.....	5,590
Persian Gulf.....	95,357	48,555	46,802
Suez	1,68,813	64,722	1,04,091
Calcutta	36,441	6,670	29,761
Madras.....	4,230	.....	4,230

The articles of decrease to the above places are as follows :—

United Kingdom.—Coffee, drugs, gums and resins, and ivory.

African Coast.—Coffee, cotton piece goods, dyes, fruits, gums and resins, hides and skins, metals, and provisions.

China.—Coffee, pearls, and tortoise shells.

Mauritius.—Coffee and pearls.

Persian Gulf.—Coffee, drugs, gums and resins, hides and skins, and wood.

Suez.—Coffee, feathers, gums and resins, grain, provisions, spices and wax.

Calcutta.—Coffee, cotton piece goods, gums and resins, and sundries.

Madras.—Silk.

12. Statement C shows the number and tonnage of square-rigged vessels and country craft which arrived and departed during the year 1868-69.

13. Statement **D** shows a decrease of Rs. 34,53,607 in the value of goods passed inland into Arabia during the year 1868-69.

The principal articles consigned are :—

Cotton, metals, dates, cotton piece goods, spices, sugar, and tobacco.

14. Statement **E** shows the estimate of value of goods arrived from the interior by the daily Kaffilahs. This exhibits a decrease in value of Rs. 3,87,989 compared with the preceding year. The decrease is principally in aloes, bajree, coffee, fowls, fruits, ghee, jowaree, live stock, mat bags, potash, wheat, and vurrus.

15. Statement **F** shows an increase of 102,132 tons in the burthen of square-rigged vessels and steamers arrived in this port during the year 1868-69. This is specially owing to the Abyssinian Expedition.

16. Statement **G** shows a decrease of 5,757 tons on arrival, and 8,108 tons on departure of country craft during the year 1868-69.

17. The following is a summary of the aggregate value of the trade of Aden during the year 1868-69 :—

Imports by sea.....Rs.	1,39,52,622	
Imports by land .....Rs.	9,73,333	
		1,49,25,955
Exports by sea.....Rs.	73,31,094	
Exports by land..... „	10,13,283	
		83,44,377
Total Trade.....Rs.		2,32,70,332

18. The above summary shows a decrease of Rs. 1,01,85,549 under that of 1867-68 on the total value of the trade of Aden.

It seems from the above that there is a decrease in the year under review. The chief reason of this is that in the year 1867-68 larger quantities of merchandize than usual were imported to and exported from Aden on account of the Abyssinian war.

These Trade Returns were not prepared and submitted to Government in time by my predecessor, the late Mr. Mullaly. They were

prepared after I assumed charge of the Custom House, and now submitted.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

SORABJEE PESTONJEE,

Registrar of Trade.

No. 23 of 1870.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From The REGISTRAR OF TRADE, Aden,

To The FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT,

In charge Customs, Aden.

Aden Custom House, 21st June 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government, the Trade Returns of this Port for the official year commencing from 1st April 1869 and ending 31st March 1870.

2. The Statements forming this Report are lettered as under :—

A.—Statement of Imports by Sea for 1869-70.

B.—Statement of Exports by Sea for 1869-70.

C.—Arrivals and Departures of Square-rigged Vessels, &c.

D.—Contrasted Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Exports into Arabia by Inland Communication during 1869-70.

E. Statement of value of Imports by the daily Kaffilahs from the interior into Aden.

F.—Contrasted Statement of Arrivals and Departures of Square-rigged Vessels and Steamers during 1869-70.

G.—Contrasted Statement of Arrivals and Departures of Country Craft during 1869-70.

3. The return of Imports by sea during the past year exhibits a total of Rs. 94,81,945 against Rs. 1,39,52,622 in the preceding year, being a decrease of Rs. 44,70,677.

4. The following list shows the increase and decrease of articles imported by sea during the year 1869-70 :—

Articles.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1869-70.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	10,336	23,497	13,161	.....
Coal	53,37,590	20,91,449	.....	32,46,141
Coffee	2,96,485	1,04,423	.....	1,92,062
Cotton	43,135	96,930	53,795	.....
Cotton Piece Goods	28,90,401	23,42,420	.....	5,47,981
Drugs	39,284	48,802	9,518	.....
Dyes	17,357	28,572	11,215	.....
Feathers	45,799	41,554	.....	4,245
Fishmaws	300	1,857	1,557	.....
Fruits	2,21,001	2,13,269	.....	7,732
Grain	6,34,214	4,06,579	.....	2,27,635
Gums and Resins	1,46,752	1,58,228	11,476	.....
Hides and Skins	92,242	1,12,544	20,302	.....
Ivory	5,17,770	3,41,056	.....	1,76,714
Live Stock	1,19,745	2,24,518	1,04,773	.....
Malt Liquor	6,717	23,014	16,297	.....
Mats	23,663	7,805	.....	15,858
Metals	1,00,061	84,867	.....	15,194
Manufactured Metals	45,725	30,152	.....	15,573
Mother o'Pearls	.....	292	272	.....
Oils	72,474	36,667	.....	35,807
Oilman's Stores	13,847	16,286	2,439	.....
Paints and Colours	2,663	3,780	1,097	.....
Pearls	2,25,225	1,56,700	.....	68,525
Provisions	1,71,992	2,63,903	91,911	.....
Seeds	82,015	95,418	13,403	.....
Silk	5,860	34,594	28,734	.....
Silk Piece Goods	43,111	84,517	41,406	.....
Spices	1,08,636	1,17,597	.....	51,039
Spirits	23,300	24,089	789	.....
Sugar	74,702	61,671	.....	13,031
Tea	1,600	11,857	10,257	.....
Tobacco	2,81,122	2,29,038	.....	52,084
Tortoise Shells	100	4,542	4,442	.....
Wax	12,310	7,696	.....	4,614
Wines	17,570	21,934	4,346	.....
Wood	66,063	42,479	.....	23,584
Sundries	2,03,495	1,56,227	.....	47,268
Treasure	18,97,940	17,81,113	.....	1,26,827

5. The causes of increase and decrease in imports are as follow :—

Cotton.—Large demands from interior of Arabia and Arabian Gulf.

Dyes.—High prices at, and large demands from, Persian Gulf and Bombay.

Hides and Skins.—Large demands from America.

Seeds, Silk, and Silk Piece Goods.—Demands from ports in Red Sea.

Coal.—Owing to the large quantity of coal arrived last year for the Abyssinian Expedition, limited importations were made this year.

Coffee and Cotton Piece Goods.—Moderate demand.

Grain.—Owing to the good crop in the interior of Arabia, prices had fallen, so limited importations came by sea.

Ivory.—In consequence of country craft laden with ivory not having arrived from ports in Red Sea till 31st March 1870, decrease is visible.

Pearls, Spices, Sugar, and Tobacco.—Limited imports on account of no demand.

6. The principal places of commerce from whence an increase in imports is perceptible are as under :—

Stations.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
China	16,080	19,185	3,105
Trieste	.....	15,950	15,950
Mauritius	.....	26,910	26,910
Singapore	19,130	84,569	65,439
Persian Gulf	1,63,787	3,69,536	2,05,749
Suez	45,970	75,918	29,748
Madras	.....	4,340	4,340
Ports in Malabar	50,378	58,339	7,961

The principal articles of imports from the above places are as under :—

China.—Silk piece goods, silk, woods, and sundries.

Trieste.—Cotton piece goods and provisions.

Mauritius.—Sugar.

Singapore.—Copper, cotton piece goods, drugs, and dyes.

Persian Gulf.—Grain, gums and resins, metals, spices, sugar, and sundries.

Suez.—Apparel, drugs, metals, manufactured metals, provisions, spirits, and wines.

Madras.—Spices, tea and tobacco.

Ports in Malabar.—Oils, provisions, and sugar.

7. The following are the principal places of commerce whence a decrease is perceptible in imports:—

STATIONS.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	57,44,712	25,15,872	32,28,840
African Coast	10,11,953	8,19,327	1,92,626
America	4,46,001	2,13,135	2,32,866
Arabian Gulf and Red Sea	14,51,573	10,72,576	3,78,997
France	65,825	16,090	49,735
Calcutta	3,23,993	1,75,834	1,48,159
Bombay	25,65,805	21,89,601	3,76,204
Ports in Cutch	1,48,775	93,650	55,125

The following are the articles of which a decrease is perceptible in imports:—

United Kingdom.—Coals, cotton piece goods, manufactured metals, and provisions.

African Coast.—Coffee, drugs, dyes, feathers, fruits, grain, hides and skins, ivory, mats, oils, and spices.

America.—Cotton piece goods, drugs, manufactured metals, provisions, tobacco, and sundries.

Arabian Gulf and Red Sea.—Coffee, cotton, cotton piece goods, fruits, ivory, live stock, mats, metals, manufactured metals, pearls, tobacco, wax, woods, and sundries.

France.—Drugs, metals, spirits, wines, and sundries.

Calcutta.—Coffee, cotton piece goods, grain, and sugar.

Bombay.—Coffee, cotton piece goods, grain, metals, manufactured metals, oils, provisions, woods, and sundries.

Ports in Cutch.—Cotton piece goods, grain, oils, tobacco, and sundries.

8. The return of exports by sea during the last year shows a total of Rs. 60,61,076 against Rs. 73,31,094 in the preceding year, being a decrease of Rs. 12,70,018.

9. The following list shows the increase and decrease of articles exported by sea during the year 1869-70:—

Articles.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1869-70.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Apparel	12,672	18,055	5,383	.....
Coals	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	4,74,579	4,26,926	.....	47,753
Cotton	20,273	10,980	.....	9,293
Cotton Piece Goods	28,01,676	17,27,192	.....	10,74,484
Drugs	54,871	65,312	10,441	.....
Dyes	65,084	1,26,719	61,706	.....
Feathers	42,000	57,455	15,455	.....
Fishmaws	389	7,790	7,401	.....
Fruits	1,21,564	1,49,316	27,752	.....
Grain	5,91,467	2,88,159	.....	3,03,308
Gums and Resins	2,47,364	3,10,546	63,182	.....
Hides and Skins	1,49,921	1,14,421	.....	35,500
Ivory	4,00,820	3,67,422	.....	33,398
Live Stock	.....	60	60	.....
Malt Liquor	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mats	1,137	1,716	579	.....
Metals	44,864	39,614	.....	5,250
Manufactured Metals	5,525	3,899	.....	1,626
Mother o'Pearl Shells	3,745	261	.....	3,484
Oils	19,227	6,800	.....	12,427
Oilman's Stores	2,417	652	.....	1,765
Paints and Colours	31	10	.....	21
Pearls	57,870	44,775	.....	13,095
Provisions	40,443	26,102	.....	14,341
Seeds	16,661	16,960	292	.....
Silks	12,900	12,165	.....	835
Silk Piece Goods	90,340	72,000	.....	18,340
Spices	82,474	86,167	3,693	.....
Spirits	7,252	751	.....	6,501
Sugar	62,716	31,527	.....	31,189
Tea	1,322	20	.....	1,302
Tobacco	99,419	1,20,329	20,839	.....
Tortoise Shells	500	2,900	2,400	.....
Wax	25,980	27,450	1,470	.....
Wines	207	1,400	1,193	.....
Woods	18,960	21,942	2,982	.....
Sundries	76,207	63,018	.....	13,189
Treasure	16,78,040	18,10,191	1,32,148	.....

The causes of increase and decrease in exports are as under :—

Dyes.—Large demands from Persian Gulf and Bombay.

Feathers.—High prices at, and large demands from, Suez, Cairo, and ports in Mediterranean.

Fruits.—Large demands from African Coast and Arabian Gulf.

Gums and Resins.—Demands from United Kingdom and Bombay.

Tobacco.—High prices at, and large demands from, ports in Red Sea and Mussowah.

Coffee.—Limited exports, owing to low prices in European markets.

Grain.—There being good crops in the places where there were usually great demands from, exports were very limited.

Hides, Skins, and Ivory.—Owing to limited imports, decrease in exports is visible.

Silk Piece Goods, Sugar, and Sundries.—Moderate demands from the ports in Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.

10. The principal places of commerce in which an increase in exports is perceptible are shown below :—

Stations.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
France	.....	14,193	14,193
Trieste	.....	10,790	10,790
Mauritius	.....	6,720	6,720
Australia	.....	2,500	2,500
Singapore	18,270	33,220	14,950
Persian Gulf	48,555	81,898	33,343
Suez	64,722	1,21,634	56,912

The chief articles of exports to the places are shown below :—

France.—Coffee, gums and resins.

Trieste.—Coffee, gums and resins.

Mauritius.—Cotton piece goods.

Australia.—Coffee.

Singapore.—Pearls, spices, gums and resins.

Persian Gulf.—Dyes, grains, and woods.

Suez.—Coffee, feathers, hides and skins, wax and sundries.

11. The following table shows the places from which a decrease in exports is visible :—

Stations.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	2,45,687	2,28,681	17,006
African Coast	7,24,680	6,21,239	1,03,441
America	2,07,580	1,32,835	74,745
Arabian Gulf and Red Sea ...	34,51,868	22,13,073	12,38,795
China	4,350	.....	4,350
Calcutta	6,670	2,500	4,170
Ports in Malabar	9,071	.....	9,071
Bombay	7,83,557	7,05,791	77,766
Ports in Cutch	88,038	75,808	12,230

The articles of decrease to the above places are as follow :—

United Kingdom.—Coffee and tobacco.

African Coast.—Cotton piece goods, grain, and spices.

America.—Coffee, drugs, gums and resins, hides and skins.

Arabian Gulf and Red Sea.—Cotton, cotton piece goods, fruits, hides and skins, ivory, metals, manufactured metals, oils, provisions, silk piece goods, spirits, sugar, and sundries.

China.—Wax.

Calcutta.—Wax and sundries.

Ports in Malabar.—Cotton piece goods, drugs, fruits, mother o'pearl, and sundries.

Bombay.—Coffee, cotton piece goods, feathers, ivory, metals, and tobacco.

Ports in Cutch.—Cotton piece goods, fruits, drugs, grain, resins, pearls, and sundries.

12. Statement **C** shows the number and tonnage of square-rigged vessels and craft which visited this port during the year 1869-70.

13. Statement **D** shows a decrease of Rs. 1,68,692 in the value of goods passed into Arabia during the past year.

The principal articles exported by land are cotton, dates, grain, metals, piece goods, spices, sugar, and tobacco.

14. Statement **E** shows the estimated value of goods arrived from the interior by the daily kaffilahs. This exhibits an increase in value of Rs. 2,80,248 compared with the preceding year. The increase is principally in aloes, bajree, bees' wax, coffee, charcoal, fruits, grass, honey, jowaree, kaat, potash, wheat, and vurrus (dyes).

15. Statement **F** shows an increase of 8,457 tons in the burthen of square-rigged vessels and steamers arrived at this port during 1869-70.

16. Statement **G** shows a decrease of 6,481 tons on arrivals, and 1,823 tons on departures, of country craft during the year 1869-70.

17. The following is a summary of the total value of the trade of Aden during 1869-70 :—

Imports by sea.....	Rs.	94,81,945	
Imports by land	„	12,53,581	
			1,07,35,526
Exports by sea.....	„	60,61,076	
Exports by land	„	8,44,591	
			69,05,667
		Rupees.....	1,76,41,193

18. The above summary shows a decrease of Rs. 56,29,139 under that of 1868-69 on the total value of the trade of Aden.

19. The causes of increase and decrease in imports and exports by sea have been already mentioned in detail in the body of this report. They require no further comment.

20. The establishment of the Customhouse have, since I assumed charge, given me entire satisfaction. Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee Toorkey, Head Clerk of the Custom House, who joined this Department on the 1st May 1869, has afforded me much assistance in preparing the Trade Returns for 1867-68 and 1868-69, which had fallen into arrears, in addition to his performing other current work of the office, and is most hardworking, intelligent, and trustworthy. I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellent manner in which he always carries on his duty.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

SORABJEE PESTONJEE,

Registrar of Trade, Aden.

No. 1057 OF 1870.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium for any remarks he may have to offer (to be written below).

By order,

F. R. S. WYLLIE,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1870.

No. 2662 OF 1870.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 9th August 1870.

With reference to the foregoing the undersigned has the honour to observe that, for the purposes of a statistical report, the information respecting the quantity and value of goods imported to and exported from Aden is indispensable; in the absence of such information it is not possible to offer remarks.

2. The Reports now received of the Trade of Aden are for three years, viz., 1867-68, 1868-69, and 1869-70, and do not afford any valuable information beyond simply showing the value of the articles forming the Import and Export Trade of that Port.

3. These Returns as they stand show the following result:—

Years.	Imports, value.	Exports, value.	Total Value of Trade by Sea.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68	93,66,123	48,55,669	1,42,21,792
1868-69	1,20,54,682	56,53,048	1,77,07,730
1869-70	77,50,832	42,50,882	1,20,01,714

This trade is further divided as shown below :—

		With Foreign or External Ports.	With Indian or Home Ports not British.	With Indian or Home Ports.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68.	Imports.....	64,28,609	2,44,860	26,92,654	93,66,123
	Exports.....	42,09,330	46,801	5,99,538	48,55,669
	Total...	1,06,37,939	2,91,661	32,92,192	1,42,21,792
1868-69.	Imports.....	89,65,731	1,48,775	29,40,176	1,20,54,682
	Exports.....	47,65,712	88,038	7,99,298	56,53,048
	Total...	1,37,31,443	2,36,813	37,39,474	1,77,07,730
1869-70.	Imports.....	52,29,068	93,650	24,28,114	77,50,832
	Exports.....	34,66,783	75,808	7,08,291	42,50,882
	Total...	86,95,851	1,69,458	31,36,405	1,20,01,714

4. From the above it will be observed that the Trade of Aden is on the decline, the causes of which being fully detailed both by the Political Resident and his First Assistant, Lieutenant C. E. Hancock, in their reports hereto appended, the undersigned sees no necessity of reiterating; he would however beg to observe that unless such Annual Reports be prepared and published soon after the completion of the year to which they relate, they lose their value as Statistical Returns of the Trade of the Port to which they relate; inasmuch as when published long after the years to which they refer, they fail in the chief object for which intended, viz., the placing the general public in early possession of information, which by them would have been perused not only with interest, but would have enabled their drawing those comparisons, so often essential to those engaged in mercantile pursuits.

5. It would therefore be far more preferable for statistical purposes that the Trade Reports of Aden for future years be compiled after the model of the Bombay Trade Reports, which are drawn up in the Form prescribed by the Government of India, and with this view the undersigned would beg to suggest that a copy thereof be furnished to the Political Resident at Aden for adoption.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Officiating Commissioner of Customs.

2. TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

No. 2056 OF 1870.

From W. WEDDERBURN, Esquire,
Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for the information of the Chamber of Commerce the accompanying copy of a letter and of its enclosures, No. $\frac{86}{34}$, dated the 23rd April last, from Lieutenant Colonel Pelly, C.S.I., reporting on the trade between India and the Persian Gulf.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1870.

No. $\frac{86}{34}$ OF 1870.

From Lieutenant Colonel LEWIS PELLY, C.S.I.,
H. B. M.'s Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Political Department, Bombay.

Dated Bushire, 23rd April 1870.

SIR,—It may be in the recollection of Government that seven years ago I had the honour of submitting a few superficial observations concerning the tribes, trade, and resources around the shore lines of the Persian Gulf.

No. 67, dated 13th April 1863.

2. About a year ago I had the honour of submitting another report summarizing the general position and prospects of commerce in these regions.

No. 104, dated 19th June 1869.

A.—Statement showing the value of Trade between Calcutta and the Persian Gulf Ports from 1860-61 to 1864-65 as compared with the years 1844-45 and 1868-69.

B.—Statement showing the Annual Trade between Bombay and the Persian Gulf Ports, including Muscat, from 1860-61 to 1868-69 as contrasted with that of 1844-45.

C.—Statement of Exports and Imports into the Province of Sind from the Persian Gulf Ports from 1861-62 to 1868-69, and from 1847-48 to 1854-55.

D.—Statement showing quantity of Lead exported from Bombay to Persian Gulf Ports during December 1869 and January and February 1870.

3. More recently the obliging trouble of the Commissioners of Customs at Calcutta, Bombay, and Kurrachee, has enabled me to abstract in a reliable statistical form the commerce passing to and from those ports and the Gulfs of Oman and Persia.

4. His Excellency in Council will perceive that this commerce has developed rapidly and largely. It appears, for instance, that in 1844-45 the trade with Bombay showed a gross total of Rupees 79,24,609, that in 1860-61 it amounted to Rupees 1,31,42,602; while in 1865-66 it amounted to Rupees 3,44,37,408. In other words that between the years 1845 and 1865 the trade quintupled itself, while it nearly trebled itself during the five years between 1861 and 1865.

5. From the Statement of Trade with the Port of Bombay concluding with the year 1869 it will be seen that the trade as compared with 1865-66, being the highest year of the American war, had apparently fallen off, but this is accounted for by the fact that the cotton trade was abnormally large down to the conclusion of the American struggle; while, on the other hand, successive disturbances on the Arab Coast between 1866 and 1869 have, of course, been injurious to trade. So that it may fairly be assumed that under ordinary circumstances the general trade would have continued to show a steady increase.

6. As regards Calcutta, it will be observed that the increase as between the years 1864-65 and 1868-69 was as follows—Rupees 27,32,681. I am unable to include the year 1844-45 in my comparison of this trade, since at that period it was not shown separately from the trade between Calcutta and the Red Sea.

7. As regards Kurrachee, the increase as between 1847 and 1867 has been as follows—Rupees 8,33,731.

8. The appended Statement (E) shows that the most favourable total of trade with the above-named three ports for any one year has been as follows—Rupees 4,05,55,796.

9. I have not inquired into the trade with Madras, because, although I believe that trade to be considerable, I understand that

a large portion of it is indirect through Bombay, and thus were the Madras trade shown it might appear twice. It has seemed to me preferable to be rather under the mark than run the risk of exaggerating in statistical statements.

10. But the trade with these principal British Ports by no means represents the total of trade with the Gulf, although I am unaware that there are any reliable statistics in regard to trade with other ports. But from the testimony of numerous Native merchants, I think I am safe in submitting that the subjoined items do not overestimate the export and import trade with miscellaneous ports:—

Malabar Coast	Rs.	10,00,000
Cutch and Kattiawar	„	10,00,000
Jedda and Red Sea	„	12,00,000
Opium Trade with China, 2,500 chests at Rupees 1,200 per chest of 136 lbs.	„	30,00,000
Average annual value of Pearl trade	„	75,00,000
Trade with Busreh, Bagdad, and Mesopotamian line in general	„	3,00,000
Trade with Zanzibar and African Coast	„	3,00,000
Trade with Mauritius—irregular	„	4,00,000
Trade with England and America in square-rigged vessels, unknown, but unquestionably above	„	20,00,000
Trade with Java	„	20,00,000
Total One crore and seventy-eight lacs.	Rs.	1,78,00,000

11. Thus the gross total of the export and import trade passing up and down the Gulfs of Persia and Oman appear to have totalled Rs. 5,83,55,796, or nearly £6,000,000 sterling, exclusive of the trade carried on in small coasting craft.

12. As offering a more detailed insight into the character of trade, I beg to append some very carefully prepared Statements (**F**) with which I been favoured by the firm of Messrs. Gray, Paul and Co., the Agents for the B. I. S. N. Company at Bushire. In forwarding these Statements to me, Mr. George McKenzie, of the same firm, has favoured me with the following remarks:—

"I now send the papers showing in condensed form annual and monthly shipments, which is, I hope, what you want. I am sorry press of work here prevents my making up like statements of *Imports*, which, however, are not so important.

"These statements I send you to Bombay that they may be at hand should you at any time require the same for reference.

"I regret exceedingly I cannot give you more serviceable statements showing the actual trade carried on at our ports in *all* kinds of craft. For mercantile purposes, as well as for Government information, such statements would be valuable, and to us, as traders, the want of the same is much felt.

"As I said before, we are willing to do all such work, under the Residency, gratuitously, in consideration of the personal benefits to be derived therefrom. It only remains for Government to give us the authority and power of gathering reliable statistics, which we would undertake to keep regularly and in proper form.

"Of course, the statements now handed you are not so satisfactory, as I would wish. A three years' comparative statement is scarcely a fair criterion, but we have not the means of gathering reliable information for a longer period. What is sent is made up from our own books and from the date of the firm's opening up here.

"The increase in 1868-69 is very considerable, when one keeps in view the number of extra steamers we had running on the line for the past twelve months, besides sailing vessels, of which latter we have more than in former years.

"I would especially draw your attention to the column showing exports of specie, wherein you will observe the steady decrease. This we consider a favourable sign of the times, showing the increased prosperity of the country, where, by their increased shipments of produce they are able to keep a better account with their Bombay Agents, and prevent the necessity of remitting against imports.

"It cannot, however, positively be attributed to this cause, for the export of pearls, you will observe, is included. It is most unfortunate this was not kept entirely distinct from specie, but for the future this will be done where our steamers are concerned."

13. Of course, the trade referred to in Mr. McKenzie's letter is only steam-borne, and, as evidencing the development of this particular trade, I would recall that eight years ago no mercantile steamer ran in the Gulf; that since that period trading steamers have continued to increase both in number and in tonnage; that during last year the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamers of large tonnage ran fortnightly, while other steamers visited the Gulf during the summer and autumn so frequently as to give an average of a steamer per week.

14. I understand it to be in contemplation to run a line of steamers between England and the head of the Persian Gulf *viâ* the Gulf of Suez; and that a similar line is to be opened by the Turkish Authorities between Constantinople and Busreh, while for the passage of goods up river I understand there are already some eight river steamers.

15. Referring to the Opium trade I beg to append an Abstract (G) comparing that for the year 1869 with 1868.

16. I append also a Statement (H) showing in detail the manner in which the Opium has been exported last year. It is probable that some chests have been exported of which I have not cognizance; and I understand from good authority that the export for the coming year is estimated as at least 3,500 chests of about 136 lbs. per chest. This total is, of course, small as compared with the trade in India; but when we recollect that some fifteen years ago the export of opium from Persia was limited to some dozen chests or so, sent *viâ* Constantinople, it must be admitted that the trade has rapidly developed, and that if the quality of the opium be improved, the direct export of opium from the Persian Gulf littoral to the Eastward of Singapore may, at some future date, in some degree affect our Indian opium revenue.

17. As regards the statistical statements obtained from the Custom-houses in India, it has not been found practicable to obtain them all for the same years and in uniform details; but I deem it nevertheless advisable to submit them in appendices, together with the remarks with which the several Commissioners have favoured me, since they form as complete a basis as is obtainable for estimating the past trade with the Gulf.

18. The statistics of trade shown in this report do not (as before mentioned) include the miscellaneous trade carried by the small coasting craft. But the trade so carried on is very considerable, although the means of even roughly estimating it are wanting.

19. There seems to be a tendency in the trade of the world to resume its ancient channels under improved means of communication; and it is possible that what is commonly known as the Euphrates or Persian Gulf route may hereafter resume its position as a main line of commerce between the East and the West.

20. It were much to be desired that the Native Governments *en route* were more alive to the advantages of leaving trade free and uninterfered with.

21. Messrs. Gray, Paul, in addressing me concerning their endeavours to open up trade in the interior of Persia, write as follows, and I venture to think their remarks worthy the consideration of superior authority :—

"While on the subject of trade in these parts, it may, perhaps, be well now to lay two points before you, which, we trust, should opportunity offer, you will have fully investigated.

"1*st*. It has always been a matter of doubt with us whether we are at liberty to sell goods imported by us (and on which the stipulated 5 per cent. duty has been paid) to Native merchants in Bushire, giving delivery of same at towns in the interior, and thereby, under cover of Jowaz, exempting the goods from further dues in transit.

"Hitherto we have, at considerable loss and inconvenience, refrained from entering into such contracts, being first desirous of ascertaining whether Her Majesty's Government would support such reading of the treaty.

"We are ourselves inclined to think they would, and our assumption is based on the belief that the Commercial Treaty between Her Majesty's and the Shah's Government might be expected to work in a similar manner to the Treaty at present existing between Great Britian and the Ottoman Empire.

"Turning to Article 5 of the last named Treaty of 1861, you will find such a transaction distinctly provided for in the following words:—

"'If these articles, after having paid the import duty of 8 per cent. are sold either at the place of their *arrival* or in the interior of the country, neither the *buyer* nor the *seller* shall be charged with any further duty in respect of them,' &c., &c.

"2*ndly*.—As regards drawback, you are aware duties have in Persia to be paid immediately on landing, and at the port where landed.

"No rebate of duty is made should it be found more profitable to export the goods to another mart. Thus virtually prohibiting us here frequently from availing ourselves of the markets along the Arab Coast and Turkish Arabia.

"For information on this point also, as to the spirit of the Turkish Treaty, I would beg to refer you to the continuation of the Article afore-quoted, which goes on to say: 'And if such articles should not be sold for consumption in Turkey, but should be re-exported within the space of six months, the same shall be considered as merchandise in transit by land and be treated as is stated in Article 12.' The last named article fixing the drawback at $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs.

"Apart from shipping to another country, we are in reality prohibited even from re-shipping to another Persian port, which is a serious hindrance. For example, we have goods now at

Bushire which we are desirous of shipping to Bunder Abbas; on these we can obtain no drawback.

"No duty can, of course, be levied on the goods at Bunder Abbas, for they would go protected by a Residency Jowaz, nevertheless the Customs Authorities at Bunder Abbas, who are influential merchants, feel themselves aggrieved at the demands of their market being supplied by goods on which they receive no benefits, and feeling so bring all their private influence to bear against British enterprise, thereby retarding and injuriously affecting trade in its development.

"Were drawback allowed and granted to customs at port of reimportation, we feel sure many benefits to general trade would arise therefrom.

"I trust it may be found feasible to enforce these points without disturbing the working of the present Treaty.

"Persian merchants in Bombay receive many advantages in drawback from Her Majesty's Indian Government for which British subjects in Persia have no equivalent return.

"These are points which might be enlarged upon to a considerable extent, but I will now conclude, apologising for so far trespassing on your valuable time."

I have the honour to be, &c.,

LEWIS PELLY, Lieutenant Colonel,

H. B. M.'s Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

British Residency, Bushire, 23rd April 1870.

No. 2453 OF 1870.

From W. WEDDERBURN, Esquire,

Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay.

SIR,—Referring to my letter No. 2056, of the 1st ultimo, I am directed to forward for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, the accompanying copy of a letter, No. $\frac{265}{81}$, dated the

10th idem, from Colonel Pelly, C.S.I., submitting as a supplement to his report on the trade between India and the Persian Gulf, a few facts indicative of the development of the steam-borne portion of the trade.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. WEDDERBURN,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1870.

No. $\frac{265}{81}$ OF 1870.

From Lieutenant Colonel LEWIS PELLY, C.S.I.,

H. B. M.'s Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To The SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Political Department, Bombay.

Dated Muscat, 10th July 1870.

SIR,—In supplement of my recent report on the Trade of the Persian Gulf, I have now the honour to submit a few facts indicative of the development of the steam-borne portion of that Trade :—

Dated, I think, 23rd April 1870. But my records not being with me, I quote from memory.

1*st*.—A few weeks ago the first steamer arrived direct from England *via* the Suez Canal.

2*ndly*.—The first of an intended line of steamers between Constantinople and the Gulf arrived. On this subject the Political Agent, Muscat, writes as follows :—"The Turkish Merchant Steamer 'Babylon,' arrived here from Aden on the evening of the 27th (May) ultimo, and left for the Persian Gulf the next morning. This vessel is, I understand, the first of a line of steamers to run regularly between Constantinople and Bussora, and call at the intermediate Ports of Jeddah, Aden, Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire."

3*rdly*.—Two or more steamers have run with corn and dates for Jeddah.

4*thly*.—Two Persian Companies have commenced running between the Gulf and British India. These vessels run under the British Flag.

5*thly*.—I understand that the British India Steam Navigation Company have it in contemplation to run a weekly steamer between British India and the Gulf.

6thly.—The first of a British Line of Steamers to run between London and the Gulf viâ the Suez Canal is expected at Bushire about three months hence.

7thly.—A steam trade in dates, corn, and dried-fish with Mauritius and Batavia is spoken of.

2. As yet all the steamers appear to have found full cargoes at rates which, although lower than those which obtained in former years, still pay.

3. It is remarkable that the Native Merchants, inclusive of those now largely interested in steamers, have from the commencement of steam communication eight years ago consistently urged the inconvenience and injury that would result to the Gulf Trade from the substitution of steamers for Native craft.

4. The fact seems to be that the Gulf Trade is capable of indefinite development, provided Freights be sufficiently low to admit of produce competing with that of other countries in Foreign Markets —in other words, the Gulf being the only ocean basin for a vast range of territories, the resources of those territories will increasingly seek the Ports of the Gulf provided they can be exported at a profit.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

LEWIS PELLY, Lieutenant Colonel,

H. B. M.'s Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

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3. TRADE OF ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE, 1870.

No. $\frac{54}{167}$ OF 1870.

From JOHN KIRK, Esq.,

Acting Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul, Zanzibar,

To W. WEDDERBURN, Esq.,

Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Political Department.

Dated Zanzibar, 18th July 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith the administration Report of this Political Agency for the past year.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

JOHN KIRK,

Acting Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul, Zanzibar.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ZANZIBAR AGENCY, 1870.

JOHN KIRK, Esq., Acting Political Agent.

The Administration Report of the British Officer resident at Zanzibar, an independent State outside and distant from the Indian Empire, which holds equal relations with various civilized countries, must necessarily be little more than a report of the trade and chief political events, with more detailed information regarding that part of the community placed under his care, whose rights it is his duty to watch over, and among whom he has to administer justice.

The British community in Zanzibar consists of Natives of India and born subjects of Great Britain, together with the Goanese, who in the absence of an accredited Portuguese officer, are here treated in all respects as English subjects.

The three classes above-named consist as follows :—

1.	Natives of India,	No.	3,657
2.	„ England	„	22
3.	Goanese	„	31
	Total	No.	3,710

Making a total population under this Agency of 3,710, exclusive of Engineers, Indian Sepoys, and Goanese Bandsmen in the service of the Sultan.

More detailed information regarding these various bodies is contained in Annexures Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

The Political Agent at Zanzibar is also *ex-officio* Her Majesty's Consul and Judge in the Vice-Admiralty Court for the trial of slave captures made by Her Majesty's cruisers, on which subject he is under the immediate orders of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Information regarding Slave Trade matters is contained in Annexures Nos. 4 and 5.

During the past year no change has taken place in the relations of Zanzibar with any of the European or American Powers, with the exception of the recognition of the Consulate of the late Hanseatic Republic as that of the North German Confederation.

The different Governments represented here are :—

1. *Great Britain.*
   John Kirk, Esq., Acting Political Agent, and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.
2. *France.*
   Ch. de Vienne, Consul.

3. *United States.*
F. R. Webb, Consul.
4. *North German Confederatian.*
F. O'Swald, Acting Consul.

CUSTOMS AND REVENUE.

In Zanzibar, where there is no public treasury distinct from the private income of the Sultan, it is impossible to obtain an accurate account of the expenditure.

The following is, however, a sufficiently exact statement of the receipts:—

		Dollars.
1.	Paid by Jairam Sewji as farmer of the Revenues ...	310,000
2.	Capitation Tax paid by the Wahadimu of Zanzibar..	10,000
3.	Produce of the Sultan's estates	25,000
	Total Income in 1869, Dollars.....	345,000
	Being equal to.....£	72,842

No subsidy having been paid last year to Muscat, and the question of the continuance of this annual charge being still under consideration, the above sum has been at His Highness's sole disposal.

On the other hand this year there will be a considerable loss, exceeding the amount of the subsidy, being as follows:—

		Dollars.
1.	Clove Tax of 5 per cent,, formerly levied on Indians, and now abolished	10,000
2.	Loss in consequence of the reduction of the Coast duties on produce	30,000
3.	Loss from deaths among the Wahadimu from cholera, and diminution of Capitation Tax	2,000
	Estimated loss in 1870 ....Dollars.	42,000

Thus leaving an available balance of dollars 303,000, or £63,789.

But it is extremely probable that the greater part of this loss will be taken by the farmers of the revenue, whose profits are considered to be very great.

Ludda Damji, manager of the Customs and agent for Jairam Sewji, who for upwards of forty years has been a confidential servant of that house, has given the following information relative to the sums paid at different times for the goodwill of the Zanzibar revenue.

In the time of Seyed Sultan the Coast of Zanzibar yielded dollars fifty thousand per annum, derived chiefly from the Slave trade.

The Banian house of Wat Bima first rented the Customs at seventy thousand dollars, two years afterwards it was raised to eighty-four thousand, and passed into the hands of Sewji, then to his son Jairam at one hundred and ten thousand; it has since advanced at the expiry of five yearly terms to one hundred and forty thousand, one hundred and eighty thousand, and two hundred and forty thousand, reaching the present amount three hundred and ten thousand.

This includes every sort of Customs or duty, such as that on imports or coast produce, ivory, copal, and slaves, but not special contributions, such as that of the *Wahadimu* (or aborigines of Zanzibar).

The tax paid by the aborigines of Pemba has for several years ceased, the population having disappeared and been replaced by slaves.

ZANZIBAR CUSTOM TARIFF, 1870.

1.	Duty on all foreign goods	5 per cent.
2.	„ Coast produce (except slaves, ivory, and copal)	Do.
3.	*Slaves.*	
	A. Shipped to Zanzibar	2 dollars each.
	B. Shipped from Zanzibar	Do.
	C. Shipped direct from Quiloa, &c., to Lamo	4 do.
4.	*Copal* (Animi).	
	A. From Delgado, &c.....	℔ ½ per frasilah.
	B. From Quiloa, &c	20 per cent.
	C. From Bagamoyo, &c.	℔ ½ per frasilah.
5.	*Ivory, Hippopotamus*	℔ 3 per frasilah.
	Ivory, Elephants'.	
	A. Nyassa ivory brought to Delgado and Quiloa by Arab caravans.	℔ 9 per frasilah.
	Do. do. do. Native caravans	℔ 15 per frasilah.
	B. Unyanmezi ivory, &c., brought to Bagamoyo, &c., by Arab caravans and taken to Zanzibar	℔ 9 per frasilah.
	Do. do. do. sold at the Coast	℔ 12 per frasilah.
	Do. do. do. by Native caravans	℔ 15 per frasilah.

C. Masai ivory, brought to Mombas. $3 per frasilah.
Do. do. if taken to Zanzibar additional to the above $1 per frasilah.
D. Somali ivory, from the Benadir (Brava, Merka, Mogdeesha)... $3 per frasilah.

The above is the authorized tariff, which came in force this year under the circumstances already reported fully to the Government.

N.B.—It is extremely doubtful how far Syed Majid will succeed in enforcing even the reduced Coast produce tax, should the French and Germans go largely into the Coast trade with their own ships.

TRADE OF ZANZIBAR.

It is impossible to obtain accurate and reliable statistics of the trade of Zanzibar, every one being interested in representing the imports and exports as less than they actually are.

The Customs Master, by showing the true imports from abroad and from the African Coast, would disclose the amount of his profits, and thus draw competition into the field, while the foreign merchants have alike no desire to induce others to think of establishing rival houses.

The Statement of imports is, however, of all others relating to Zanzibar commerce, the most easily obtained, and the following may in general be relied on as an approximate to the truth. If we exclude from former reports the Coast produce we find that there has been a steady increase up to the present time.

Imports at Zanzibar Custom-house exclusive of Coast Produce.

Year.	Value Imported.
	£
1861-62	245,981
1862-63	332,092
1863-64	294,613
1866-67	380,051
1867-68	433,693
Total.....	1,686,430

The following table shows in Dollars the imports of the year 1866-67 from 23rd August to 3rd August.

Imports in 1866-67.

From what Country.	Amount.
	Dollars.
United Kingdom	311,020
British India	408,769
Kutch	266,052
Arabia	71,169
France	66,900
United States	297,160
Hamburg	384,175
Total.....£	1,805,245

The first three items representing the whole British interest, or Dollars (985,841) nine hundred and eighty-five thousand eight hundred and forty-one, being nearly three times greater than that of any other nation, exclusive of the indirect British imports brought in Hamburg and French Vessels.

The accompanying Table (Table No. 1) exhibits in detail the value of the chief articles of imports during the year 1867-68, from this an increase of (£ 254,779) two hundred fifty-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine Dollars' worth of imports over the preceding year is apparent, but on the other hand the British interest has fallen (£ 257,642) Dollars two hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and forty-two, this being chiefly due to an interruption in the direct trade with Great Britain and the closing of the mercantile house of H. A. Fraser & Co., which from this time limited its attention to the manufacture of cocoanut oil and sugar.

Of late it has been that clearly seen that the cotton manufacture of Kutch and Bombay cannot compete with the cheap cloth of Europe, and the Natives ascribe the yearly increasing number of Kutch emigrants to the ruin of the Native cotton trade. However this may be, the fact of an absolute diminution in the Exports from India to East Africa, at the same time that the total trade of this region has increased, is plainly evident.

A more accurate estimate of the exports from Zanzibar to other countries may be made from a statement of the produce of the Coast and Island than from any return given by the local traders; those from the Coast for the year 1867-68 are shown in the Table annexed (Table No. 2), to which must be added cloves, cocoanut oil, dried cocoanuts, and coir fibre, the produce of the island itself (Table No. 3).

No.

Imports at the Zanibar Custom House during the

Articles of Importation.	United Kingdom.	British India.	Kutch.
Alkali	.....	.....	.....
Arms	6,000	.....	.....
Beads	.....	3,500	.....
Candles	.....	.....	.....
Caps, Red	.....	.....	.....
Carpets	.....	.....	.....
Cloth, Cotton	25,000	3,44,550	2,64,400
„ Sail	.....	.....	2,600
„ Silk	.....	.....	3,200
„ Woollen	.....	.....	.....
Coir	.....	250	.....
Cordage	.....	.....	.....
Crockery and Glass	10,500	3,100	.....
Coal	1,700	.....	.....
Coffee	.....	.....	.....
Ebony	.....	.....	.....
Fish, Salt	.....	.....	.....
Fruits, Dried	.....	300	.....
Gold Lace and Thread	.....	1,190	1,100
Grains, Cereals, &c.	.....	3,500	350
Gunpowder	.....	.....	.....
Iron Ware	.....	2,400	.....
Ivory	.....	.....	.....
Nails	.....	.....	.....
Metals	.....	906	.....
Miscellaneous	3,450	12,500	9,210
Oil and Oil Seeds	.....	.....	.....
Opium	.....	1,700	.....
Paper	.....	.....	.....
Perfumery, Drugs	.....	4,233	.....
Preserved Meat	.....	.....	.....
Salt	.....	.....	50
Sherbet	.....	.....	.....
Spices	.....	7,450	600
Soap	.....	1,560	.....
Sugar	.....	9,750	150
Timber	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco, Snuff	.....	.....	.....
Tortoise Shell	.....	.....	.....
Vermicelli	.....	.....	.....
Wax	.....	.....	.....
Wines and Spirits	3,000	.....	.....
Wire, Brass	.....	.....	.....
„ Iron			
Total	49,650	8,96,889	2,81,660
Total British Interest		7,28,199	

I.

twelve Months ending the 23rd August 1868.

Arabia and Persian Gulf.	Madagascar, Comoro Islands, and Mozambique.	France.	United States of America.	Hamburg.	Total Dollars.
.....	.....	3,500	1,700	2,000	7,200
.....	.....	2,800	.....	42,950	51,750
.....	.....	5,100	.....	87,000	95,600
.....	.....	4,200	.....	7,300	11,500
.....	.....	7,400	.....	2,100	9,500
2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
51,000	.....	89,900	237,000	334,000	1,345,850
.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....	10,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200
.....	.....	1,200	.....	13,850	15,050
.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5,250
.....	.....	.....	22,000	.....	22,000
.....	.....	2,200	.....	13,020	28,820
.....	.....	.....	.....	29,700	31,400
4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....	11,000
8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000
5,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,575
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	4,090
500	55,000	.....	.....	.....	59,350
.....	.....	3,900	10,900	12,200	27,000
.....	.....	1,100	.....	4,350	7,850
.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,070	4,070
.....	.....	4,610	750	11,960	18,166
4,930	.....	11,830	7,700	14,510	63,630
.....	.....	5,300	5,000	2,000	12,300
1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200
.....	.....	1,800	.....	200	2,000
1,800	.....	.....	.....	270	6,303
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	7,000
2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,550
.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....	12,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,050
.....	.....	4,400	9,000	4,000	18,960
.....	22,000	6,400	2,250	720	41,270
.....	1,000	.....	.....	130	1,130
.....	.....	.....	7,100	.....	7,100
.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000
.....	.....	3,350	.....	.....	3,350
.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	4,000
.....	.....	14,100	.....	14,500	31,600
.....	.....	4,000	.....	35,760	39,760
81,505	105,000	188,590	311,400	645,330	2,060,024

No.

Produce of the Zanzibar Dominions on the Coast and

Articles.	Delgado to Qualy.	Bagamoyo.	Pengani and Tanga.
Cassava Root	.....	.....	.....
Cloves	.....	.....	.....
Cocoanuts	.....	.....	.....
Copal (Animi)	40,000	60,000	.....
Cotton	.....	.....	.....
Cowries	.....	.....	.....
Copra	.....	.....	.....
Coir and Baskets	7,000	.....	.....
Cereals	.....	45,000	.....
Ebony	.....	1,000	.....
Ghee	.....	.....	6,000
Hides	.....	8,000	.....
Hippopotamus Teeth	.....	2,000	.....
Horns, Rhinoceros	.....	7,000	.....
Ivory	41,600	462,650	124,250
Molasses	.....	.....	.....
Orchilla Weed	.....	4,000	.....
Sesamum Seed	70,000	.....	.....
Slaves	262,500	.....	.....
Timber	.....	7,000	.....
Tobacco	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....
Tortoise Shell	.....	1,000	.....
Wax	.....	3,000	.....
Total	421,100	600,650	130,250

II.

adjacent Islands imported into Zânzibar in 1867-68.

Pemba.	Mombassa and Lamo.	Somali Ports.	Various parts of the Coast.	Total Dollars.
14,000	.....	.....	.....	14,000
21,000	.....	.....	.....	21,000
12,500	12,500	.....	.....	25,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000
.....	.....	.....	600	600
.....	.....	.....	98,000	98,000
3,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000
.....	....	.....	.....	1,000
4,000	.....	16,000	.....	26,000
.....	.....	43,000	.....	51,000
.....	.....	400	.....	2,400
.....	.....	.....	.. ..	7,000
.....	15,000	20,000	.....	663,500
2,300	.....	.....	.....	2,300
.....	.....	46,000	.....	50,000
.....	.....	30,000	.....	100,000
.....	.....	.....	7,500	270,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000
.....	.....	.....	6,000	6,000
.....	.....	.....	24,000	24,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000
56,800	27,500	155,400	136,100	1,527,800

No. III.

Table showing that part of the Produce of Zanibar Island exported to Foreign Countries in the year 1867-68.

Produce.	Value.
	Dollars.
Cloves	300,000
Cocoanuts	200,000
Coir Fibre	5,000
Sugar and Molasses	15,000
Red Pepper	5,000
Total Dollars	525,000

Estimate of the Exports from Zanibar to Foreign Countries.

	Dollars.
Produce of the Island of Zanzibar	525,000
Produce of the Coast not consumed in the Island	1,213,000
Goods in transit	118,000
Total Exports	£1,856,000

ANNEXURE No. VII.

Mozambique.

The Indian Agency at Zanzibar being the only Station in East Tropical Africa, where a British Officer is resident, I add a few notes showing the present state of the Portuguese dominions in the Mozambique.

Notwithstanding the obstructive policy of Portugal, the commerce of Mozambique has of late years considerably increased, owing to the encouragement given to the growth of Coast produce by two rival French houses that now hold in their hands the business of that part of the Coast.

With Great Britain Mozambique has no direct trade, but, as at Zanzibar, much of the goods imported by foreign nations are of English origin and manufacture.

At present there are ten Indian houses doing trade in the city of Mozambique to the extent of about £ (60,000) sixty thousand yearly. But they complain that of late years the most lucrative part of their trade has passed to the French, who now import direct from Europe goods which they formerly supplied through Bombay and Zanzibar.

The Bonga rebellion, which for two years has cut off the ivory trade of Tete and the Upper Zambezi from the Coast still continues, having gained strength and importance through the successive defeats of three expeditions organised for its suppression.

During last year an order has been published abolishing the status of slavery within the Portuguese possessions abroad, thus anticipating the term fixed by former legislature.

The new tariff published for the regulation and reduction of the custom dues will, if properly carried out, act as an inducement to vessels to visit those parts.

Cholera, which first appeared in the Island of Mozambique, is reported still to continue.

The annexed tables show the value of imports and exports at Mozambique during the years 1866 and 1867 :—

Trade of the Port of Mozambique in the year 1866.

No.	Nature of Goods.	Imports.	Exports.
		£	£
1	Beads	3,503	.....
2	Books	25	.....
3	Brass Wire	549	.....
4	Butter	2,270	.....
5	Coffee	.....	234
6	Copper and Bronze	1,715	.....
7	Copra	.....	3,118
8	Cotton Goods	77,618	.....
9	Cowries	.....	2,814
10	Flour	286	.....
11	Ground Nuts (Arachide)	.....	268
12	Gunpowder	6,088	.....
13	Hardware	2,377	.....
14	Iron Bars	2,036	.....
15	Ivory, Elephants'	.....	76,317
16	,, Hippopotamus'	.....	486
17	Lead	540	.....
18	Millet	.....	2,159
19	Orchilla Weed	.....	1,463
20	Peas	.....	633
21	Rice	.....	1,583
22	Calumba Root	.....	783
23	Rhinoceros' Horns	.....	132
24	Sesam Seed	.....	6,997
25	Soap	592	.....
26	Spirits	2,099	.....
27	Sugar	3,185	.....
28	Tea	3,224	.....
29	Tobacco	363	107
30	Tortoise Shells	.....	193
31	Wax	.....	6,832
32	Wine	2,147	.....
33	Miscellaneous	18,730	1,261
	Total.....£	127,356	105,380

Custom dues on imports and exports equal to about £14,494.

Trade of the Port of Mozambique in the year 1867.

No.	Nature of Goods.	Imports.	Exports.
		£	£
1	Beads	2,471	.....
2	Brass Wire	1,172	.....
3	Butter	2,143	.....
4	Coir Fibre, and Rope	.....	975
5	Copper and Bronze	4,310	.....
6	Copra	.....	1,889
7	Cotton Goods	128,019	.....
8	Cowries	.....	5,727
9	Flour	551	.....
10	Ground Nuts (Arachide)	.....	966
11	Gunpowder	3,449	.....
12	Hardware	1,626	.....
13	Iron Bars	3,600	.....
14	Ivory, Elephants'	.....	59,492
15	„ Hippopotamus'	.....	498
16	Lead	291	.....
17	Millet Seed	.....	132
18	Muskets	2,557	.....
19	Orchilla Weed	.....	3,109
20	Peas	.....	495
21	Rice	2,671	2,004
22	Calumba Root	782	.....
23	Rhinoceros' Horns	.....	388
24	Sessam Seed	.....	9,139
25	Soap	216	.....
26	Spirits	2,694	.....
27	Sugar	3,288	.....
28	Tea	1,578	.....
29	Tobacco	466	.....
30	Tortoise Shells	.....	196
31	Bees' Wax	.....	2,585
32	Wine	4,976	.....
33	Miscellaneous	8,235	4,199
	Total.....£	184,323	92,585

Custom dues on imports and exports equal to about £22,000.

JOHN KIRK,
Acting Political Agent,
and H. B. Majesty's Consul, Zanzibar.

18*th July* 1870.

4. MOZAMBIQUE CUSTOMS DUTIES AND CUSTOM HOUSE RULES.

No. 1860 OF 1870.

From W. WEDDERBURN, Esquire,
. Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To THE SECRETARY TO THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SIR,—I am directed to forward to you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, an extract, paras. 1 to 5 from a letter from the Acting Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar, dated the 25th April last, No. $\frac{33}{71}$, and translated extracts from the *Mozambique Official Gazette* therein referred to, regarding the new scale of Customs Duties and Custom House Rules for that province.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. WEDDERBURN,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th June 1870.

EXTRACT, paras. 1 *to* 5, *from a letter from the Acting Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, dated the 25th April, No.* $\frac{32}{71}$ *of* 1870.

Para. 1. I herewith enclose two numbers of the *Mozambique Gazette*, in which the new scale of Customs Duties and Custom-house Rules in force within that Province is published.

2. It is now eight years since I visited the port of Mozambique and therefore have no personal knowledge of the present condition of our Indian trade (direct trade with England there is none), but I am told that there are now ten Indian firms in Mozambique, carrying on a business of about six lacs of Rupees, but of late years the Indian Merchants have lost more than half the trade, which has all gone into the hands of two rival Marseilles houses.

3. The new tariff will, if properly carried out, be advantageous to the Indians, and the low duty of about six per cent. on first class Ivory will secure all the Nyassa Caravans that have been driven away from the Southern Zanzibar ports by Syud Majid's excessive Ivory tax.

4. The vessel that has now arrived is the first this season from Mozambique, and brings a mas of Provincial papers and Portuguese correspondence that I have not as yet had leisure fully to peruse.

The most important news conveyed is the death of Governor General Fernando da Costa Leal, and his son-in-law Eusebio Coelhos, Secretary General for the Province.

5. The late Governor General had only held the appointment eight months, but seems in that time to have well sustained the high name he gained on the west coast in the Government of Mossamedes. I enclose the official "Boletim," announcing the death of His Excellency.

Taking into consideration the report of the Minister and Secretary of State for Marine and Affairs Abroad;

Availing myself of the authority vested in me by para. 1 of Art. 15 of the Act additional to the Charter of Constitution of the Monarchy;

And having consulted with the Privy Council and the Ministers;

I deem it right to decree as follows :—

Art. 1.—That the Customs Tariff appended to this decree and forming an integral part thereof, together with the twenty-two preliminary regulations which accompany it, shall be declared in force at the Custom Houses of the Province of Mozambique.

Art. 2.—That all legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

The Minister and Secretary of State for Marine and Affairs Abroad shall take notice of this and order execution accordingly.

The King's Palace, 12th November 1869.

The King. Signed Luis Augusto Rebelde da Silva.

CUSTOMS TRAFFIC FOR THE PROVINCE OF MOZAMBIQUE.

Preliminary Regulations.

Art. 1.—All articles and merchandize of foreign growth imported through the Custom Houses of the province of Mozambique in national or foreign vessels shall, if specified in the Tariff, pay Customs duty at the rates therein laid down.

Except only at the Custom House of Lourenço Marques, cotton manufactures, olive oil and such like used for food, cables made of hemp (tackling), pewter (or lead for tinning), china copper, cow's milk, butter, linseed oil, dyes, and wrought iron, will pay 6 per centum *ad valorem*.

The aforementioned articles imported at the Custom House of Lourenço Marques, when exported to other parts of the province of Mozambique will pay at those ports only the difference between the amount of duty which may have been already paid on them at the

Custom House referred to, and that which would be leviable under the present Tariff.

Art. 2.—All articles and merchandize being products grown within the Continent of the Realm, of the adjacent islands or of the (Portuguese) possessions abroad, as well as of all such as have been naturalized at the Custom Houses within the Continent of the Realm and at those of the adjacent islands, by the payment of duty as on articles of consumption, will, when imported in Portuguese Vessels, pay 70 per cent. of the duty laid down in the Tariff.

Except only wines and spirituous beverages, national or naturalized, by the payment of duty as on articles of consumption, which will pay 50 per cent. of the duty laid down in the Tariff.

Art. 3.—The articles and merchandize being the products of the province exported from its Custom Houses in national or foreign vessels will, if specified in the Tariff, pay the duty which may be therein laid down for them, although they may be destined for foreign ports.

Art. 4.—All articles and merchandize imported at the Custom Houses of Mozambique and not specified in the Tariff, will pay 6 per cent. *ad valorem*, without reference to the place of their production or the nationality of the vessel importing them.

Art. 5.—All articles or merchandize exported from the said Custom Houses which may not be specified in the Tariff will pay 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, except cotton, which will go free until the 4th December 1871. (Decree of 4th December 1861.)

Art. 6.—From the provisions of Arts. 3 and 5 *supra* are excepted all articles and merchandize exported from the Custom House of Lourenço Marques, which will pay export duty at one per centum *ad valorem*.

Art. 7.—In order that the articles and merchandise may benefit by the concessions made in Art. 2, they should be accompanied by an Export Certificate from the Custom Houses from which the said articles and merchandize may have been exported.

Art. 8.—The *ad valorem* duty will be regulated in the manner following:

The importer will sign a declaration giving a description of the articles and their value at the place of their production; such declaration being supported by the requisite invoice.

The exporter will present a similar declaration, containing simply a description of his goods and their value at the markets of the Province.

In cases where the employés of the Customs Department may be of opinion that the valuation is prejudicial to the interests of the state, the Chief of the Customs will nominate another public func-

tionary as arbitrator ; and the exporter will appoint one in his own behalf. If the arbitrators be agreed, their award should be accepted; but if they disagree the said Chief of the Customs will appoint an umpire, who will decide between the two awards, and his decision will be held as the final valuation.

For the purpose of charging Customs duty, to the value declared by the importer, or in cases of doubt, to the value fixed by the arbitrator, shall be added ten per cent. under the head of expenses on account of transport, insurance and commission ; and duty shall be calculated on the total of such valuation.

The duty on exports shall be calculated simply on the value declared by the exporter, or fixed by the arbitrators in the terms of this article.

Art. 9.—The following articles will be exempted from Export duty :—

1. All merchandize naturalized at the Custom Houses of the Province by the payment of duty as on articles of consumption.

2. All merchandize, either national or naturalized, used under the fiscal regulations of the Customs, in the repair of national or foreign ships riding at anchor at the ports.

3. All articles purchased on shore for the consumption of crews of ships of war, either national or foreign, employed as Cruizers.

Art. 10.—All articles and merchandize, being the products of the province of Mozambique as well as all articles and merchandize, either national or foreign, which may have paid at the Custom Houses of the said province, duty to which they are liable, may be transported from port to port of the same province without being subjected to futher payment of duty.

Art. 11.—No article, declared free from export duty will be imported or exported, unless the quantity and value of such article shall have been duly registered in the proper books of the Customs Department.

Art. 12.—All baggage is free from Customs duty. By baggage is to be understood wearing apparel and other objects, such as professional instruments for personal use, the person using them making a declaration that he belongs to the profession requiring the use of such instruments.

For proper verification (indentification) of the things, the baggage should be entered at the Custom House, accompanied by a declaration signed by the Captain of the vessel, with a definition of the number of parcels and with the name of the person to whom they belong.

The Chief of the Customs will, on requisition, immediately direct the baggage to be verified, and finding it correct, deliver it to the owner free of all charge.

Art. 13.—It is permitted to re-export from the depôts (warehouses) of the Custom House of the city of Mozambique, all merchandize imported into it, on payment of a duty of ½ per centum ad valorem, no matter what the nationality of such merchandize or of the vessel re-exporting them.

1. Beside this duty, all merchandize deposited in the Customs' warehouse will, at the end of six months from the date of their having been so deposited, be charged a warehouse rent for every month that they may so remain after the termination of the first six months at the rate of 15 reis for 15 kilogrammes, if the articles be dry (solid); and 15 reis per each decalitre, if they be liquid.

2. The warehouse rent will be calculated by the month.

3. The charge for warehouse will include cranage.

Art. 14.—The time during which merchandize will be permitted to be in deposit at the Custom House, is limited to two years from the date of the arrival of the ship. If, at the expiration of two years, the merchandize shall not have been issued for consumption or re-exportation, they will be sold by public auction after thirty days' previous notice. But it will nevertheless be permitted to the owners or their representatives, even to the day of the auction sale, to withdraw the merchandize on payment beforehand of the Customs duty and warehouse rent accruing thereon.

From the proceeds of the sale shall be paid all expenses of the auction sale, and from the same shall be deducted the Customs duty and the warehouse rent, which amount shall be credited to account, the surplus, if any, being held in deposit on account of the concerned.

Art. 15.—The Custom House will permit the transhipment, free of duty, of any merchandize from one trading vessel to another, provided the latter proceed on her destination within the period of sixty days.

Art. 16.—All vessels whether national or foreign, which may enter the ports of Mozambique for the purpose of taking provisions, or for repair, or for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the commerce of the province, or for any other legitimate purpose, will be exempt from Navigation or Port dues, provided they do not engage themselves in trade or do more than supply themselves with the necessaries of life, or with what may be indispensable for their repair.

Art. 17.—The Customs Department will not be responsible for any injury caused to merchandize while in deposit in its warehouses, when such injury is the result of accidental or higher (Providential) causes, and not of neglect on the part of its responsible officers; nor will any remission be allowed on account of duty for any deterioration in the quality of the merchandize under exportation, except in cases provided for in the following articles.

Art. 18.—When any merchandize is brought to the Custom House which has suffered damage by the Sea to an extent exceeding three per cent. on the original value, not of the article damaged, but of the whole (consignment) of which it may form a part, an abatement will be allowed, on the application of the shipper or consignee, on the Customs duty proportionate to the difference between the value of the merchandize in its original state, and its value in its damaged state.

From the provisions of the foregoing article are excepted all articles of food, all drugs used for medicinal purposes, and all medicines, which, when damaged by sea water to an extent exceeding three per centum on their value, should be condemned at once, if the owners or consignees do not object to such a course. Should they, however, contest, the articles can only be condemned after the decision of competent judges, amongst whom, whenever practicable, the Board of Health of the Province should be duly represented.

Art. 19.—In order to determine the abatement to be made (on the value) of damaged merchandize, the Chief of the Customs will appoint one of the officers of the Department as Arbitrator and the owner or consignee of the said Merchandize will appoint another Arbitrator. The Arbitrators will declare the cause of the damage, and the difference between the value of the goods as they find them, and the value they may have possessed before becoming damaged, and upon such declaration, which should be recorded by the Officer concerned, the necessary abatement will be made in the Customs duty.

Exception. In cases where the Arbitrators do not agree the Chief of the Customs will appoint an umpire, whose decision will be final.

Art. 20.—All merchandize will pay duty on their nett weight, tare being allowed at the rates specified in the Table annexed.

1. It will be optional with Exporters to weigh the merchandize without the outer coverings containing the same.

2. When such outer coverings happen to be articles sold as merchandize at the markets, they will be liable to duty at the rates chargeable on them.

Art. 21.—All especial duty established under the Law passed on the 30th December 1852, as well as all other imposts levied at the

Custom Houses of Mozambique, under whatever title, and not provided for in the present Traffic, are hereby declared extinct.

Art. 22.—There will be established a permanent Commission in connection with the Customs Tariff whose duty it will be to advise in regard to any alteration it may be necessary hereafter to make in the Tariff which it has been ordained to be put in force from this date; or in regard to any doubts or questions which may arise in the carrying out of the same.

The suggestions of this Commission will be submitted to the Governor General of the Province, whose duty it will be to take action thereon, but any alteration in the Tariff will be subject to the approval of the Government.

Office of the Secretary of State for Marine and Affairs Abroad, 12th November 1869.

(Signed) LUIS AUGUSTO REBELLO DA SILVA.

IMPORT TARIFF.

No. of Articles.	Nomenclature.	Units.	Rate of duty. Reis.
1	Spirits	Decalitre.	450
2	Cotton, Raw	Kilogramme.	130
3	„ „ from India (Dowters, common)	„	90
4	„ „ Drill	„	150
5	„ from Carvi and Cadi	„	60
6	„ Bleached	„	170
7	„ Printers (common)	„	220
8	„ „ (fine)	„	320
9	„ Dyed, in pieces, common from Europe	„	230
10	„ „ „ from India except those from Cadi	„	130
11	„ „ „ from Cadi	„	80
12	„ „ „ (Paninhos and Loupas)	„	180
13	„ „ Cambrics, coarse	„	180
14	„ „ „ fine	„	240
15	„ „ Twist	„	260
16	„ „ „ Goods of Cache	„	180
17	„ „ „ (Travatas)	„	40
18	„ „ „ (Carlanganis)	„	110
19	Live Animals of all species	.....	Free.
20	Sugar, refined, of whatever quality	Kilog.	30
21	„ not refined, of whatever color or quality	„	20
22	Glass Beads (seed)	„	30
23	Oil, Olive, and such like used for food	Decalitre.	200
24	Liquors, distilled, Cognac, Gin, Liqueurs, Whiskey, and any others not specified	„	600
25	Liquors, fermented, Beer, Cider, Hydromel and any others not specified	„	200
26	Bitumen (Coal-tar)	.....	Free.
27	Cables (Tackling) made of hemp	Kilog.	20
28	Lime	.....	Free.
29	Pewter (Lead for tinning)	Kilog.	60
30	Limestone for building purposes	.....	Free.
31	Pit Coal or Coke	.....	Free.
32	Casks, Staves, Hoops, wooden or iron for casks	.....	Free.
33	Digging Implements, ordinary and from Beja	Kilog.	20
34	Tea	„	150
35	Lead or Zinc, pig, in sheets, plates or bars	„	10
36	Lead Shot	„	20
37	Copper, old, in plates and bars	„	30
38	Copper from China	„	170
39	Coins, Portuguese, in Gold	.....	Free.
40	„ Foreign, in Silver or Gold	.....	Free.
41	„ Portuguese Silver or Copper, from Portuguese ports	.....	Free.

No. of Articles.	Nomenclature.	Units.	Rate of duty. Reis.
42	Coins, Portuguese, Silver and Copper from foreign ports	Prohibited.	
43	Ships or Boats in whatever state or use	3 per cent. ad	valorem.
44	„ „ propelled by steam	.....	Free.
45	Muskets, ordinary	Each.	480
46	Flour, Wheat	.....	Free.
47	Iron in bars, in sheet and in plates	Kilog.	10
48	„ Nails, rivets, &c.	„	20
49	„ in Tools or Instruments for Scientific or Agricultural uses	.....	Free.
50	Ice	.....	Free.
51	Guano or other dungs (animal manures)	.....	Free.
52	Legumes, or Pulse of every sort	.....	Free.
53	Books, Cloth or Leather, bound in any idiom, Music, printed Charts, and Geographical Maps	.....	Free.
54	Machines and utensils for industrial or agricultural purposes	.....	Free.
55	Timber for Masts	½ per cent. ad	valorem.
56	Butter, made of Cow's Milk, from Europe	Kilog.	120
57	„ „ from India	„	40
58	Molasses	Decalitre.	450
59	Glass Beads (small) in strings	Kilog.	40
60	Coral, false	„	120
61	Oil, Linseed	„	30
62	Guns, Artillery	Prohibited.	
63	Pearls, Diamonds and other precious stones	½ per cent. ad	valorem.
64	Gunpowder	Kilog.	50
65	Press, Printing, and types (printing materials)	.....	Free.
66	Salt	.....	Free.
67	Sacks of sorts	.....	Free.
68	Seeds	.....	Free.
69	Tiles	.....	Free.
70	Bricks	.....	Free.
71	Paint in oil	Kilog.	30
72	„ in powder	„	20
73	„ common Vermilion	„	10
74	Tutania Metal (China pewter)	„	30
75	Wine in Casks	Decalitre.	360
76	Wine in quarts	„	600
	All other articles not specified, ad valorem, whatever their nationality or the port whence conveyed.		

EXPORT TARIFF.

No. of Articles.	Nomenclature.	Units.	Rate of duty. Reis.
		For each	
77	Wax	Kilog.	20
78	Sea Cow or Moye Teeth, 2 or more kilog	„	110
79	„ „ „ ordinary	„	15
80	Ivory, (grosso ou de lei) superior	„	160
81	„ Middling	„	110
82	„ Small	„	100
83	„ Chipped or broken	„	80
84	„ Inferior	„	40
85	Horns, Rhinoceros	„	30
86	Tortoise Shells	5 per cent ad valorem.	
	All other Articles not specified 3 per cent. ad valorem wherever exported.		

Office of the Secretary of State for Marine and Affairs Abroad,
12th November 1869.

(Signed) LUIS AUGUSTO REBELLO DA SILVA.

TABLE showing the allowance for Tare to be made in the gross weight of all merchandize liable to duty, on their net weight, on account of weight of packages or outer coverings containing them.

Merchandize.	Nature of Packages.	Discount per cent.
Sugar, refined, made up into different shapes.	Kegs, casks and cases	16
Sugar, refined, in whatever condition	Kegs, casks and cases	10
Sugar, not refined	In bundles or wrappers of reed matting	15
Ditto	In cases	14
Ditto	In kegs and packs	8
Ditto	In single bags	2
Ditto	In double bags or in mats	1
Tea	In plain chests and coffers	30
Ditto	In covered chests	33
Ditto	In double chests	44
Butter	Kegs	20
Ditto	Jars or pots	30
Metals, in whatever state.	Kegs, casks, cases or baskets	6
	Kegs, casks, cases and leather bags	12
All other merchandize when not exported out of the packages containg them.	Robins, packs, bales gunny or mat bags	3
	Baskets, canisters, crates, tin cases or pails	6
	Flasks or carboys	25
	Cases with leather straps	14

Office of the Secretary of State for Marine and Affirs Abroad,
12th November 1869.

LUIS AUGUSTO REBELLO DA SILVA.

True Translation,

(Signed) W. PEREIRA,
Portuguese Translator to Government.

9th July 1870.

APPENDIX X.

FUNDS OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR 1869-70.

Disbursements.	Amount.	Receipts.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Rent	2,100 0 0	Balance from last year	5,041 11 6
Printing	508 11 0	Subscriptions	13,470 0 0
Advertisements	310 7 9	Chamber's Publications	7,872 0 0
Newspapers and Books	185 6 0	Realized by Daily and Weekly Trade Returns and Manifests	8,953 8 0
Postage Stamps	163 3 0	Sale of Reports, Tonnage Scales, &c. &c.	68 8 0
Office Salaries and Petty Charges &c.	7,625 12 0	Interest allowed by the late Treasurers	275 1 0
Stationery	251 6 0		
Daily and Weekly Trade Returns and Manifests:—			
Salaries ....Rs. 5,165 0 0			
Printing .... „ 7,083 0 0			
	12,248 0 0		
Cotton Measurement Establishment:—			
Salaries ....Rs. 3,751 5 6			
Printing .... „ 266 14 2			
	4,018 3 8		
Commission charged by late Treasurers	253 0 5		
Balance	8,016 10 8		
Total....Rs.	35,680 12 6	Total....Rs.	35,680 12 6

Balance in hand at the New Bank of Bombay, 30th September 1870.....Rs. 8,016 10 8

LIST OF PAMPHLETS AND PAPERS RECEIVED BY THE CHAMBER DURING THE YEAR 1869-70.

Titles.	Received from
Annual Report of the Trade and Navigation for the Province of Sind for 1867-68.	Bombay Government.
Annual Report of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay for 1868-69.	Commissioner of Customs.
Report of the Committee of the Landholders' and Commercial Association for 1868.	Landholders' Commercial Association.
Annual Report of the Cotton Department Central Provinces and Berars for 1868-69.	H. Rivett Carnac, Esq.
Survey Report on the proposed Railway to Carwar.	Bombay Government.
Report on the Trade and Customs of British Burmah for the year 1868-69.	Chief Commissioner British Burmah.
Report on the Management of the Customs Department for 1868-69.	Bombay Government.
Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjaub for 1869-70.	Agri-Horticultural Society, Punjaub.
Revenue Report of British Burmah for 1868-69.	Chief Commissioner British Burmah.
Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1869-70.	Bombay Government.
Statistics of New Zealand for the year 1868.	Registrar General New Zealand.
Statement showing the estimated extent of Cotton cultivated in the Punjaub for 1868-69.	Superintendent Financial Office, Punjaub.
Indian Deficits and their remedy	A Lieut.-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.
Correspondence regarding Experimental Cotton Cultivation in Lower Bengal.	A. Galstin, Esq.
Cultivation of the Chinchona or Peruvian Bark trees in Java.	Bombay Government.
New Overland Route from India to England (via Turkish Arabia.)	George Latham, Esq., C.E.

Titles.	Received from
Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India for 1869-70 (in 2 vols).	Agri-Horticultural Society.
A Chart showing the tracts of the Telegraph Cables laid down.	D. Cruikshank, Esq.
Map of Suez Canal	Captain R. Methven.
Tide Tables for Bombay and Kurrachee for the year 1869-70.	Bombay Government.
A letter to the different Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom on the "Currency Question."	Rigby Wason, Esq.
Letter by the New Orleans House to the Liverpool Cotton Brokers Association on Cotton Trade.	Messrs. Neill Brothers & Co.
Annual Report of the Bombay Association for the year 1870.	Bombay Association.
Annual Report of the American Museum for 1870.	American Museum.
Annual Report of the Cotton Supply Association for the year 1869.	Cotton Supply Association.
Annual Report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for the year 1869.	Manchester Chamber.
Annual Report of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce for the year 1869.	Glasgow Chamber.
Annual Report of the South Australian Chamber of Commerce for 1869.	South Australian Chamber.
Annual Report of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce for the year 1869.	Dundee Chamber.
Annual Report of the Natal Chamber of Commerce for the year 1868-69.	Natal Chamber.
Annual Report of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce for 1869.	Cardiff Chamber.
Annual Report of the Batavia Chamber of Commerce for 1869.	Batavia Chamber.
Annual Report of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce for 1870.	Melbourne Chamber.
Annual Report of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce for 1869.	Shanghai Chamber.
Annual Report of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce.	Rangoon Chamber.
Annual Report of the Madras Chamber-Commerce for 1869.	Madras Chamber.

Titles.	Received from
Annual Report of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce for 1868-69.	Kurrachee Chamber.
Half-yearly Reports of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for 1870 (in 2 vols.).	Bengal Chamber.
Half-yearly Reports of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce for 1869-70 (in 3 vols.).	Hongkong Chamber.
Half-yearly Reports of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for 1869-70. (in 2 vols.).	Ceylon Chamber.
Half-yearly Reports of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce for 1869-70 (in 2 vols.).	Yokohama Chamber.

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